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# DELTA REPORT

## 10-K

GIFI - GULF ISLAND FABRICATION I  
10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPARED TO 10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2022

The following comparison report has been automatically generated

TOTAL DELTAS	3532
CHANGES	344
DELETIONS	1632
ADDITIONS	1556

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 2023

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 001-34279

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GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Louisiana

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

2170 Buckthorne Place, Suite 420

The Woodlands, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

72-1147390

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

77380

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 714-6100

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock	GIFI	NASDAQ

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the 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, 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 ☐ Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒ Smaller reporting company ☒

Emerging growth company ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit

report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based on the closing price of the shares of common stock on The NASDAQ Stock Market on June 30, 2022 June 30, 2023 was \$88,842,000 37,696,000.

The number of shares of Registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of February 28, 2023 February 29, 2024, was 15,972,533 16,197,031.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be prepared for use in connection with the registrant's 2023 2024 annual meeting of shareholders have been incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.  
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 2023

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

As used in this report filed on form 10-K for the year ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** ("**2022 2023** Annual Report" or "this Report"), the following abbreviations and terms have the meanings listed below. In addition, the terms "Gulf Island," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Certain terms defined below may be redefined separately within this Report when we believe providing a definition upon the first use of the term will assist users of this Report. Unless and as otherwise stated, any references in this Report to any agreement means such agreement and all schedules, exhibits and attachments in each case as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified to the date of filing this Report.

<b>2021 Financial Statements 2022 Annual Report</b>	Our <b>Financial Statements</b> annual report for the year ended <b>December 31, 2021</b> and related notes, <b>December 31, 2022</b> , filed with the SEC on Form 10-K on <b>March 22, 2022</b> <b>March 28, 2023</b> .
<b>Acquisition Date 2022 Financial Statements</b>	The closing date of <b>Our Financial Statements</b> for the <b>DSS Acquisition of December 1, 2021</b> .
<b>Active Retained Shipyard Contracts</b>	<b>Contracts</b> year ended <b>December 31, 2022</b> and related <b>obligations for notes, included in</b> our <b>seventy-vehicle ferry and two forty-vehicle ferry</b> projects that were under construction as of the Transaction Date, which were excluded from the Shipyard Transaction. The Active Retained Shipyard Contracts do not include the contracts and related obligations for the two MPSV projects that are subject to our MPSV Litigation (which were retained but are not active contracts). <b>2022 Annual Report</b> .
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification.
ASU	Accounting Standards Update.
Balance Sheet	Our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as filed in this Report.
<b>Bollinger Board</b>	<b>Bollinger Houma Shipyards, L.L.C. and Bollinger Shipyards Lockport, L.L.C.</b>
<b>Broussard Facility</b>	Our leased facility located in Broussard, Louisiana that supports our Services Division. <b>Board of Directors</b> .
Cash-Settled RSUs	RSUs settled in cash.
<b>CARES Act</b>	<b>The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, as amended.</b>
contract assets	Costs and estimated earnings recognized to date in excess of cumulative billings.
contract liabilities	Cumulative billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings recognized to date and accrued contract losses.
cost-reimbursable	Work is performed and billed to the customer at cost plus a profit margin or other variable fee arrangements which can include a mark-up.
COVID-19	The global coronavirus pandemic.

<i>deck</i>	The component of a platform on which drilling, production, separating, gathering, piping, compression, well support, crew quartering and other functions related to offshore oil and gas development are conducted.
<i>Divested Shipyard Contracts</i>	Contracts and related obligations for our three research vessel projects and five towing, salvage and rescue ship projects, which were included in the Shipyard Transaction.
<i>DSS Acquisition</i>	The acquisition of the DSS Business from Dynamic on December 1, 2021.
<i>DSS Business</i>	The services and industrial staffing businesses of Dynamic, which were acquired in connection with the DSS Acquisition.
<i>DTA(s)</i>	Deferred Tax Asset(s).
<i>Dynamic</i>	Dynamic Industries, Inc.
<i>EPC</i>	Engineering, Procurement and Construction.
<i>ESG</i>	Environmental, Social and Governance.
<i>Exchange Act</i>	Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
<i>Fabrication Division</i>	Our Fabrication reportable segment.
<i>Facilities</i>	Our Houma Facilities <b>Broussard Facility, Harvey Facility, Ingleside Facility</b> and other facilities that support our operations.

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<i>FASB</i>	Financial Accounting Standards Board.
<i>FDC</i>	Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland.
<i>Ferry Projects</i>	Contracts and related obligations for our seventy-vehicle ferry and two forty-vehicle ferry projects that were under construction as of the date of the Shipyard Transaction, which were excluded from the Shipyard Transaction.
<i>Financial Statements</i>	Our Consolidated Financial Statements, including comparative consolidated Balance Sheets, Statements of Operations, Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Statements of Cash Flows, as filed in this Report.
<i>GAAP</i>	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S.
<i>GIS</i>	Gulf Island Shipyards, LLC.
<i>GOM</i>	Gulf of Mexico.
<i>Gulf Coast</i>	Along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

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<i>Harvey Facility</i>	Our leased facility located in Harvey, Louisiana that supports our Services Division, which replaced our Harvey Option Facility.
<i>Harvey Option</i>	Purchase option entered into in connection with the DSS Acquisition that provided us with a right to buy the Harvey Option Facility prior to December 2, 2022 for a nominal amount. The option was sold to a third-party in the third quarter 2022.
<i>Harvey Option Facility</i>	Our former leased facility located in Harvey, Louisiana subject to the Harvey Option, a lease for which was entered into in connection with the DSS Acquisition. The lease was terminated in connection with the sale of the Harvey Option and we replaced the facility capacity with the Harvey Facility.
<i>Hornbeck</i>	Hornbeck Offshore Services, LLC.

