
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 June 30, 2021

OR

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: 001-38821

Lordstown Motors Corp.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

83-2533239
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2300 Hallock Young Road
Lordstown, Ohio 44481
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (234) 285-4001

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 Par Value	RIDE	NASDAQ

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements 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 (§ 232.405 of this chapter) 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 an 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
Smaller reporting company

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of August 9, 2021, 176,977,772 shares of the registrant's Class A common stock were outstanding.

LORDSTOWN MOTORS CORP.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report, including, without limitation, statements under the heading “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*,” includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the words “believes,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “may,” “will,” “potential,” “projects,” “predicts,” “continue,” or “should,” or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements are accompanied by such terms. There can be no assurance that actual results will not materially differ from expectations. Such statements include, but are not limited to, any statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the industry in which we operate, and any other statements that are not statements of current or historical facts.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Although we base these forward-looking statements on assumptions that we believe are reasonable when made, we caution you that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that our actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and developments in the industry in which we operate may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. In addition, even if our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and developments in the industry in which we operate, are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this report, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods. These statements are based on management’s current expectations, but actual results may differ materially due to various factors, including, but not limited to those described in the “*Risk Factors*” section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2020, as filed with the SEC on June 8, 2021 (the “Form 10-K/A”), and in subsequent reports that we file with the SEC, including this Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021, as well as the following:

- our ability to continue as a going concern, which requires us to manage costs and obtain additional funding to ramp up the production phase of our operations, including to begin commercial scale production, launch the sale of our vehicles and invest in research and development of additional products;
- our future capital requirements and sources and uses of cash;
- our ability to execute our business model, including market acceptance of our planned products;
- risks related to our limited operating history, the rollout of our business and the timing of expected business milestones, including our ability to complete the engineering of the Endurance, our all electric full-size pick-up truck, and retooling of our facility, to establish appropriate supplier relationships, to successfully complete testing and to start production of the Endurance, in accordance with our projected timeline and budget;
- our ability to leverage the value of our facility and technologies through strategic relationships or other endeavors;
- our ability to obtain binding purchase orders and build customer relationships, including uncertainties as to whether and to what degree we are able to convert previously-reported nonbinding pre-orders and other indications of interest in our vehicle into binding orders and ultimately sales;
- our ability to deliver on the expectations of customers with respect to the quality, reliability, safety and efficiency of the Endurance and to provide the levels of service and support that they will require;
- our ability to source suppliers for our critical components and the terms of such arrangements, and our ability to complete building out our supply chain;
- the availability and cost of raw materials and components;
- our ability to attract and retain key personnel;

- our business, expansion plans and opportunities;
- the effects on our future business of competition;
- the pace and depth of electric vehicle adoption generally;
- our expectations regarding our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection and not infringe on the rights of others;
- changes in laws, regulatory requirements, governmental incentives and fuel and energy prices;
- the impact of health epidemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic, on our business, the other risks we face and the actions we may take in response thereto;
- litigation, regulatory proceedings, investigations, complaints, product liability claims and/or adverse publicity;
- failure to timely implement and maintain adequate financial, information technology and management processes and controls and procedures; and
- the possibility that we may be adversely affected by other economic, business and/or competitive factors.

PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Balance Sheets

(in thousands except for share data)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2021	Restated December 31, 2020
ASSETS:		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 365,900	\$ 629,761
Accounts receivable	2	21
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	19,188	24,663
Total current assets	\$ 385,090	\$ 654,445
Property, plant and equipment	286,303	101,663
Intangible assets	11,111	11,111
Other non-current assets	4,750	—
Total Assets	\$ 687,254	\$ 767,219
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 48,785	\$ 32,536
Accrued and other current liabilities	32,593	1,538
Total current liabilities	\$ 81,378	\$ 34,074
Note payable	—	1,015
Warrant liability	6,873	101,392
Total liabilities	\$ 88,251	\$ 136,481
Stockholders' equity		
Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized; 176,606,440 and 168,007,960 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	\$ 18	\$ 17
Additional paid in capital	966,837	765,162
Accumulated deficit	(367,852)	(134,441)
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 599,003	\$ 630,738
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 687,254	\$ 767,219

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Lordstown Motors Corp.
Statements of Operations
(in thousands except for per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses				
Selling and administrative expenses	33,793	5,155	48,187	8,677
Research and development expenses	76,544	4,786	168,356	13,254
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 110,337</u>	<u>\$ 9,941</u>	<u>\$ 216,543</u>	<u>\$ 21,931</u>
Loss from operations	(110,337)	(9,941)	\$ (216,543)	\$ (21,931)
Other income (expense)				
Other income (expense)	1,877	2,346	(17,255)	2,472
Interest income (expense)	260	(363)	387	(364)
Loss before income taxes	\$ (108,200)	\$ (7,958)	\$ (233,411)	\$ (19,823)
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—
Net loss	<u>\$ (108,200)</u>	<u>\$ (7,958)</u>	<u>\$ (233,411)</u>	<u>\$ (19,823)</u>
Loss per share attributable to common shareholders				
Basic & Diluted	(0.61)	(0.11)	(1.33)	(0.27)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic & Diluted	<u>176,585</u>	<u>73,951</u>	<u>175,595</u>	<u>72,931</u>

All activity and balances related to common stock prior to the business combination have been restated based on the Exchange Ratio in the Merger Agreement.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Lordstown Motors Corp.
Statements of Stockholder's Equity
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2021				
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at March 31, 2021	176,579	\$ 18	\$ 962,949	\$ (259,652)	\$ 703,315
Issuance of common stock	27	—	48	—	48
Stock compensation	—	—	3,840	—	3,840
Net loss	—	—	—	(108,200)	(108,200)
Balance at June 30, 2021	176,606	\$ 18	\$ 966,837	\$ (367,852)	\$ 599,003

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020				
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at March 31, 2020	72,980	\$ 8	\$ 25,473	\$ (22,256)	\$ 3,225
Issuance of common stock	—	—	—	—	—
Stock compensation	—	—	1,184	—	1,184
Net loss	—	—	—	(7,958)	(7,958)
Balance at June 30, 2020	72,980	\$ 8	\$ 26,657	\$ (30,214)	\$ (3,549)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2021				
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2020 - Restated	168,008	\$ 17	\$ 765,162	\$ (134,441)	\$ 630,738
Issuance of common stock	614	—	1,098	—	1,098
Common stock issued for exercise of warrants	7,984	1	194,797	—	194,798
Stock compensation	—	—	5,780	—	5,780
Net loss	—	—	—	(233,411)	(233,411)
Balance at June 30, 2021	176,606	\$ 18	\$ 966,837	\$ (367,852)	\$ 599,003

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020				
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2019	68,279	\$ 7	\$ 18,940	\$ (10,391)	\$ 8,556
Issuance of common stock	4,701	1	6,403	—	6,404
Stock compensation	—	—	1,314	—	1,314
Net loss	—	—	—	(19,823)	(19,823)
Balance at June 30, 2020	72,980	\$ 8	\$ 26,657	\$ (30,214)	\$ (3,549)

All activity and balances related to common stock and additional paid-in capital prior to the business combination have been restated based on the Exchange Ratio in the Merger Agreement.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Lordstown Motors Corp.**Statements of Cash Flows****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	<u>Six months ended June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Six months ended June 30, 2020</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (233,411)	\$ (19,823)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used by operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	5,780	1,314
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	—	(2,346)
Non-cash change in fair value related to warrants	18,261	—
Forgiveness of debt	(1,015)	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivables	19	(13)
Prepaid expenses	726	(91)
Accounts payable	7,209	4,003
Accrued expenses and due to related party	31,057	5,568
Cash used by operating activities	<u>\$ (171,374)</u>	<u>\$ (11,388)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of capital assets	\$ (175,601)	\$ —
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	—	2,396
Cash (used by) provided by investing activities	<u>\$ (175,601)</u>	<u>\$ 2,396</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from notes payable	\$ —	\$ 1,015
Cash proceeds from exercise of warrants	82,016	—
Issuance of common stock	1,098	6,403
Cash provided by financing activities	<u>\$ 83,114</u>	<u>\$ 7,418</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (263,861)</u>	<u>\$ (1,574)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	629,761	2,159
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance	<u>\$ 365,900</u>	<u>\$ 585</u>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

LORDSTOWN MOTORS CORP

**NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Lordstown Description of Business

Lordstown Motors Corp., a Delaware corporation (“Lordstown” or the “Company”), is an automotive company with the goal of becoming an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) of electrically powered pickup trucks and vehicles for fleet customers in pursuit of accelerating the sustainable future and setting new standards in the industry. The Company is in its initial design and testing phase related to its production of the Endurance pickup truck and has yet to bring a completed product to market.

Business Combination and Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Lordstown have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial statements and the instructions to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to these rules and regulations. Accordingly, these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Form 10-K/A.

In the opinion of management, these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of our interim financial results. All such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature. The results of operations for any interim period are not indicative of results for the full fiscal year. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements include our accounts and those of our controlled subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual amounts realized or paid could differ from those estimates. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

On October 23, 2020 (the “Closing Date”), Diamond Peak Holdings Corp. (“DiamondPeak”) consummated the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger (the “Merger Agreement”), dated August 1, 2020, among DiamondPeak, Lordstown EV Corporation (formerly known as Lordstown Motors Corp.), a Delaware corporation (“Legacy LMC”), and DPL Merger Sub Corp., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (“Merger Sub”), pursuant to which Merger Sub merged with and into Legacy LMC with Legacy LMC surviving the merger (the “Merger” and, together with the other transactions contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement, the “Business Combination”). On the Closing Date, and in connection with the closing of the Business Combination (the “Closing”), DiamondPeak changed its name to Lordstown Motors Corp (the “Company”) and Legacy LMC became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, at the effective time of the Merger (the “Effective Time”), each issued and outstanding share of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of Legacy LMC (“Legacy LMC Common Stock”) was converted into 55.8817 shares (the “Exchange

Ratio”) of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of the Company (“Class A common stock”), resulting in an aggregate of 75,918,063 shares of Class A common stock issued to Legacy LMC stockholders. At the Effective Time, each outstanding option to purchase Legacy LMC Common Stock (“Legacy LMC Options”), whether vested or unvested, was automatically converted into an option to purchase a number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the product of (x) the number of shares of Legacy LMC Common Stock subject to such Legacy LMC Option and (y) the Exchange Ratio, at an exercise price per share equal to (A) the exercise price per share of Legacy LMC Common Stock of such Legacy LMC Option immediately prior to the Effective Time divided by (B) the Exchange Ratio.

Pursuant to the Company’s Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as in effect prior to the Closing, each outstanding share of DiamondPeak’s Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, was automatically converted into one share of the Company’s Class A common stock at the Closing, resulting in an issuance of 7 million shares of Class A common stock in the aggregate.

In connection with the Closing, the Company (a) issued and sold an aggregate of 50 million shares of Class A common stock for \$10.00 per share at an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million pursuant to previously announced subscription agreements with certain investors (the “PIPE Investors”), (b) issued an aggregate of approximately 4 million shares of Class A common stock to holders of \$40 million in aggregate principal amount plus accrued interest, of Legacy LMC convertible promissory notes at a conversion price of \$10.00 per share upon automatic conversion of such notes (the “Note Conversions”), and (c) issued warrants to purchase 1.6 million shares of Class A common stock (“BGL Warrants”) a purchase price of \$10.00 per share to a third party. Additionally, the Company assumed 9.3 million Public Warrants (as defined below) and 5.1 million Private Warrants (as defined below) both of which were originally issued by DiamondPeak with an exercise price of \$11.50. In December 2020, 2.7 million of the Public Warrants were exercised which resulted in \$30.7 million in proceeds. In January 2021, a significant portion of the remaining Public Warrants and 0.6 million of the Private Warrants were exercised upon payment of the cash exercise price, which resulted in cash proceeds of \$82.0 million. As of June 30, 2021, there were 2.3 million Private Warrants, 1.6 million BGL Warrants and no Public Warrants outstanding. See further discussion related to the accounting of the Public Warrants and Private Warrants in Note 3.

Pursuant to the Business Combination, the merger between a DiamondPeak and Legacy LMC was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization in accordance with GAAP (the “Reverse Recapitalization”). Under this method of accounting, Legacy LMC was deemed to be the accounting acquirer for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the Reverse Recapitalization was treated as the equivalent of Legacy LMC issuing stock for the net assets of DiamondPeak, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of DiamondPeak are stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. The consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations prior to the Reverse Recapitalization are those of Legacy LMC. The shares and corresponding capital amounts and earnings per share available for common stockholders, prior to the Business Combination, have been retroactively restated as shares reflecting the exchange ratio established in the Business Combination.

As part of the Business Combination, we recorded \$644.6 million in equity for the recapitalization, net of transaction costs and \$100.9 million in liabilities related to the Public and Private Warrants described in Note 3. The Company received cash proceeds of \$701.5 million as a result of the Business Combination which was net of the settlement of the \$20.8 million related party note payable and \$23.2 million in property purchased through equity both as described in Note 4. Additionally, a \$5 million Convertible Note and the \$5.9 million amount in Due to related party as described in Note 7 were also settled in conjunction with the Business Combination.

Liquidity and Going Concern

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that the Company will continue in operation one year after the date these financial statements are issued and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 205-40, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, management must evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date these financial statements are issued. This evaluation does not take into consideration the potential mitigating effect of management's plans that have not been fully implemented or are not within control of the Company as of the date the financial statements are issued. When substantial doubt exists under this methodology, management evaluates whether the mitigating effect of its plans sufficiently alleviates substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The mitigating effect of management's plans, however, is only considered if both (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued, and (2) it is probable that the plans, when implemented, will mitigate the relevant conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

The Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$365.9 million and an accumulated deficit of \$367.9 million at June 30, 2021 and a net loss of \$233.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. Since inception, the Company has been developing its flagship vehicle, the Endurance, an electric full-size pickup truck. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to complete the development of its electric vehicles, obtain regulatory approval, begin commercial scale production and launch the sale of such vehicles. The Company believes that its current level of cash and cash equivalents are not sufficient to fund commercial scale production and the launch of sale of such vehicles. These conditions raise substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least one year from the date of issuance of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

In an effort to alleviate these conditions, management is currently evaluating various funding alternatives and may seek to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, mezzanine or debt securities, through arrangements with strategic partners or through obtaining credit from government or financial institutions. As part of our funding efforts and as further described in Note 9, on July 23, 2021, the Company entered into an equity purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with YA II PN, LTD. ("YA"), pursuant to which YA has committed to purchase up to \$400 million of our Class A common stock, at our direction from time to time, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The actual amount that we raise under this facility will depend on market conditions and other financing alternatives that we are exploring, as well as limitations in the agreement. As we seek additional sources of financing, there can be no assurance that such financing would be available to us on favorable terms or at all. Our ability to obtain additional financing in the debt and equity capital markets is subject to several factors, including market and economic conditions, our performance and investor sentiment with respect to us and our industry. As a result of these uncertainties, and notwithstanding management's plans and efforts to date, there continues to be substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 2 —SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Immaterial Correction of Error

The Company's previously issued financial statements have been revised to remove non-cash activity that were inappropriately presented within the consolidated condensed statement of cash flows. This resulted in the removal of \$3.5 million of cash provided by from financing activities with a corresponding increase in cash provided by investing activities of \$1.2 million and a decrease in cash used by operating activities of \$2.3 million.