<i>Houma AHFS</i>	Certain property sold in February 2024 that was part of our Houma Facilities, which was classified as an asset held for sale on our Balance Sheet at December 31, 2023.
<i>Houma Facilities</i>	Our owned facilities located in Houma, Louisiana that support our Fabrication Division and Services Division and represent our primary operating facilities.
<i>Incentive Plans</i>	Long-term incentive plans under which equity or cash-based awards may be made to eligible employees and non-employee directors.
<i>Ingleside Facility</i>	Our owned facility located in Ingleside, Texas that supports our Services Division, which was acquired in connection with the DSS Acquisition.
<i>inland</i>	Typically, bays, lakes and marshy areas.
<i>Insurance Finance Arrangement Arrangements</i>	Short-term finance arrangement arrangements for insurance premiums associated with our property and equipment and general liability insurance coverages.
<i>ISO</i>	International Standard Organization based in Geneva, Switzerland.
<i>jacket</i>	A component of a fixed platform consisting of a tubular steel braced structure extending from the mudline of the seabed to a point above the water surface. The jacket is anchored with tubular steel piles driven into the seabed. The jacket supports the deck structure located above the water.
<i>Jennings Facility</i>	Our leased facility located near Jennings, Louisiana that previously supported our Shipyard Division and was closed in 2020. The facility was subleased to a third-party in 2022 for the duration of the lease.
<i>labor hours</i>	Hours worked by employees directly involved in the production of our products or delivery of our services.
<i>Lake Charles Facility</i>	Our formerly leased facility located near Lake Charles, Louisiana that previously supported our Shipyard Division and was closed in 2020. The lease was terminated in 2022.
<i>LC Facility</i>	Our \$20.0 million \$10.0 million letter of credit facility with Whitney Bank maturing June 30, 2023 on June 30, 2024, as amended.
<i>LNG</i>	Liquefied Natural Gas.
<i>Mortgage Agreement</i>	Multiple indebtedness mortgage arrangement with one of our Sureties, Zurich, to secure our obligations and liabilities under our Note Agreement and general indemnity agreement with such Surety Zurich associated with an outstanding surety bonds bond for certain contracts, which our forty-vehicle ferry projects. The mortgage arrangement encumbers the real estate associated with our Houma Facilities and includes certain covenants and events of default.
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<i>modules</i>	Fabricated structures that include structural steel, piping, valves, fittings, storage vessels and other equipment that are incorporated into a refining, petrochemical, LNG or industrial system.
<i>MPSV(s)</i>	Multi-Purpose Supply Vessel(s).
<i>MPSV Litigation</i>	The lawsuit filed in the Twenty-Second Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana and is was styled <i>Gulf Island Shipyards, LLC v. Hornbeck Offshore Services, LLC</i> , bearing docket number 2018-14861, 2018-14861, which was resolved on October 4, 2023.
<i>Note Agreement</i>	Promissory note entered into with Zurich on November 6, 2023, in connection with the resolution of our MPSV Litigation, pursuant to which we will pay Zurich \$20.0 million, plus interest at a fixed rate of 3.0% per annum, payable in 15 equal annual installments beginning on December 31, 2024.
<i>NOL(s)</i>	Net operating loss(es) that are available to offset future taxable income, subject to certain limitations.
<i>offshore</i>	In unprotected waters outside coastlines.

<i>onshore</i>	Inside the coastline on land.
<i>OPEC</i>	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
<i>Performance Bonds</i>	The performance bonds issued by <b>the Surety Zurich</b> in connection with the construction of two MPSVs that <b>are were</b> subject to our MPSV Litigation, for which the face amount of the bonds <b>total totaled \$50.0 million,</b> and for which the obligations under the performance bonds were <b>terminated on November 6, 2023, in connection with the Settlement Agreement and Note Agreement.</b>
<i>performance obligation</i>	A contractual obligation to construct and transfer a distinct good or service to a customer. It is the unit of account in Topic 606. The transaction price of a contract is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied.
<i>piles</i>	Rigid tubular pipes that are driven into the seabed to anchor a jacket.
<i>platform</i>	A structure from which offshore oil and gas development drilling and production are conducted.
<i>POC</i>	Percentage-of-completion.

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<b>PPP</b>	<b>Paycheck Protection Program administered by the SBA under the CARES Act.</b>
<i>PPP Loan</i>	Our previous <b>\$10.0 million</b> loan from Whitney Bank forgiven pursuant to the <b>PPP.</b>
<b>Pro Forma Information</b>	<b>The condensed combined financial information that gives effect to the DSS Acquisition as if it had occurred on January 1, 2020 (the earliest period presented in our 2021 Financial Statements).</b>
<b>Purchase Price</b>	<b>The purchase price of \$7.6 million associated with the DSS Acquisition. Paycheck Protection Program.</b>
<i>Restrictive Covenant Agreement</i>	<b>Restrictive</b> Our previous <b>restrictive</b> covenant arrangement with <b>one of our Sureties, Zurich</b> to secure our obligations and liabilities under our general indemnity agreement with <b>such Surety Zurich</b> associated with <b>its</b> outstanding surety bonds for certain contracts <b>which precludes that precluded</b> us from paying dividends or repurchasing shares of our common <b>stock.</b>
<b>Retained Shipyard Contracts</b>	<b>Contracts stock, which was terminated on November 6, 2023, in connection with the Settlement Agreement and related obligations for the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts and two MPSV projects that are subject to our MPSV Litigation, which were excluded from the Shipyard Transaction. Note Agreement.</b>
<i>RSUs</i>	Restricted Stock Units.
<b>SAB</b>	<b>Staff Accounting Bulletin.</b>
<i>SBA</i>	Small Business Administration.
<i>SEC</i>	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
<i>Services Division</i>	Our Services reportable segment.
<b>Shipyard Division Settlement Agreement</b>	<b>Our Shipyard reportable segment. Agreement entered into with Zurich on November 6, 2023, in connection with the resolution of our MPSV Litigation, pursuant to which, among other things, Zurich released GIS and the Company from all of their obligations under the Performance Bonds and the associated general indemnity agreements relating to the Performance Bonds, and we agreed to release possession of the MPSVs to Zurich.</b>

<i>Share Repurchase Program</i>	Share repurchase program authorizing the repurchase of up to \$5.0 million of our outstanding common stock, effective from December 15, 2023 through December 15, 2024.
<i>Shipyard Facility Division</i>	Our formerly owned facility located in Houma, Louisiana that previously supported our Shipyard Division and was sold in connection with the Shipyard Transaction, reportable segment.
<i>Shipyard Transaction</i>	The sale of our Shipyard Division's operating assets and certain construction contracts on April 19, 2021, in the second quarter 2021, which included excluded the Divested Shipyard Contracts contracts and related obligations for our Shipyard Facility, Ferry Projects and the contracts and related obligations for the projects that were subject to our MPSV Litigation.
<i>Spud barge</i>	Construction barge rigged with vertical tubular or square lengths of steel pipes that are lowered to anchor the vessel.
<i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>	Our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, as filed in this Report.

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<i>Statement of Operations</i>	Our Consolidated Statements of Operations, as filed in this Report.
<i>Statement of Shareholders' Equity</i>	Our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, as filed in this Report.
<i>Surety or Sureties</i>	A financial institution that issues bonds to customers on behalf of the Company for the purpose of providing third-party financial assurance related to the performance of our contracts. Payments by the Surety pursuant to the a bond in the event of non-performance are subject to reimbursement to the Surety by us under a general indemnity agreement.
<i>T&amp;M</i>	Time and materials. Work is performed and billed to the customer at contracted time and material rates.
<i>Topic 606</i>	The revenue recognition criteria prescribed under ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".
<i>Transaction Date</i>	The closing date of the Shipyard Transaction of April 19, 2021.
<i>Transaction Price</i>	The Company's base sales price of \$28.6 million associated with the Shipyard Transaction.
<i>U.S.</i>	The United States of America.
<i>USL&amp;H</i>	United States Longshoreman and Harbor Workers Act.
<i>VA(s)</i>	Valuation Allowance(s).
<i>Whitney Bank</i>	Hancock Whitney Bank.
<i>Working Capital</i>	The \$7.8 million received in 2021 in connection with the Shipyard Transaction associated with changes in working capital for the Divested Shipyard Contracts from December 31, 2020 through the Transaction Date, FDC and Zurich American Insurance Company.
<i>True-Up Zurich</i>	

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#### Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information



This Report contains forward-looking statements in which we discuss our potential future performance, operations and projects. Forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, are all statements other than statements of historical facts, such as projections or expectations relating to timing of delivery of vessels related to the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts and subsequent wind down of our Shipyard Division operations; expected exposure in the event of an adverse outcome in the MPSV Litigation; operating results; diversification and entry into new end markets; improvement of risk profile; industry outlook; oil and gas prices; timing of investment decisions and new project awards; cash flows and cash balance; capital expenditures; tax rates; implementation of our share repurchase program; liquidity; and tax rates, execution of strategic initiatives. The words “anticipates,” “may,” “can,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “projects,” “targets,” “intends,” “likely,” “will,” “should,” “to be,” “potential” and any similar expressions are intended to identify those assertions as forward-looking statements. The timing and amount of any share repurchases will be at the discretion of management and will depend on a variety of factors including, but not limited to, our operating performance, cash flow and financial position, the market price of our common stock and general economic and market conditions. The share repurchase program may be modified, increased, suspended or terminated at any time at the Board's discretion.

We caution readers that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated, projected or assumed in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that can cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements include: supply chain disruptions, (including global shipping and logistics challenges), inflationary pressures, economic slowdowns and recessions, natural disasters, public health crises, (such as COVID-19), labor costs and geopolitical conflicts, (such as the conflict in Ukraine), and the related volatility in oil and gas prices and other factors impacting the global economy; the cyclical nature of the oil and gas industry; outcome of the MPSV Litigation and our ability to resolve any other material legal proceedings; competition; reliance on significant customers; competitive pricing and cost overruns on our projects; performance of subcontractors and dependence on suppliers; timing and our ability to secure and commence execution of new project awards, including fabrication projects for refining, petrochemical, LNG, industrial and sustainable energy end markets, and the resumption of our suspended large fabrication project; markets; our ability to maintain and further improve project execution; nature of our contract terms and customer adherence to such terms; suspension or termination of projects; changes in contract estimates; customer or subcontractor disputes; operating dangers, weather events and availability and limits on insurance coverage; the operability and adequacy of our major equipment; the final assessment of damage at our Houma Facilities and the related recovery of any insurance proceeds; our ability to raise additional capital; our ability to amend or obtain new debt financing or credit facilities on favorable terms; our ability to generate sufficient cash flow; our ability to resolve any material legal proceedings; our ability to execute our share repurchase program and enhance shareholder value; our ability to obtain letters of credit or surety bonds and ability to meet any indemnification obligations thereunder; consolidation of our customers; financial ability and credit worthiness of our customers; adjustments to previously reported profits or losses under the percentage-of-completion method; our ability to employ a skilled workforce; loss of key personnel; utilization of facilities or closure or consolidation of facilities; failure of our safety assurance program; barriers to entry into new lines of business; weather impacts to operations; any future asset impairments; changes in trade policies of the U.S. and other countries; compliance with regulatory and environmental laws; lack of navigability of canals and rivers; systems and information technology interruption or failure and data security breaches; performance of partners in any future joint ventures and other strategic alliances; shareholder activism; focus on environmental, social and governance factors by institutional investors and regulators; and other factors described under “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of this Report and as may be further updated by subsequent filings with the SEC.

Additional factors or risks that we currently deem immaterial, that are not presently known to us or that arise in the future could also cause our actual results to differ materially from our expected results. Given these uncertainties, investors are cautioned that many of the assumptions upon which our forward-looking statements are based are likely to change after the date the forward-looking statements are made, which we cannot control. Further, we may make changes to our business plans that could affect our results. We caution investors that we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made, for any reason, whether as a result of new information, future events or developments, changed circumstances, or otherwise, and notwithstanding any changes in our assumptions, changes in business plans, actual experience or other changes.

## PART I

### Items 1. and 2. Business and Properties

Certain terms are defined in the “Glossary” beginning on page ii. References to “Notes” relate to the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements (“Financial Statements”) in Item 8.

#### Description of Operations

Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, “Gulf Island,” “the Company,” “we,” “us” and “our”) is a Louisiana corporation, which was incorporated in 1985. We are a leading fabricator of complex steel structures and modules and provider of specialty services, including project management, hookup, commissioning, repair, maintenance, scaffolding, coatings, welding enclosures, civil construction and staffing services to the industrial and energy sectors. Our customers include U.S. and, to a lesser extent,

international energy producers; refining, petrochemical, LNG, industrial and power operators; and EPC companies. Our corporate headquarters is located in The Woodlands, Texas and our primary operating facilities are located in Houma, Louisiana ("Houma Facilities"). See "Overview" section in Item 7 for discussion of our current business and outlook.

During 2021, we operated and managed our business through two operating divisions ("Fabrication & Services" and "Shipyard") and one non-operating division ("Corporate"), which represented our reportable segments. In the first quarter 2022, we realigned our operating divisions due to the DSS Acquisition (discussed below) and related changes in our management structure and oversight of our various lines of business. As a result, we currently operate and manage our business through three operating divisions ("Services", "Fabrication" and "Shipyard") and one non-operating division ("Corporate"), which represent our reportable segments. Accordingly, financial information (including the effects of eliminations) for our Fabrication & Services Division for 2021 has been recast to conform to the presentation of our reportable segments for 2022. Our three operating divisions and Corporate Division are discussed below.

**Services Division** – Our Services Division provides maintenance, repair, construction, scaffolding, coatings, welding enclosures and other specialty services on offshore platforms and inland structures and at industrial facilities; provides services required to connect production equipment and service modules and equipment on offshore platforms; provides project management and commissioning services; provides industrial staffing services; and performs municipal and drainage projects, including pump stations, levee reinforcement, bulkheads and other public works. Our services activities are managed from our various Facilities and include the services and industrial staffing businesses ("DSS Business") of Dynamic Industries, Inc. ("Dynamic"), which was acquired on December 1, 2021 ("DSS Acquisition"). See Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition. Facilities.

**Fabrication Division** – Our Fabrication Division fabricates modules, skids and piping systems for onshore refining, petrochemical, LNG and industrial facilities and offshore facilities; fabricates foundations, secondary steel components and support structures for alternative energy developments and coastal mooring facilities; fabricates offshore production platforms and associated structures, including jacket foundations, piles and topsides for fixed production and utility platforms, as well as hulls and topsides for floating production and utility platforms; and fabricates other complex steel structures and components. Our fabrication activities are performed at our Houma Facilities.

**Shipyard Division** – Our Shipyard Division previously fabricated newbuild marine vessels and provided marine repair and maintenance services. The activities were performed at our Shipyard Facility. However, on April 19, 2021, in the second quarter 2021, we sold our Shipyard Division operating assets and certain construction contracts ("Shipyard Transaction"), which included the Divested Shipyard Contracts and our Shipyard Facility. We determined that the assets, liabilities and operations associated with the Shipyard Transaction excluded the contracts and certain previously closed facilities, were discontinued operations in 2021. The assets, liabilities related obligations for our seventy-vehicle ferry and operating results attributable to the Retained Shipyard Contracts and remaining assets and liabilities of our Shipyard Division operations two forty-vehicle ferry projects (collectively, "Ferry Projects") that were under construction as of the transaction date, and excluded from the Shipyard Transaction, contracts and are not associated with related obligations for the previously closed facilities, represent projects that were subject to our Shipyard Division and are classified as continuing operations MPSV Litigation, which was resolved on our Balance Sheet and Statement October 4, 2023. Construction of Operations. The Active Retained Shipyard Contracts are being completed the Ferry Projects was performed at our Houma Facilities and we intend to the wind down of our remaining Shipyard Division operations (which excludes was substantially completed in the projects that are subject fourth quarter 2023. Final completion of the wind down will occur upon completion of the warranty periods for the Ferry Projects, the last of which is anticipated to our MPSV Litigation) by the second quarter 2023 (previously occur in the first quarter 2023, but delayed and subject to the potential schedule impacts discussed in Note 2). Unless otherwise noted, the discussion and amounts presented below relate to our continuing operations. 2025. See Note 3.1 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction, and our discontinued operations and Note 9.2 for further discussion of our Ferry Projects and Note 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation.