The Company, in consultation with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, evaluated the effect of these adjustments on the Company's consolidated financial statements under ASC 250, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* and Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* and determined it was not necessary to recall its consolidated condensed financial statements as the errors did not materially misstate those consolidated financial statements. The Company looked at both quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the required corrections.

Reclassification

The Company reclassified \$2.3 million of gain on sale of fixed assets to other income in order to consistently present its consolidated condensed financial statements. The reclassification did not impact net loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash equivalents which are highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash. The Company considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company presents cash and cash equivalents within Cash and cash equivalents on the Balance Sheet.

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts which, at times, exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and management believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk.

Property, plant and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Determination of useful lives and depreciation will begin once the assets are ready for their intended use.

Upon retirement or sale, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the balance sheet and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in the statement of operations. Maintenance and repair expenditures are expensed as incurred, while major improvements that increase functionality of the asset are capitalized and depreciated ratably to expense over the identified useful life. Further, interest on any debt financing arrangement is capitalized to the purchased property, plant, and equipment if the requirements for capitalization are met.

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. If the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds its estimated

undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset or asset group exceeds the fair value of the asset or asset group.

Intangible assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets include patents, copyrights, trade secrets, know-how, software, and all other intellectual property and proprietary rights connected with the electric pickup truck and other electric vehicle technology owned by Workhorse and contributed in exchange for equity in the Company. Determination of useful lives will be over the period of economic benefit and the related amortization will begin once the intangible assets are placed in use.

The intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Upon indications of impairment, assets and liabilities are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. The asset group would be considered impaired when the estimated future net undiscounted cash flows generated by the asset group are less than its carrying value. Impairment losses are measured by comparing the estimated fair value of the asset group to its carrying value.

Research and development costs

The Company expenses research and development costs as they are incurred. Research and development costs consist primarily of personnel costs for engineering and research, prototyping costs, and contract and professional services.

Stock-based compensation

The Company has adopted ASC Topic 718, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (ASC 718), which establishes a fair value-based method of accounting for stock-based compensation plans. In accordance with ASC 718, the cost of stock-based awards issued to employees and non-employees over the awards' vest period is measured on the grant date based on the fair value. The fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which incorporates assumptions regarding the expected volatility, expected option life and risk-free interest rate.

The resulting amount is charged to expense on the straight-line basis over the period in which the Company expects to receive the benefit, which is generally the vesting period. Further, pursuant to ASU 2016-09 – *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*, the Company has elected to account for forfeitures as they occur.

Warrants

The Company accounts for its Public and Private Warrants as described in Note 3 in accordance with the guidance contained in ASC Topic 815-40-15-7D and 7F under which the Public Warrants and Private Warrants do not meet the criteria for equity treatment and must be recorded as liabilities. Accordingly, the Company classifies the Public and Private Warrants as liabilities at their fair value and adjusts the Public and Private Warrants to fair value at each reporting period or at the time of settlement. Any change in fair value is recognized in the statement of operations.

Income taxes

Income taxes are recorded in accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of

assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are provided, if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company has recorded a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 740. When uncertain tax positions exist, the Company recognizes the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that the benefit would more likely than not be realized assuming examination by the taxing authority. The determination as to whether the tax benefit will more likely than not be realized is based upon the technical merits of the tax position as well as consideration of the available facts and circumstances. The Company recognizes any interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, and has subsequently issued several supplemental and/or clarifying ASUs (collectively ASC 842) to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. ASC 842 is effective for the Company beginning after December 2021 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of the adoption of this guidance on the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company follows the accounting guidance in ASC Topic 820 for its fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value is defined as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. The three-tiered fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes when inputs should be used in measuring fair value, is comprised of: (Level I) observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; (Level II) inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly and (Level III) unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data. The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available in determining fair value.

The Public and Private Warrants are classified as a liability with any changes in the fair value recognized immediately in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. The following table summarizes the net gain (loss) on changes in fair value (in thousands) related to the Public and Private Warrants:

	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2021
Public Warrants	\$ —	\$ (27,180)
Private Warrants	877	8,919
Net gain (loss) on changes in fair value	\$ 877	\$ (18,261)

Observed prices for the Public Warrants were used as Level 1 inputs as they were actively traded until being redeemed in January 2021. The Private Warrants are measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs. These instruments are not actively traded and are valued using a Monte Carlo option pricing model that uses observable and unobservable market data as inputs.

A Monte Carlo model was used to simulate a multitude of price paths to measure fair value of the Private Warrants. The Monte Carlo models two possible outcomes for the stock price each trading day – up or down – based on the prior day’s price. The calculations underlying the model specify the implied risk-neutral probability that the stock price will move up or down, and the magnitude of the movements, given the stock’s volatility and the risk-free rate. This analysis simulates possible paths for the stock price over the term of the Private Warrants. For each simulated price path, we evaluate the conditions under which the Company could redeem each Private Warrant for a fraction of whole shares of the underlying as detailed within the Warrant Agreement. If the conditions are met, we assume redemptions would occur, although the Private Warrant holders would have the option to immediately exercise if it were more advantageous to do so. For each simulated price path, if a redemption does not occur the holders are assumed to exercise the Private Warrants if the stock price exceeds the exercise price at the end of the term. Proceeds from either the redemption or the exercise of the Private Warrants are reduced to a present value amount at each measurement date using the risk-free rate for each simulated price path. Present value indications from iterated priced paths were averaged to derive an indication of value for the Private Warrants.