**Corporate Division and Allocations** – Our Corporate Division includes costs that do not directly relate to our operating divisions. Such costs include, but are not limited to, costs of maintaining our corporate office, executive management salaries and incentives, board of directors' fees, certain insurance costs and costs associated with overall corporate governance and reporting requirements for a publicly traded company. Shared resources and costs that benefit more than one operating division are allocated amongst the operating divisions based on each operating division's estimated share of the benefit received. Such costs include, but are not limited to, human resources, insurance, information technology, accounting, business development and certain division leadership.

## Facilities and Equipment

**Houma Facilities** – Our fabrication and primary administrative and operating facilities are located in Houma, Louisiana ("Houma Facilities") on approximately 226,160 acres on the east bank of the Houma Navigation Canal and on a slip adjacent to the Houma Navigation Canal, approximately 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico ("GOM"). The owned facility includes approximately 85,000 73,000 square feet of administrative and operations facilities, 320,000 242,000 square feet of covered fabrication facilities, 140,000 90,000 square feet of warehouse facilities, and 20,000 16,000 square feet of blasting and coating facilities. It also has 5,970 3,305 linear feet of water frontage, including 2,535 2,056 feet of steel bulkheads. Buildings and equipment that are significant to our Houma Facilities include:

- large assembly buildings equipped with overhead cranes for modular section fabrication and various equipment for pipe fitting and welding;
- prefabrication shops equipped with overhead cranes, cutting tables, coping machines, sub-arc welding stations, hydraulic iron workers, and various other equipment

fabricating steel structures and components;

- plate bending, rolling and assembly shop with the capability to roll steel and automatic weld process seams into tubular pipe sections;
- alloy and carbon steel pipe fabrication and spooling shops equipped with overhead cranes, pipe benders, pipe cutters, pipe spooling and welding stations, and various equipment for pipe fitting and welding;
- blasting and coating shops that enable under roof blast and paint services;
- large warehouse buildings for storage;
- crawler cranes and rubber-tired hydraulic modular transporters;
- deck barge for transporting equipment and fabricated products;
- truckable tug and spud barges with craneage for marine construction activities; and
- various civil construction equipment.

In February 2024, we sold certain property of our Fabrication Division that was part of our Houma Facilities. The property sold was classified as an asset held for sale ("Houma AHFS") on our Balance Sheet at December 31, 2023. The Houma AHFS are excluded from the property description discussed above. See Note 3 and "Overview" in Item 7 for further discussion of our Houma AHFS.

We have a Mortgage Agreement associated with the real estate of the our Houma Facilities that secures our obligations and liabilities under our Note Agreement and general indemnity agreement with one of Zurich associated with an outstanding surety bond for our Sureties related to outstanding bonds with such Surety. forty-vehicle ferry projects. See Note 4 and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7 and Note 6 for further discussion of our Mortgage Agreement and Note Agreement.

*Other Facilities* – Our other administrative and operating facilities (together with our Houma Facilities, "Facilities") include:

- *Ingleside Facility* – Owned warehouse and operating facility located in Ingleside, Texas, ("Ingleside Facility") consisting of approximately 10,000 square feet of buildings on approximately 4.0 acres.
- *Harvey Facility* – Leased warehouse and operating facility located in Harvey, Louisiana, ("Harvey Facility") consisting of approximately 12,000 square feet of buildings on approximately 1.5 acres.
- *Broussard Facility* – Leased warehouse and operating facility located in Broussard, Louisiana, ("Broussard Facility") consisting of approximately 10,000 square feet of buildings on approximately 2.5 acres.
- *Other* – Leased administrative offices in The Woodlands, Texas and New Iberia, Louisiana.

#### Materials, Supplies and Supplies Subcontractors

The principal materials and supplies used in our operations across all our divisions include standard steel shapes, steel plate, steel pipe, welding gases, welding wire, fuel, oil and paint, all of which are currently available from many sources. We do not depend upon any single supplier or source for our materials and supplies. We anticipate being able to obtain these materials for the foreseeable future; however, the pricing, availability and delivery schedules offered by our suppliers may vary significantly from year to year due to various factors, including supply chain disruptions, labor shortages, wage pressures, rising inflation and potential economic slowdown or recession, public health crises, (such as COVID-19), geopolitical conflicts, (such as the conflict in Ukraine), foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, supplier consolidations, supplier raw material shortages, customer demand, and any duties and tariffs imposed on the materials or other import restrictions. In 2022, 2023, we experienced continued to experience increased costs of materials and supplies due to inflation and continued supply chain delays and shortages, due in part to COVID-19 and Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 (and the related European energy crisis). shortages. While pricing and availability of materials and supplies did not significantly impact our results in 2022 or 2023, these issues may continue in 2023 and may become material, have a more significant impact on our results in 2024. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for further discussion of our use of raw materials and supplies and the impact of global macroeconomic conditions COVID-19 and Russia's invasion of Ukraine geopolitical conditions on our operations.

The majority of the steel plate used in our operations arrives at our facilities in bulk, which we then cut into the form needed or roll into tubular sections in our rolling mill. Tubular sections can be welded together in long straight tubes to become legs or into shorter tubes to become part of a network of bracing. Various cuts and welds in the fabrication process are performed by computer-controlled equipment. We procure steel from both domestic and foreign mills. Delivery from domestic steel mills can take weeks or months for as-rolled steel and longer for heat treated steel. Delivery delivery from foreign steel mills, including transit time, can take several months. Additionally, the U.S. sometimes imposes tariffs on certain imported steel which can result in higher cost for foreign steel. To mitigate the risk of increasing cost of materials during the life of a contract, we often negotiate escalation clauses in our customer contracts for steel pricing adjustments tied to changes in relevant indices.

In addition to the materials and supplies described above used in our fabrication process, we also use third-party manufacturers for engineered and manufactured equipment added to the structures and modules that we fabricate. To mitigate our risk of increasing costs, we often negotiate and purchase such equipment from the manufacturer at a fixed

price. Additionally, we may use subcontractors when their use enables us to meet customer requirements for resources, schedule, cost or technical expertise. Subcontractors may range from small local entities to companies with global capabilities, some of which may be utilized on a repetitive or preferred basis.

## Human Capital Management

Our employees are our most important assets and serve as the foundation for our ability to achieve our financial and strategic objectives.

*Employee Statistics* – Our workforce varies based on our level of activity at any particular time. At **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we had **874** **839** full-time employees and two part-time employees, compared to **960** **874** full-time employees at **December 31, 2021**, and one part-time employee compared to none at **December 31, 2021** **December 31, 2022**. In addition, **due we often use independent contract labor to** **limitations in the availability of skilled craft labor** **supplement our workforce**, and **increased demand for our services in** at **December 31, 2023 and 2022**, we **increased our use** **had 94 and 83, respectively**, of independent contract labor **and will continue to do so, as necessary, to supplement our workforce.** **personnel.** None of our employees are employed **pursuant to** under a collective bargaining agreement and we believe our relationship with our employees is favorable. Labor hours worked during **2022** **2023** and **2021** **2022** were 1.7 million and **1.0 million** **1.7 million**, respectively. **The increase in labor hours was primarily due to the DSS Acquisition on December 1, 2021.** See “Risk Factors” in Item 1A for further discussion of our use of contract **labor,** **labor and industry-wide labor constraints.**

*Recruitment, Training and Workforce Development* – Our success depends on our ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain a highly-skilled workforce that includes craft labor as well as supervision and project management. To support the development of our workforce, we offer supervision and other training programs to educate and elevate the skillsets of our front-line leaders. We also provide internal hands-on technical fitting and welding training programs and instruction to **further** develop our craft labor and maintain high **standards of quality.** **quality standards.** We have also created a succession plan for all senior leadership positions. During 2022, we were awarded a Texas Workforce Commission Skills Development grant. These funds enhance our ability to deliver on-demand technical training to help develop the next generation of skilled craft professionals in pipe fitting, welding, scaffold building, painting/blasting, equipment operation, and rigging in our rapidly growing industry. The grant enabled us to train **220 and 284** employees **in 2022, during 2023 and 2022, respectively.** During 2022, **and 2021**, we were also awarded an Incumbent Worker Training Program grant through the Louisiana Workforce Commission. This program provides supplemental funding for, among other things, skills, safety and environmental training through third-party providers for craft personnel and leadership. The grant enabled us to train **approximately 552 and 91** employees **during 2023 and 285 employees in 2022, and 2021,** respectively.

*Employee Benefits* – Our compensation programs are designed to attract, motivate and retain our employees. We provide competitive base wages and salaries **that are** consistent with employee positions, skills and experience levels, and geographic locations. Employees are eligible to receive paid and unpaid leave and participate in our health insurance and life, disability and accident insurance programs. We also offer retirement benefits through our 401(k) plan, which includes discretionary Company-matching contributions. During **2022** **2023** and **2021, 2022**, we conducted annual employee benefits surveys to gain a **deeper** **better** understanding of how our various benefit programs are valued by our employees. The employee feedback indicated a desire for additional medical plan options, a preference for smartphone and email communication, and **a more** **education on health** **advocate that can provide plan education,** **wellness and long-term care.** As a result, we included a **new** high-deductible health plan option and health savings account option in our benefit program offerings for **2023 and 2022**, along with an identity theft benefit offering, and **we continued building on the mobile app launched in 2021,** **incorporated health wellness incentives and expanded education opportunities into our benefit program offerings for 2024.**

*Employee Engagement* – During **2022** **2023** and **2021, 2022**, we incorporated feedback from our employees into our training **and safety** programs and employee benefit program offerings. The feedback was gathered from our employee satisfaction **survey** **and safety culture surveys** performed during **2021** **2023**, and our annual employee benefits survey conducted in **2022** **2023** and **2021, 2022**, which provided employee perspectives on working for the Company and suggestions for improvements.

*Diversity and Inclusion* – Our commitment to diversity extends across all divisions and disciplines of our business. We leverage multiple platforms to expand our reach for diverse talent and also use recruiting sites focused on veterans and individuals with disabilities. At **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023 and 2022**, **approximately 54% and 51%,** **approximately 51% respectively,** of our workforce were women or minorities. During **each of 2023 and 2022**, we conducted our annual leadership workshop for approximately 150 front-line leaders, **respectively**, that consisted of, **among other things**, a two-day interactive training on **communication skills, mental health awareness,** leading the “younger generations” and prevention of sexual harassment. During **2021, 2023**, we also **launched a supervisor program that provided additional education to** **began tracking** our leaders on **respect** **annual spend with veteran and minority owned vendors in** **the workplace** **connection with our diversity, equity** and **included an emphasis on the prevention of sexual harassment.** **inclusion initiatives.**

See “Risk Factors” in Item 1A for further discussion of our ability to attract and retain qualified employees.

## Safety

We are committed to the safety and health of our employees and contractors and believe that a strong safety culture is a critical element of our success. We continue to improve and maintain a comprehensive safety management system designed to ensure the safety of our employees and contractors and allow us to remain in compliance with all

applicable federal and state mandated safety regulations. We are committed to maintaining a well-trained workforce and providing timely instruction to ensure our employees have the knowledge and skills to perform their work safely while maintaining the highest standards of quality. We provide continuous safety education and training to employees and contractors on a variety of topics to ensure they are ready for the challenges inherent in all our projects. Our employees commence training on their first day of employment with a comprehensive orientation class that addresses Company policies and procedures and provides clear expectations for working safely. During 2022, our health, safety and environmental training system was audited and accredited by a third-party compliance organization.

During 2022, 2023 and 2021, 2022, we completed supervisor safety workshops that were delivered to leadership, including our front-line supervisors. The focus of these workshops is to drive a strong safety culture, incorporate human performance and risk tolerance principles, and emphasize the supervisor's role in safety coaching and mentoring. During 2022, 2023 and 2021, 2022, we successfully trained approximately 98%, 100% and 90%, 98%, respectively, of our front-line supervision. We also successfully trained and implemented continued to emphasize the "execution diamond", a new tool to drive our employees and contractors to plan, stop and think before engaging in an activity, perform appropriate risk assessments, and emphasize use their "stop work" authority. Our total recordable incident rate improved from a 0.61 in 2021 to for 2023 and 2022 was 0.55 and 0.38, in 2022, respectively. During 2023, and 2022, we also began tracking our "significant incident and fatality" potential incidents, which indicated our rate for 2023 and 2022 was 0.64 and 1.03, respectively.

We have a zero-tolerance policy for drugs and alcohol use in the workplace. We support this policy through the application of a comprehensive drug and alcohol screening program that includes initial screenings for all employees during our hiring process and periodic random screenings throughout employment. Additionally, we require our contractors to follow alcohol and drug screening policies substantially the same as ours, our policy.

Our employees are given opportunities to be a part of a dedicated safety committee which is comprised of peer-elected craft employees and members of management to assist in supporting our efforts to continuously improve safety performance. A safety component is also included in our annual incentive program guidelines for our executive officers and other key employees. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for further discussion of our safety.

We continue to take actions to mitigate the impacts importance of COVID-19 on our operations and maintain a safe work environment for our workforce, including maintaining protocols for handling employees who have tested positive for COVID-19 or have come safety in contact with individuals that have tested positive for COVID-19. In addition, we have protocols for employees to return to work that test positive for COVID-19, including requiring a negative COVID-19 antigen test prior to returning to work. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for further discussion of the potential impact of public health crises on our operations.

## Environmental

Our commitment to protecting the environment continues to be a strong principal principle that governs our work. We continuously look for ways to reduce our environmental impact, including a focus on protecting the land, water, and wildlife habitats in our surrounding communities, with an emphasis on spill prevention, water and waste management, air emissions and other natural resource conservation. We are further focused on energy efficiency and reducing our carbon footprint within our daily operations. During 2023 and 2022, we continued our efforts in managing and monitoring our air emissions, water discharges, energy consumptions consumption and greenhouse gases. This monitoring will allow us to establish baseline emission matrices based on the various types of fabrication projects we perform. We During 2022, we also conducted hazardous waste minimization and pollution prevention training for our employees. During 2021, we implemented a program to replace our facility lighting with LED bulbs, which reduced our energy consumption and improved our workplace conditions by providing better and more efficient lighting for our employees.