At each measurement date, we use a stock price volatility input of 50%. This assumption considers observed historical stock price volatility of other companies operating in the same or similar industry as the Company over a period similar to the remaining term of the Private Warrants, as well as the volatility implied by the traded options of the Company. The risk-free rates utilized were 0.824% and 0.413% for the valuations as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

The following tables summarize the valuation of our financial instruments (in thousands):

	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Prices with observable inputs (Level 2)	Prices with unobservable inputs (Level 3)
June 30, 2021				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 365,900	\$ 365,900	\$ —	\$ —
Public Warrants	—	—	—	—
Private Warrants	6,873	—	—	6,873
December 31, 2020				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 629,761	\$ 629,761	\$ —	\$ —
Public Warrants	57,515	57,515	—	—
Private Warrants	43,877	—	—	43,877

The following table summarizes the changes in our Level 3 financial instruments (in thousands):

	Balance at December 31, 2020	Additions	Settlements	Loss / (Gain) on fair value adjustments included in earnings	Balance at June 30, 2021
Private Warrants	\$ 43,877	—	(28,085)	(8,919)	\$ 6,873

NOTE 4 — PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment, net, consisted of the following:

(in thousands)

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Property, Plant & Equipment		
Land	\$ 326	\$ 326
Buildings	6,223	6,223
Machinery and equipment	38,608	38,443
Vehicles	373	142
Construction in progress	240,773	56,529
	<u>\$ 286,303</u>	<u>\$ 101,663</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 286,303</u>	<u>\$ 101,663</u>

Construction in progress is primarily comprised of retooling and construction at the Company's facility in Lordstown, Ohio to ready the plant to begin the manufacturing of electric vehicles. The Company is currently reengineering its production process, bringing acquired assets up to the level needed for production and evaluating assets that will be necessary in the production of the Endurance pickup truck. Completed assets will be transferred to their respective asset classes and depreciation will begin when an asset is ready for its intended use. As of June 30, 2021, manufacturing has not begun and thus no depreciation was recognized in 2021 or 2020.

Property, plant and equipment consist of an idle assembly and manufacturing plant in Lordstown, Ohio. The facility is equipped with the tooling necessary to begin production of the Endurance pickup truck along with all personal property, purchased from GM in November 2019 for \$20 million, recorded as a related party note payable. In early 2019, GM made the decision to halt manufacturing on its Chevrolet Cruze sedan which was manufactured at its Lordstown plant. The plant remained closed with no production until GM and the Company were able to agree on the terms of the asset purchase, which resulted in a purchase price significantly lower than the fair market value of the assets acquired.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes the value of the \$20.0 million related party note payable, along with any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for intended use, including direct acquisition costs and capitalized interest. The Company recorded \$0.1 million of interest capitalized during 2019 and \$0.3 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2020 as the facility assets underwent activities necessary to bring them to their intended use. Beginning April 1, 2020, activity on the facility stopped due to the shutdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. As these activities were no longer ongoing, interest capitalization on the related party note payable was suspended. Therefore, interest from April 1, 2020 through the date of the Business Combination which totaled \$0.4 million was expensed as incurred. As of the date of the Business Combination, our related party note payable totaled \$20.8 million and was settled as part of the Business Combination.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2020, the Company also purchased property from GM for \$1.2 million which was recorded to construction in progress. The corresponding Due to related party balance was satisfied with equity at the consummation of the Business Combination as described in Note 1. See Note 7 for further details on the Due to related party balance. During the quarter ended June 30, 2020, the Company sold equipment which it determined was not necessary for production which resulted in a gain on sale of the asset for \$2.3 million.

During the fourth quarter of 2020, we also recognized an additional \$23.2 million of property that was exchanged for common stock as part of the Business Combination.

NOTE 5 — NOTE PAYABLE

On April 17, 2020, LMC entered into a Promissory Note with The Huntington National Bank, which provides for a loan in the amount of \$1 million (the “PPP Loan”) pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”). The PPP Loan had a two-year term and bears interest at a rate of 1.0% per annum. The Paycheck Protection Program provides that the PPP Loan may be partially or wholly forgiven if the funds are used for certain qualifying expenses as described in the CARES Act. During the quarter ended June 30, 2021, our \$1.0 million loan was forgiven.

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has entered into supply agreements with Samsung and LG Energy Solution to purchase lithium-ion cylindrical battery cells. The agreements generally have initial four- to five-year terms, subject to earlier termination rights. The agreements also provide for certain pricing and minimum quantity parameters, including our obligation to purchase such minimum amounts which total approximately \$16.3 million, \$139.4 million and \$273.6 million in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively, subject to change for increases in raw material pricing.

The Company is subject to various pending and threatened legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company records a liability for loss contingencies in the consolidated financial statements when a loss is known or considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Our provisions are based on historical experience, current information and legal advice, and they may be adjusted in the future based on new developments. Estimating probable losses requires the analysis of multiple forecasted factors that often depend on judgments and potential actions by third parties.

On October 30, 2020, the Company, together with current and former executive officers Mr. Burns, Mr. LaFleur, Mr. Post and Mr. Schmidt, and certain of our employees, were named as defendants in a lawsuit filed by Karma Automotive LLC (“Karma”) in the United States District Court for the Central District of California (“District Court”). On November 6, 2020, the District Court denied Karma’s request for a temporary restraining order. The parties engaged in discovery in anticipation of Karma seeking a preliminary injunction. To date, Karma has not moved for a preliminary injunction. Karma retained new counsel in March 2021. On April 16, 2021, Karma filed an Amended Complaint that added additional defendants (two Company employees and two Company contractors that were previously employed by Karma) and a number of additional claims alleging generally that the Company unlawfully poached key Karma employees and misappropriated Karma’s trade secrets and other confidential information. The Amended Complaint contains a total of 28 counts, including: (i) alleged violations under federal law of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act and the Defend Trade Secrets Act, (ii) alleged violations of California law for misappropriation of trade secrets and unfair competition; (iii) common law claims for breach for breach of contract and tortious interference with contract; (iv) common law claims for breach of contract, including confidentiality agreements, employment agreements and the non-binding letter of intent; and (v) alleged common law claims for breach of duties of loyalty and fiduciary duties. The Amended Complaint also asserts claims for conspiracy, fraud, interstate racketeering activity, and violations of certain provisions of the California Penal Code relating to unauthorized computer access. Karma is seeking permanent injunctive relief and monetary damages. The Company is continuing to evaluate the matters asserted in the lawsuit, but intends to vigorously defend against these claims and believes there are strong defenses to the claims and the damages demanded. At this time, however, the Company cannot predict the outcome of this matter or estimate the possible loss or range of possible loss, if any. The proceedings are subject to uncertainties inherent in the litigation process.

Six related putative securities class action lawsuits were filed against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors and former DiamondPeak directors between March 18, 2021 and May 14, 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio (*Rico v. Lordstown Motors Corp., et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-616); *Palumbo v. Lordstown Motors Corp., et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-633); *Zuod v. Lordstown Motors Corp., et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-720); *Brury, et al. v. Lordstown Motors Corp., et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-760)); *Romano et al. v. Lordstown Motors Corp., et al.*, (Case No. 21-cv-994); and *FNY Managed Accounts LLC, et al. v. Lordstown Motors Corp. et al.*, (Case No. 21-cv-1021)), asserting violations of federal securities laws under Section 10(b), Section 14(a), Section 20(a), and Section 20A of the Exchange Act. The complaints generally allege that the Company and individual defendants made materially false and misleading statements relating to vehicle pre-orders and production timeline. The matters have been consolidated and the Court appointed George Troicky as lead plaintiff and Labaton Sucharow LLP as lead plaintiffs' counsel. We intend to vigorously defend against the claims. The proceedings are subject to uncertainties inherent in the litigation process. We cannot predict the outcome of these matters or estimate the possible loss or range of possible loss, if any.