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We are also focused on managing and monitoring our air emissions related to all facets of our painting and blasting operations to ensure compliance with our Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality operating air permits. We monitor and report criteria pollutants and toxic air pollutants, which includes daily tracking of our paint, thinner and cleaning solvents usage. We have also implemented abrasive blasting management best practices to reduce particulate matter emissions and reduce offsite impacts to surrounding communities from our abrasive blasting activities. This includes routine inspections, record keeping and personnel training.

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During 2021, we certified our

Our environmental management system is certified by ISO 14001:2015, which represents internationally recognized standards for environmental management overseen by the International Standard Organization ("ISO") based in Geneva, Switzerland. Achieving this This certification helps our management and employees ensure we are measuring and improving our environmental impact by improving the efficiency of our resources, consistently addressing environmental obligations and reducing waste and environmental risks. The certification helps us maintain our commitment to protecting the environment as a leader in the fabrication industry. The certification is based on a review of our programs and procedures and is subject to annual review audit and full recertification every three years. The last audit of our certification occurred in March 2022, 2023. Our environmental management system was recertified in January 2024, and the certification is valid through January 2027.

## Quality Assurance

We use modern welding and fabrication technology, and all of our fabrication projects are executed in accordance with industry standards, specifications and regulations, including those published by the American Petroleum Institute, the American Welding Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Bureau of Shipping, the U.S. Coast Guard and customer specifications. We maintain training programs for technical fitting and welding instruction in order to prepare and upgrade our skilled labor workforce, and to maintain high standards of quality. In addition, we maintain on-site facilities for the non-destructive testing of all welds, a process performed by independent third-parties.

During 2021, our quality management systems were recertified as are certified by ISO 9001-2015, which represents internationally recognized standards for quality management. Similar to our environmental certification, this certification is based on a review of our programs and procedures and is subject to annual review audit and full recertification every three years. The last audit of our certification occurred Our quality management systems were audited and recertified in March 2022, 2023, and the certification is valid through March 2026. Our quality management systems are also certified by the American Institute of Steel Construction and American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and American Institute of Steel Construction. The for which the certifications are valid through March 2025, July 2024 and November 2024, respectively.

## Customers

Our principal customers include U.S. and, to a lesser extent, international energy producers; refining, petrochemical, LNG, industrial and power operators; and EPC companies. A large portion of our revenue in any given year may be generated by only a few customers, although not necessarily the same customers from year to year. For 2023, two customers accounted for 53% of our consolidated revenue (excluding the negative revenue charge associated with the resolution of our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division), one of which related to offshore services for our Services Division and small-scale fabrication for our Fabrication Division and the other related to our offshore jackets project for our Fabrication Division. For 2022, two customers accounted for 48% of our consolidated revenue, which related to offshore services for our Services Division and small-scale fabrication for our Fabrication Division. For 2021, two customers accounted for 54% of our consolidated revenue, which related to offshore services for our Services Division and small-scale fabrication for our Fabrication Division, and our seventy-vehicle ferry project for our Shipyard Division.

## Contracting

Our revenue is derived from customer contracts and agreements that are awarded on a competitively bid and negotiated basis using a range of contracting options, including fixed-price, unit-rate, time and materials ("T&M") and cost-reimbursable, or a combination thereof. Our contracts primarily relate to certain service arrangements and the fabrication of steel structures and modules, and certain service arrangements, modules. Such contracts vary in duration depending on the size and complexity of the project.

Revenue for our long-term contracts is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method, based on contract costs incurred to date compared to total estimated contract costs. Contract costs include direct costs, such as materials and labor, and indirect costs attributable to contract activity. Material costs that are significant to a contract and do not reflect an accurate measure of project completion are excluded from the determination of our contract progress. Revenue for such materials is only recognized to the extent of costs incurred.

Revenue for our short-term contracts (which includes revenue associated with our master services arrangements) and contracts that do not satisfy the criteria for revenue recognition over time is recognized when the work is performed or when control of the asset is transferred, the related costs are incurred and collection is reasonably assured. The consideration from the customer directly corresponds to the value of our performance completed at the time of invoicing. See Notes 1 and 2, "Risk Factors" in Item 1A, and "Critical Accounting Policies" in Item 7 and Note 1 and Note 2 for further discussion of our contracting terms and revenue recognition.

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## New Project Awards and Backlog

New project awards represent expected revenue values of new contract commitments received during a given period, including scope growth on existing commitments. A commitment represents authorization from our customer to begin work or purchase materials pursuant to a written agreement, letter of intent or other form of authorization. Backlog represents the unrecognized revenue for our new project awards and at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, was consistent with the value of remaining performance obligations for our contracts required to be disclosed under Topic 606 and presented in Note 2. In general, a performance obligation is a contractual obligation to construct and/or transfer a distinct good or service to a customer. The transaction price of a contract is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. We believe that backlog, a non-GAAP financial measure, provides useful information to investors as it represents work that we are obligated to perform under our current contracts. New project awards and backlog may vary significantly each reporting period based on the timing of our major new contract commitments.

Projects in our backlog are generally subject to delay, suspension, termination, or an increase or reduction in scope at the option of the customer; however, the customer is required to pay us for work performed and materials purchased through the date of termination, suspension, or decrease in scope. Depending on the size of the project, the delay,



suspension, termination or increase or decrease in scope of any one contract could significantly impact our backlog and change the expected amount and timing of revenue recognized. Certain of our contracts in backlog were, and bidding activities for several new project opportunities have been delayed, as a result of COVID-19. In February 2023, we received direction from our customer to suspend all activities on our offshore jackets project for our Fabrication Division. No duration of the suspension or timing of potential commencement of the project was provided. See "New Project Awards and Backlog" in Item 7 for further discussion of our new project awards and backlog. See backlog, and Notes 1 and 2, "Risk Factors" in Item 1A, and "Critical Accounting Policies" in Item 7, and Note 1 and Note 2 for further discussion of our contracting terms and revenue recognition.

## Seasonality

Our operations may be subject to seasonal variations due to weather conditions, including any seasonal weather conditions that may increasingly arise due to the effects of climate change, and available daylight hours. Although we have large, covered fabrication facilities, a significant amount of our construction activities continue to take place outdoors, and accordingly, the number of labor hours worked may decline during the winter months due to unfavorable weather conditions and a decrease in daylight hours. In addition, the seasonality of oil and gas industry activity in the Gulf Coast region also affects our operations. Our offshore oil and gas customers often schedule the completion of their projects during the summer months in order to take advantage of more favorable weather during such months. Further, rainy weather, tropical storms, hurricanes and other storms prevalent in the GOM and along the Gulf Coast may also affect our operations. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for further discussion of the impacts seasonal impacts to weather conditions and extreme adverse weather events have on our operations.