Four related stockholder derivative lawsuits were filed against certain of the Company's officers and directors, former DiamondPeak directors, and against the Company as a nominal defendant between April 28, 2021 and July 9, 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (*Cohen, et al. v. Burns, et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-604); *Kelley, et al. v. Burns, et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-724); *Patterson, et al. v. Burns, et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-910); *Sarabia v. Burns, et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-1010)), asserting violations of Sections 14(a) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act, breach of fiduciary duty under *Brophy*, breach of fiduciary duty, insider selling, unjust enrichment, and waste and in two of those cases (*Cohen* and *Kelley*), violations of Sections 10(b) and 20 of the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5, all relating to vehicle pre-orders, production timeline, and the merger between DiamondPeak and Legacy Lordstown. Another related stockholder derivative lawsuit was filed in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio on June 30, 2021 (*Thai et al. v. Burns, et al.* (Case No. 21-cv-1267)), asserting violations under the Sections 10(b), 14(a), 20, 21D of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5, breach of fiduciary duties, unjust enrichment, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, and waste, based largely on the same alleged facts as the other derivative lawsuits. The first two filed derivative actions, *Cohen* and *Kelley*, were consolidated on June 10, 2021 and Johnson Fistel, LLP and Glancy Prongay & Murray LLP were appointed as co-lead counsel for plaintiffs in the consolidated derivative action. The consolidation and appointment of lead counsel both occurred prior to the filing of *Patterson* and *Sarabia*. It is unclear whether or to what extent the filing of *Patterson* and *Sarabia* will affect the consolidated matter or the status of the lead counsel. In addition, between approximately March 26, 2021 and June 24, 2021, LMC received five demands for books and records pursuant to Section 220 of the Delaware General Corporation Law from stockholders who state they are investigating whether to file similar derivative lawsuits, among other purposes. On or around July 26, 2021, the Company received a stockholder litigation demand that the Company's board of directors investigate and commence legal proceedings against certain current and former officers and directors based on alleged breaches of fiduciary duties, corporate waste, and unjust enrichment. We intend to vigorously defend against the claims. The proceedings are subject to uncertainties inherent in the litigation process. We cannot predict the outcome of these matters or estimate the possible loss or range of possible loss, if any.

The Company has also received two subpoenas from the SEC for the production of documents and information, including relating to the merger between DiamondPeak and Legacy Lordstown and pre-orders of vehicles, and the Company has been informed by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York that it is investigating these matters. The Company has cooperated, and will continue to cooperate, with these and any other regulatory or governmental investigations and inquiries.

Except as described above, the Company is not a party to any material legal proceedings and is not aware of any pending or threatened claims. From time to time however, the Company may be subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of its business activities.

NOTE 7 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On November 7, 2019, the Company entered into an Asset Transfer Agreement, Operating Agreement and separate Mortgage Agreement (collectively, the “Agreements”) with GM. Pursuant to the Agreements, the Company incurred debt to GM recorded as a related party note payable in the principal amount of \$20.0 million, secured by the real property described in Note 4. The Company had imputed interest of 5% on the related party note payable until February 1, 2020 when the stated interest rate of 7% began per the terms of the Agreement. Interest for the three months ended March 31, 2020 totaled \$0.3 million which was capitalized as part of PP&E as described in Note 4. This note which totaled \$20.8 million as of the date of the Closing, was converted to equity during the Business Combination described in Note 1.

In conjunction with the Operating Agreement described above, the Company was also required to reimburse GM for expenditures related to general plant maintenance and compliance associated with the Lordstown facility. The Company recorded expenses of \$2.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2020 on the Statement of Operations. Additionally, during the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Company purchased property from GM for \$1.2 million which was recorded to CIP. As of the date of the Closing described in Note 1, we had accrued a total of \$5.9 million as a Due to Related Party liability which was converted to equity as part of the Business Combination.

On May 28, 2020, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note (the “Convertible Note”) with GM that provided financing to the Company of up to \$10.0 million secured by the Company’s property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Pursuant to the terms of the Convertible Note, the Company had the ability to periodically draw down on the Convertible Note to meet its working capital needs. The balance of this note was converted to equity at closing of the Business Combination described in Note 1.

In August 2020, we entered into an emissions credit agreement with GM pursuant to which, and subject to the terms of which, during the first three annual production/model years wherein we produce vehicles at least ten months out of the production/model year, the counterparty will have the option to purchase such emissions credits as well as emissions credits from any other U.S. state, country or jurisdiction generated by vehicles produced by us not otherwise required by us to comply with emissions laws and regulations at a purchase price equal to 75% of the fair market value of such credits. While we plan for our first three annual production/model years for the purpose of this agreement to be 2022, 2023 and 2024, it is possible that this agreement could extend beyond these model years if we do not achieve ten or more months of production during those annual production/model years.

As of December 31, 2020, GM was no longer determined to be a related party.

On November 7, 2019, the Company entered into a transaction with Workhorse Group Inc., for the purpose of obtaining certain intellectual property. In connection with granting this license, Workhorse Group received 10% of the outstanding Legacy Lordstown common stock and was entitled to royalties of 1% of the gross sales price of the first 200,000 vehicle sales. In November 2020, we pre-paid a royalty payment to Workhorse Group in the amount of \$4.75 million. The upfront royalty payment represents an advance on royalties due on 1% of the gross sales price of the first 200,000 vehicles sold, but only to the extent that the aggregate amount of such royalty fees exceeds the amount paid upfront. The upfront royalty payment was recorded as a prepaid expense as of December 31, 2020, but reclassified to other non-current assets as of June 30, 2021 based on our revised production timeline. These amounts will be amortized as a percent of each vehicle sold.

NOTE 8 — CAPITAL STOCK AND LOSS PER SHARE

Our Charter provides for 312 million authorized shares of capital stock, consisting of (i) 300 million shares of Class A common stock and (ii) 12 million shares of preferred stock each with a par value of \$0.0001. We had

176.6 million and 168.0 million shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

FASB ASC Topic 260, Earnings Per Share, requires the presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS). Basic EPS is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive EPS is calculated to include any dilutive effect of our share equivalents. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, our share equivalent included 3.8 million options, 1.6 million BGL Warrants, and 2.3 million Private Warrants outstanding. None of the stock options or warrants were included in the calculation of diluted EPS because we recorded a net loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 as including these instruments would be anti-dilutive.

The weighted-average number of shares outstanding for basic and diluted loss per share is as follows:

(in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	176,585	73,951	175,595	72,931

NOTE 9 — SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 23, 2021, the Company entered into an equity purchase agreement with YA, pursuant to which YA has committed to purchase up to \$400 million of our Class A common stock, at our direction from time to time, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. Such sales of Class A common stock, if any, will be subject to certain limitations, and may occur from time to time at our sole discretion, over the approximately 36-month period commencing on the date of the Purchase Agreement, provided that a registration statement covering the resale by YA of the shares of Class A common stock purchased from us is declared effective by the SEC and the other conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement are satisfied. We filed the registration statement with the SEC on July 30, 2021, and it was declared effective on August 11, 2021.

Under applicable Nasdaq rules and the Purchase Agreement, we will not sell to YA shares of our Class A common stock in excess of 35,144,690 shares (the "Exchange Cap"), which is 19.9% of the shares of Class A common stock outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the Purchase Agreement, unless (i) we obtain stockholder approval to issue shares of Class A common stock in excess of the Exchange Cap or (ii) the average price of all applicable sales of shares of Class A common stock under the Purchase Agreement (including the Commitment Shares described below in the number of shares sold for these purposes) equals or exceeds \$7.48 per share (which represents the lower of (i) the Nasdaq Official Closing Price (as reflected on Nasdaq.com) immediately preceding the signing of the Purchase Agreement; or (ii) the average Nasdaq Official Closing Price of the Common Shares (as reflected on Nasdaq.com) for the five trading days immediately preceding the signing of the Purchase Agreement). At current market prices of our shares of Class A common stock, without stockholder approval, the Exchange Cap would limit the amount of funds we are able to raise to significantly less than the \$400 million commitment under the Purchase Agreement.

We may direct YA to purchase amounts of our Class A common stock under the Purchase Agreement that we specify from time to time in a written notice (an "Advance Notice") delivered to YA on any trading day. The maximum amount that we may specify in an Advance Notice is equal to the lesser of: (i) an amount equal to thirty percent (30%) of the Daily Value Traded of the Class A common stock on the trading day immediately preceding an Advance Notice, or (ii) \$30.0 million. For these purposes, "Daily Value Traded" is the product obtained by multiplying the daily trading volume of our Class A common stock by the volume weighted average price for that trading day. Subject to the satisfaction of the conditions under the Purchase

Agreement, we may deliver Advance Notices from time to time, provided that we have delivered all shares relating to all prior Advance Notices. The purchase price of the shares of Class A common stock will be equal to 97% of the simple average of the daily VWAPs for the three trading days following the Advance Notice as set forth in the Purchase Agreement.

As consideration for YA's irrevocable commitment to purchase shares of the Company's Class A common stock upon the terms of and subject to satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, upon execution of the Purchase Agreement, the Company issued 371,287 shares of its Class A common stock to YA (the "Commitment Shares").

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and notes. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A are not guarantees of future performance and may involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Refer to the "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" above and Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Form 10-K/A and this Form 10-Q for a discussion of these risks and uncertainties.

Our mission is to be a catalyst in the world's transition to sustainable energy. We design, develop, and intend to manufacture the Endurance, the first electric full-size pickup truck targeted for sale to fleet customers. In addition, we intend to leverage our technologies by investing in the development additional all-electric vehicles geared for the commercial market. Located in Lordstown, Ohio, the Lordstown Complex spans 6.2 million square feet and is in a near-production-ready state. We also intend to build company-owned service centers where we offer maintenance, repair, parts, and other services related to our products.

Since inception, we have been developing our flagship vehicle, the Endurance, an electric full-size pickup truck. We introduced the Endurance in June 2020 and have been building beta vehicles during the first half of 2021. We are on track to begin early production units in the late September 2021 and complete vehicle validation and regulatory approvals in December 2021 to January 2022. We expect this will be followed by deployments to selected early customers in the first quarter of 2022 in advance of commercial production and launch in the second quarter of 2022, with the ramp planned to accelerate in the second half of 2022, subject to receipt of adequate financing.

This responsible commercial plan is important for three reasons: 1) to ensure that we provide our fleet customers with the time necessary to experience and then build out the necessary charging infrastructure for larger deployments and for them to gain experience with the Endurance's performance in the real-world; 2) to manage our supply chain challenges prudently, particularly as shortages and COVID impacts persist through the next few quarters; and 3) to fortify our capital position to fully support our commercial launch.

Our goal is to achieve a leadership position as an OEM vehicle supplier to the commercial fleet industry. We intend to do so by focusing on the following strengths:

- a highly experienced and proven senior management team with over 100 years of collective experience in the automotive and electric vehicle areas from prominent OEMs, including Workhorse Group, Tesla, Karma, Toyota, GM, Hyundai and Volkswagen;
- the near-production-ready, strategically located manufacturing Lordstown Complex, that we believe offers significant advantages in terms of the time and cost necessary to reach full-scale commercial production;
- approximately 800,000 square feet within the plant complex allocated for in-wheel hub motor and lithium-ion battery pack production and assembly, which together will account for our propulsion production;
- the unique and efficient design of the Endurance incorporating advanced technology and engineering, including the use of in-wheel hub motors resulting in what we believe will be the fewest moving parts of any comparable vehicle currently available; and
- a safe, reliable and efficient vehicle, designed for and targeted to the needs of the fleet market, that we believe will offer a significantly reduced total cost of ownership and compelling value as compared to currently available alternatives.

We are also evaluating whether there are opportunities to strategically leverage the value of our facility and technologies through potential relationships with third parties as a means to generate financing and revenues. Such relationships could include, but are not limited to, third parties building vehicles in our facility, us building vehicles for third parties or sales of our technologies, such as battery packs or hub motors, to third parties.

Results of Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020
(in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses		
Selling and administrative expenses	33,793	5,155
Research and development expenses	76,544	4,786
Total operating expenses	<u>110,337</u>	<u>9,941</u>
Loss from operations	(110,337)	(9,941)
Other income (expense)		
Other income	1,877	2,346
Interest income (expense)	<u>260</u>	<u>(363)</u>
Loss before income taxes	(108,200)	(7,958)
Income tax expense	—	—
Net loss	<u>\$ (108,200)</u>	<u>\$ (7,958)</u>

Selling and Administrative Expense

Selling and administration expenses increased \$28.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to 2020 as Lordstown ramped up organizational activities in 2021.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expenses increased \$71.8 million during the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to 2020 as Lordstown continued design and development work on the Endurance.

Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020
(in thousands)

	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses		
Selling and administrative expenses	48,187	8,677
Research and development expenses	168,356	13,254
Total operating expenses	<u>216,543</u>	<u>21,931</u>
Loss from operations	(216,543)	(21,931)
Other (expense) income		
Other (expense) income	(17,255)	2,472
Interest income (expense)	<u>387</u>	<u>(364)</u>
Loss before income taxes	(233,411)	(19,823)
Income tax expense	—	—
Net loss	<u>\$ (233,411)</u>	<u>\$ (19,823)</u>

Selling and Administrative Expense

Selling and administration expenses increased \$39.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to 2020 as Lordstown ramped up organizational activities in 2021.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expenses increased \$155.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to 2020 as Lordstown continued design and development work on the Endurance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In 2021, our research and development expenses and capital expenditures have increased significantly over 2020 levels to build capacity and invest in additional products and technologies, and are higher than anticipated due to additional spending needed to (1) complete our beta program, (2) conduct vehicle validation tests, (3) secure necessary parts/equipment for production, and (4) utilize third-party engineering resources. This was due in part to the stress that the COVID-19 pandemic has put on the global automotive supply chain. As we have engaged potential third-party suppliers for certain components, the pricing and/or availability being offered was not consistent with our expectations and timing, so we made a strategic decision to bring development of certain components, such as the frame, in house. While this decision requires more upfront spending and the need for additional funding from future financing, we believe the return on our investments will allow us to control key components and the projected timelines that we establish.

In addition, in order to secure adequate supply of battery cells, we have agreements with certain suppliers which obligate us to purchase a minimum volume at approximately \$16.3 million, \$139.4 million and \$273.6 million in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively, subject to change for increases in raw material pricing.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 205-40, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, management must evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report are issued. This evaluation does not take into consideration the potential mitigating effect of management's plans that have not been fully implemented or are not within control of the Company as of the date the financial statements are issued. When substantial doubt exists under this methodology, management evaluates whether the mitigating effect of its plans sufficiently alleviates substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The mitigating effect of management's plans, however, is only considered if both (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued, and (2) it is probable that the plans, when implemented, will mitigate the relevant conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are issued.