## Competition

We operate within highly competitive markets which are significantly impacted by oil and gas prices. Declines in oil and gas prices can create excess capacity and under-utilization of our competitor's facilities, resulting in more intense competition in the bidding process for new project awards. Previous decreases in oil and gas prices have led many companies, including us, to reduce their skilled workforce. These reductions, with a subsequent increase in oil and gas prices, has have created a competitive labor market, resulting in higher costs cost of labor, including increases in wage rates and the costs cost of recruiting and training to attract and retain qualified personnel. In addition, we expect to face increased competition as we seek fabrication opportunities related to rapidly growing energy transition initiatives, including in support of our customers who are making energy transitions away from fossil fuels, opportunities related to offshore wind developments and future onshore infrastructure projects where modular designed steel structures are core to the execution strategy. Further, there are numerous regional, national and global competitors that offer similar services to those offered by each of our operating divisions. These competitors may be larger than us with more resources and facilities in both the U.S. and abroad. Competition with foreign competitors can also be challenging as such competitors often have lower operating costs and lower wage rates, and foreign governments often use subsidies and incentives to create local jobs and impose import duties and fees on products. In addition, technological innovations have lowered transportation costs and increased the competitiveness of foreign competitors when exporting structures from foreign locations to the GOM and Gulf Coast, which may hinder our ability to successfully secure new awards for projects destined for the GOM and Gulf Coast. Uncertainties with respect to tariffs on materials and fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar and other factors, may also impact our ability to compete effectively.

Although we believe price and the contractor's ability to meet a customer's delivery schedule and project requirements are principal factors in determining which contractor is awarded a project, customers also consider, among other things, a contractor's past project experience, the availability of technically capable personnel, facility capacity and location, production efficiency, condition of equipment, reputation, safety record, customer relations and financial strength. We believe that our strategic location, competitive pricing, expertise in fabricating and servicing onshore and offshore structures and facilities, and the certification of our facilities as ISO 9001-2015 will enable us to continue to compete effectively for projects. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for further discussion of our the competitive landscape. landscape in the industries we serve.

## Government and Environmental Regulation

Our operations and properties are subject to a wide variety of increasingly complex and stringent foreign, federal, state and local environmental laws and other regulations, including those governing discharges into the air and water, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, and the remediation of soil and groundwater contaminated by hazardous substances. Compliance with many of these laws is becoming increasingly complex, stringent and expensive. These laws may impose "strict liability" for damages to natural resources and threats to public health and safety, rendering a party liable for the environmental damage without regard to negligence or fault on the part of such party.

Our operations are also governed by laws and regulations relating to the health and safety of our employees, primarily the Occupational Safety and Health Act and regulations promulgated thereunder. Various governmental and quasi-governmental agencies require certain permits, licenses and certificates with respect to our operations. We believe that we have all material permits, licenses and certificates necessary for the conduct of our existing business.

Our employees may engage in certain activities, including interconnect piping and other service activities conducted on offshore platforms, activities performed on spud barges owned or chartered by us, and barges owned by us, that are covered in either the provisions of the Jones Act or U.S. Longshoreman and Harbor Workers Act ("USL&H"). These laws make the liability limits established under state workers' compensation laws inapplicable to these employees and permit them or their representatives to pursue actions against us for damages or job-related injuries, with generally no limitations on our potential liability.

Many aspects of our operations and properties are materially affected by federal, state and local regulations, as well as certain international conventions and private industry organizations. The exploration and development of oil and gas properties located on the outer continental shelf of the U.S. is regulated primarily by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Enforcement of the Department of Interior, which is responsible for the administration of federal regulations under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act requiring the construction of offshore platforms located on the outer continental shelf to meet stringent engineering and construction specifications. Violations of these regulations and related laws can result in substantial civil and criminal penalties as well as injunctions curtailing operations. We believe that our operations are in compliance with these and all other regulations affecting the fabrication of platforms for delivery to the outer continental shelf of the U.S. In addition, demand for our services from the oil and gas industry can be affected by changes in taxes, price controls and other laws and regulations affecting this industry. It is also possible that the current administration and Congress will impose additional environmental regulations that will restrict federal oil and gas leasing, permitting or drilling practices on public lands and waters. Offshore construction and drilling in certain areas has also been opposed by environmental groups and, in certain areas, has been restricted. To the extent laws are enacted or other governmental actions are taken that prohibit or restrict offshore construction and drilling or impose environmental protection requirements that result in increased costs to the oil and gas industry in general and the offshore construction industry in particular, our business and prospects could be adversely affected. We cannot determine to what extent future operations and earnings may be affected by new legislation, new regulations or changes in existing regulations.

In addition, we could be affected by future laws or regulations, including those imposed in response to concerns over climate change, other aspects of the environment, or natural resources. Due to concerns that carbon dioxide, methane and certain other greenhouse gases may produce climate changes that have significant impacts on public health and the environment, various governmental authorities have considered and are continuing to consider the adoption of regulatory strategies and controls designed to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases resulting from regulated activities, which if adopted in areas where we conduct business, could require us or our customers to incur additional compliance costs, may result in delays in the pursuit of regulated activities, prevent customers' projects from going forward and could adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas that some of our customers produce, thereby potentially limiting demand for our services. For example, the **recently adopted** Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 imposes a federal fee on the emission of greenhouse gases. **Further, in January 2024 the Biden administration issued an executive order temporarily pausing approvals for pending and future applications to export LNG from new projects, due to, among other things, greenhouse gas emissions.**

We are also subject to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended and similar laws which provide for responses to and liability for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Additionally, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, each as amended, and similar foreign, state or local counterparts to these federal laws, regulate air emissions, water discharges, hazardous substances and wastes, and require public disclosure related to the use of various hazardous substances. Compliance with such environmental laws and regulations may require the acquisition of permits or other authorizations for certain activities and compliance with various standards or procedural requirements. We believe that our facilities are in substantial compliance with current regulatory standards.

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In addition, our operations are subject to extensive government regulation by the U.S. Coast Guard, as well as various private industry organizations such as the American Petroleum Institute, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Welding Society and the American Bureau of Shipping.

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Our compliance with these laws and regulations has entailed certain additional expenses and changes in operating procedures; however, we believe that compliance efforts have not resulted in a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition. **However, future Future** events, such as changes in existing laws and regulations or their interpretation, more vigorous enforcement policies of regulatory agencies, or stricter or different interpretations of existing laws and regulations, may require additional expenditures by us. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for further discussion of government and environmental regulations impacting our business.

#### Insurance

We maintain insurance coverage for various aspects of our business and operations. However, we may be exposed to future losses due to coverage limitations and our use of deductibles and self-insured retentions for our exposures related to property and equipment damage, builder's risk, third-party liability, and worker's compensation and USL&H. **In connection with our insurance coverage renewal for our property and equipment during 2023, we determined that the benefits of maintaining insurance coverage for our property and equipment were limited due to high premium costs and deductibles and increased coverage limitations. Accordingly, we did not renew all of our property and equipment coverage and are now generally self-insured for exposures resulting from any future damage to our property and equipment.** See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for further discussion of limitations of our insurance coverage.

#### Available Information

We make available our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports, free of charge through our Internet website at [www.gulfisland.com](http://www.gulfisland.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange



Commission (the "SEC"). The SEC also maintains an Internet website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) that contains periodic reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Report.

#### Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following discussion of risk factors contains forward-looking statements (see "Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information"). These risk factors are important to understanding other statements in this Report. The following information should be read in conjunction with Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" found elsewhere in this Report, which may include additional factors that could adversely affect our business. References to "Notes" relate to the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements ("Financial Statements") in Item 8.