We had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$365.9 million and an accumulated deficit of \$367.9 million at June 30, 2021 and a net loss of \$233.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to complete the development of our electric vehicles, obtain regulatory approval, begin commercial scale production and launch the sale of such vehicles.

We believe that our current level of cash and cash equivalents are not sufficient to fund commercial scale production and the launch of sale of such vehicles. These conditions raise substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least one year from the date of issuance of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report.

In an effort to alleviate these conditions, management is currently evaluating various funding alternatives and may seek to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, mezzanine or debt securities, through arrangements with strategic partners or through obtaining credit from government or financial institutions. As part of our funding efforts, on July 23, 2021, the Company entered into an equity purchase agreement with YA II PN, LTD. ("YA"), pursuant to which YA has committed to purchase up to \$400 million of our Class A common stock, at our direction from time to time, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The actual amount that we raise under this facility will depend on market conditions and other financing alternatives that we are exploring, as well as limitations in the agreement. In particular, at current market prices of our shares of Class A common stock, without stockholder approval, the Exchange Cap provision would limit the amount of funds we are able to raise to significantly less than the \$400 million commitment under the Purchase Agreement. See Note 9 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for more information.

As we seek additional sources of financing, there can be no assurance that such financing would be available to us on favorable terms or at all. Our ability to obtain additional financing in the debt and equity capital markets is subject to several factors, including market and economic conditions, our performance and investor sentiment with respect to us and our industry. As a result of these uncertainties, and notwithstanding management's plans and efforts to date, there continues to be substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We accepted an invitation from the U.S. Department of Energy to start the process toward securing an ATVM loan. If we are successful in completing this stage, we may receive a term sheet, but we cannot guarantee we will reach that stage or be approved for a loan or provide any assurance as to the amount or timing of any loan that we may receive. Broadly speaking, prior ATVM loans were offered at Treasury rates for interest expense, required that the proceeds be spent on plant retooling or R&D activities and have imposed initial cash collateral requirements. We are currently in the due diligence phase and there can be no assurance when or if we will receive an ATVM loan. We are also pursuing tax credits and grants across multiple jurisdictions.

Expected Endurance production in 2021 will be limited and we will need additional funding in the near term to ramp for 2022 production and to establish higher volume, sustained capacity and generally to reach full scale commercial production as contemplated by our business plan. In order to manage liquidity, expenditures will continue at a reduced pace and will relate primarily to retooling plans that will allow us to provide the limited capacity by the end of 2021 for testing and certifications and to demonstrate the capabilities of the Endurance to customers and financing sources.

If we are unable to raise additional capital in the near term, our operations and production plans will be scaled back or curtailed and, if any funds raised are insufficient to provide a bridge to full commercial production and generation of sufficient funds from operations, our successful operation and growth would be impeded.

Cash Flows

The following table provides a summary of Lordstown's cash flow data for the period indicated:

(in thousands)

	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Cash used by operating activities	\$ (171,374)	\$ (11,388)
Cash (used by) provided by investing activities	\$ (175,601)	\$ 2,396
Cash provided by financing activities	\$ 365,900	\$ 585

Net Cash Used by Operating Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to 2020, net cash used by operating activities increased by \$160.0 million. This increase was primarily due to a \$213.6 million increase of net operating loss offset by changes in working capital, primarily a significant increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses as we have ramped up our research and development and other spending.

Net Cash Used by Investing Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to 2020, cash used by investing activities increased \$178.0 million primarily due to capital spending in 2021.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to 2020, cash flows from financing activities increased \$75.7 million primarily due to \$82.0 million of cash proceeds from exercise of warrants net of a \$5.3 million decrease in proceeds from the issuance of stock.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no obligations, assets or liabilities, which would be considered off-balance sheet arrangements as of June 30, 2021. 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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for more information about recent accounting pronouncements, the timing of their adoption, and management's assessment, to the extent they have made one, of their potential impact on Lordstown's financial condition and results of operations.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

On June 30, 2021, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$365.9 million. We believe that a 10 basis point change in interest rates is reasonably possible in the near term. Based on our current level of investment, an increase or decrease of 10 basis points in interest rates would not have a material impact to our cash balances.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Management's Evaluation of our Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in company reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management,

including our Executive Chairwoman and Interim Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and all instances of fraud. Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Further, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all disclosure controls and procedures, no evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures can provide absolute assurance that we have detected all our control deficiencies and instances of fraud, if any. The design of disclosure controls and procedures also is based partly on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. As required by Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, our Executive Chairwoman and Interim Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2021.

Based upon their evaluation, our Executive Chairwoman and Interim Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the material weaknesses described below and discussed in our Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2020.

In the course of preparing the Company's financial statements for the Form 10-K/A, our management identified the following material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting:

- The Company did not have a sufficient number of trained resources with the appropriate technical accounting skills and knowledge with assigned responsibilities and accountability for the design and operation of internal controls over financial reporting.
- The Company did not have an effective risk assessment process that successfully identified and assessed risks of material misstatement to ensure controls were designed and implemented to respond to those risks.
- The Company did not have an effective monitoring process to assess the consistent operation of internal control over financial reporting and to remediate known control deficiencies.

As a consequence, we did not effectively design, implement and operate process-level control activities related to procure-to-pay (including operating expenses, prepaid expenses, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities), property, plant and equipment, warrant liability, and the financial reporting process (including the manual journal entries).

These control deficiencies resulted in the restatement of our December 31, 2020 financial statements as described in Note 2 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements" in the Form 10-K/A. These control deficiencies also caused other immaterial misstatements, some of which were corrected, in our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020. These control deficiencies create a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis, and therefore we conclude that the deficiencies represent material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting and our internal control over financial reporting is not effective as of December 31, 2020.

A material weakness is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of its financial statements would not

be prevented or detected on a timely basis. These deficiencies could result in misstatements to our financial statements that would be material and would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Our management has prepared a remediation plan to be instituted in 2021 under the oversight of the Audit Committee. The management team has also engaged a third-party consultant to assist in the implementation of our remediation plan. The plan involves hiring and training additional qualified personnel, performing detailed risk assessments in key process areas to identify risks of material misstatement, further documentation and implementation of control procedures to address the identified risks of material misstatements in key process areas, and the implementation of monitoring activities over the components of our internal controls which would include holding personnel accountable to their responsibilities for the design and implementation of internal controls over financial reporting.

There is no assurance that we will be successful in remediating the material weaknesses.

Notwithstanding the identified material weaknesses, management believes that the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q present fairly in all material respects our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the period presented.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As discussed above, we are designing and implementing certain measures to remediate the material weaknesses identified in the design and operation of our internal control over financial reporting. There were no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended June 30, 2021 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For a description of our legal proceedings, see Note 6 - Commitments and Contingencies of the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

It is not possible to predict the actual number of shares we will sell to YA under the Purchase Agreement, or the actual gross proceeds resulting from those sales.

On July 23, 2021, we entered into the Purchase Agreement with YA, pursuant to which YA has committed to purchase up to \$400 million in shares of our Class A common stock (the "Total Commitment"), subject to certain limitations and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement. The shares of our Class A common stock that may be issued under the Purchase Agreement may be sold by us to YA at our discretion from time to time over an approximately 36-month period commencing on the date of the Purchase Agreement.

We generally have the right to control the timing and amount of any sales of our shares of Class A common stock to YA under the Purchase Agreement. Sales of our Class A common stock, if any, to YA under the Purchase Agreement will depend upon market conditions and other factors. We may ultimately decide to sell to YA all, some or none of the shares of our Class A common stock that may be available for us to sell to YA pursuant to the Purchase Agreement.

Because the purchase price per share to be paid by YA for the shares of Class A common stock that we may elect to sell to YA under the Purchase Agreement, if any, will fluctuate based on the market prices of our Class A common stock during the applicable purchase valuation period for each purchase made pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, if any, it is not possible for us to predict, as of the date hereof and prior to any such sales, the number of shares of Class A common stock that we will sell to YA under the Purchase Agreement, the purchase price per share that YA will pay for shares purchased from us under the Purchase Agreement, or the aggregate gross proceeds that we will receive from those purchases by YA under the Purchase Agreement, if any.

In addition, unless we satisfy the exception set forth in the Purchase Agreement based on the average price of our sales thereunder or we obtain stockholder approval, we will not be able to issue shares of Class A common stock in excess of the Exchange Cap under the Purchase Agreement in accordance with applicable Nasdaq rules. Depending on the market prices of our Class A common stock in the future, this could be a significant limitation on the amount of funds we are able to raise pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. For example, at current market prices of our shares of Class A common stock, without stockholder approval, the Exchange Cap would limit the amount of funds we are able to raise to significantly less than the \$400 million commitment under the Purchase Agreement. Other limitations in the Purchase Agreement, including the Beneficial Ownership Cap and our ability to meet the conditions necessary to deliver an Advance Notice, could also prevent us from being able to raise funds up to the Total Commitment.

Moreover, although the Purchase Agreement provides that we may sell up to an aggregate of \$400 million of our Class A common stock to YA, only 35,144,690 shares of our Class A common stock are being registered for resale by YA under the registration statement filed for such purpose, consisting of (i) the 371,287 Commitment Shares that we issued to YA upon execution of the Purchase Agreement as consideration for its commitment to purchase our Class A common stock under the Purchase

Agreement and (ii) up to 34,773,403 shares of Class A common stock that we may elect to sell to YA, in our sole discretion, from time to time from and after the date of, and pursuant to, the Purchase Agreement. Even if we elect to sell to YA all of the shares of Class A common stock being registered for resale, depending on the market prices of our Class A common stock at the time of such sales, the actual gross proceeds from the sale of all such shares may be substantially less than the \$400 million Total Commitment under the Purchase Agreement, which could materially adversely affect our liquidity.

If we desire to issue and sell to YA under the Purchase Agreement more than the 35,144,690 shares being registered for resale, and the Exchange Cap provisions and other limitations in the Purchase Agreement would allow us to do so, we would need to file with the SEC one or more additional registration statements to register under the Securities Act the resale by YA of any such additional shares of our Class A common stock and the SEC would have to declare such registration statement or statements effective before we could sell additional shares.

Any issuance and sale by us under the Purchase Agreement of a substantial amount of shares of Class A common stock in addition to the shares of Class A common stock being registered for resale by YA could cause additional substantial dilution to our stockholders. The number of shares of our Class A common stock ultimately offered for sale by YA is dependent upon the number of shares of Class A common stock, if any, we ultimately sell to YA under the Purchase Agreement.

Further, the resale by YA of a significant amount of shares at any given time, or the perception that these sales may occur, could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline and to be highly volatile.

We may require additional financing to sustain our operations and without it we will not be able to continue operations.

The extent to which we rely on YA as a source of funding will depend on a number of factors, including the prevailing market price of our Class A common stock, our ability to meet the conditions necessary to deliver Advance Notices under the Purchase Agreement, the impacts of the Exchange Cap and the Beneficial Ownership Cap and the extent to which we are able to secure funding from other sources. Regardless of the amount of funds we ultimately raise under the Purchase Agreement, if any, we expect to continue to seek other sources of funding. Even if we were to sell to YA the Total Commitment under the Purchase Agreement, we will still need additional capital to fully implement our business plan.

Future sales and issuances of our Class A common stock or other securities might result in significant dilution and could cause the price of our Class A common stock to decline.

To raise capital, we may sell Class A common stock, convertible securities or other equity securities in one or more transactions other than those contemplated by the Purchase Agreement, at prices and in a manner we determine from time to time. We may sell shares or other securities in any other offering at a price per share that is less than the price per share paid by investors in this offering, and investors purchasing shares or other securities in the future could have rights superior to existing stockholders. The price per share at which we sell additional shares of our Class A common stock, or securities convertible or exchangeable into Class A common stock, in future transactions may be higher or lower than the price per share paid by investors in this offering. Any sales of additional shares will dilute our stockholders.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market or the perception that these sales might occur could depress the market price of our Class A common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We are unable

to predict the effect that sales may have on the prevailing market price of our Class A common stock. In addition, the sale of substantial amounts of our Class A common stock could adversely impact its price.

Management will have broad discretion as to the use of the proceeds from the Purchase Agreement, and uses may not improve our financial condition or market value.

Because we have not designated the amount of net proceeds from the Purchase Agreement to be used for any particular purpose, our management will have broad discretion as to the application of such proceeds. Our management may use the proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes that may not improve our financial condition or advance our business objectives.

In addition to the other information discussed in this report, please consider the factors described in Part I, Item 1A., "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K/A that could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. There have not been any material changes to the risk factors described in our Form 10-K/A, but these are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

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

There were no sales of equity securities during the first half of 2021 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
10.1	Management Services Agreement, dated as of June 8, 2021, between AP Services, LLC and Lordstown Motors Corp. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 14, 2021).
10.2	Separation and Release Agreement, dated June 13, 2021, between Lordstown Motors Corp. and Stephen S. Burns (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 14, 2021).
10.3	Separation and Release Agreement, dated June 13, 2021, between Lordstown Motors Corp. and Julio Rodriguez (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 14, 2021).
10.4	Letter Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2021, between Angela Strand and Lordstown Motors Corp. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 24, 2021).
10.5	Employment Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2021, between Jane Ritson-Parsons and Lordstown Motors Corp. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 24, 2021).
10.6	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2021, between Rich Schmidt and Lordstown Motors Corp. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 24, 2021).
31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).
31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).
32.1*	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
32.2*	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL 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
Exhibit 104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File – The cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

LORDSTOWN MOTORS CORP.

Date: August 12, 2021

/s/ Angela Strand
Angela Strand
Executive Chairwoman
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 12, 2021

/s/ Rebecca A Roof
Rebecca A Roof
Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Angela Strand, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Lordstown Motors Corp.;
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)) 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 our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our 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:
 - (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: August 12, 2021

/s/ Angela Strand
Angela Strand
Executive Chairwoman
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Rebecca A Roof, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Lordstown Motors Corp.;
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)) 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 our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our 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:
 - (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: August 12, 2021

/s/ Rebecca A Roof
Rebecca A Roof
Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Lordstown Motors Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Angela Strand, Executive Chairwoman 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.

August 12, 2021

By: /s/ Angela Strand
Angela Strand
Executive Chairwoman
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Lordstown Motors Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Rebecca A Roof, Interim 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.

August 12, 2021

/s/ Rebecca A Roof
Rebecca A Roof
Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