Our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results, cash flows, liquidity and stock price may be affected materially and adversely, in whole or in part, by a number of factors, whether currently known or unknown, including but not limited to those described below, any one or more of which could, directly or indirectly, cause our actual financial condition, operating results, liquidity and cash flows to vary materially from historical results or those anticipated, projected or assumed in our forward-looking statements. Further, new risks emerge from time to time. In addition, our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results, cash flows, liquidity and stock price could be affected by additional factors that apply to all companies generally which are not specifically mentioned below.

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#### Business and Industry Risks

***Our revenue and profitability continues to be dependent on the offshore oil and gas industry, which is a historically cyclical industry.***

Our business continues to be significantly dependent on the level of capital expenditures by oil and gas producers, processors and their contractors, as well as alternative energy companies, operating in the GOM and along the Gulf Coast. The level of capital expenditures by these companies can be impacted by oil and gas and associated commodity prices. In recent years, the price of oil and gas has experienced significant volatility, which resulted in reductions in capital spending and drilling activities from our traditional offshore oil and gas customer base. Consequently, our operating results and cash flows were negatively impacted from reductions in revenue, lower margins due to competitive pricing, and under-utilization of our operating facilities and resources. Although oil and gas prices have recovered from the historic lows seen in 2020, due in part to the conflict in Ukraine and related European energy crisis, geopolitical conflicts, there are no assurances that the increase in prices will be sustained or that our business will continue to benefit from such increase in prices.

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In addition to commodity prices, the levels of our customers' capital expenditures are influenced by, among other things:

- availability and cost of capital;
- the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil and gas and the sufficiency of any returns on capital investments;
- the sale and expiration dates of offshore leases in the U.S. and overseas;
- the discovery rate, size and location of new oil and gas reserves;
- demand for energy, including hydrocarbon production, which is affected by worldwide economic activity and uncertainty and population growth, as well as the conflict in Ukraine and related European energy crisis, geopolitical conflicts;
- the ability of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") to set and maintain production levels for oil and the level of production by non-OPEC count
- political events and conditions, including socio-political unrest, any government shutdown, instability or hostilities, including the conflict in Ukraine, and trade and more sanctions in response to such developments;
- demand for, availability of and technological viability of, alternative sources of energy;
- technological advances affecting energy exploration, production, transportation and consumption;
- weather conditions, natural disasters, and global or regional public health crises (such as COVID-19) and other catastrophic events; and
- uncertainty regarding the U.S. energy policy, including local, state and federal laws and regulations that would negatively impact or restrict the oil and gas industry.

We are unable to predict future oil and gas prices or the level of oil and gas industry activity for the services we provide. Further, the current relative stabilization in oil and gas prices and increase in bidding activity may not necessarily translate into long-term increased activity. Even during periods of relatively high oil and gas prices, our customers may cancel or curtail capital expenditure programs for exploration and production and repair and maintenance of their offshore assets due to uncertainty regarding oil and gas prices and other priorities for cash flows, including investment in energy transition projects. Advances in onshore exploration and development technologies, particularly with respect to large, onshore shale production areas, or energy transition projects, could result in our historical customers allocating a higher percentage of their capital expenditure budgets to such activities and we may not be successful securing new project awards related to these activities. See risk factor below titled "Our efforts to strategically reposition the Company to diversify our service offerings and customer base may not result in increased shareholder value." In addition, an increase in gas prices could also negatively impact future

investments in petrochemical and other facilities that benefit from lower gas prices. These factors could cause our revenue and margins to remain depressed and limit our future growth opportunities. See Note 1 and “Overview” in Item 7 for further discussion of the impacts of oil and gas price volatility.

The impacts on our business of the volatility of oil and gas prices and other factors that have influenced our customers' capital spending have included, or may continue to include, among other things, reduced bidding activity; suspension or termination of backlog; deterioration of customer financial condition; and unanticipated project costs and schedule delays due to supply chain disruptions, labor and material price increases, lower labor productivity, increased employee and contractor absenteeism and turnover, craft labor hiring challenges, increased safety incidents, lack of performance by subcontractors and suppliers, and contract disputes. For example, in February 2023, we received direction from our customer to suspend all activities on our offshore jackets project. No duration of project, and in July 2023, the suspension or timing of potential recommencement of customer cancelled the project was provided. contract. See Note 2 and “New Project Awards and Backlog” in Item 7 for further discussion of the project suspension. cancellation.

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**We service industries that are highly competitive among service providers.**

The onshore refining, petrochemical, LNG and industrial fabrication industries and the offshore oil and gas fabrication and services industry are highly competitive and influenced by events largely outside of our control. In addition, as we seek fabrication opportunities related to rapidly growing energy transition initiatives, including in support of our customers who are making energy transitions away from fossil fuels, opportunities related to offshore wind developments and potential future onshore support structures to provide electricity from renewable and green sources, we expect to face increased competition. Contracts for our fabrication and services projects are often awarded on a competitively bid basis, and our customers consider many factors when awarding a project. These factors include price, ability to meet the customer's schedule, the availability and capacity of personnel, equipment and facilities, and the reputation, experience, and safety record of the contractor. We can provide no assurances that we will be able to maintain our current competitive position or that we will be able to successfully compete with other companies as the green energy transition progresses. In addition, we often compete with companies that have greater resources, which may make them more competitive for certain projects.

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Competition with foreign fabricators can also be challenging as such competitors often have lower operating costs and lower wage rates, and foreign governments often use subsidies and incentives to create local jobs and impose import duties and fees on products. In addition, technological innovations have lowered transportation costs, increasing the competitiveness of foreign competitors when exporting structures from foreign locations to the GOM and Gulf Coast, which may hinder our ability to successfully secure new awards for projects destined for the GOM and Gulf Coast from foreign locations. See “Competition” within in Item 1 for further discussion of the competitive nature of our industry.

**A small number of customers may represent a significant portion of our revenue.**

We derive a significant amount of our revenue from a small number of customers in any given year. For our Services Division, our services for such customers are generally subject to master services agreements, and accordingly, such customers tend to be consistent each year; however, the amount of revenue may vary between years because the level of services that we may provide depends on, among other things, the amount of that customer's capital expenditure budget, our labor availability and our ability to meet the customer's schedule requirements. For our Fabrication Division, our services for such customers are generally project specific, and accordingly, may account for a significant portion of our revenue in one year, but represent a smaller or even immaterial portion of our revenue in subsequent years, or vice-versa. We define significant customers as those that individually comprise 10% or more of our consolidated revenue. For 2023, we had two customers that accounted for 53% of our consolidated revenue (excluding the negative revenue charge associated with the resolution of our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division), and for 2022, we had two customers that accounted for 48% of our consolidated revenue, and for 2021, we had two customers that accounted for 54% of our consolidated revenue. The loss of a significant customer in any given year for any reason, including a sustained decline in that customer's capital expenditure budget or competitive factors, could result in a substantial loss of revenue. See “Customers” in Item 1 for further discussion of our customers.

**Competitive pricing common in the industries we serve could negatively impact our operating results.**

The industries we serve are highly competitive, and as a result, we have not always been successful in fully recovering our project and overhead costs or realizing a profit, even when industry conditions are favorable. favorable, due in part to the competitive environment for new project awards. While we have recently experienced an increase in bidding activity for fabrication projects and demand for our services remains high, this trend may not continue. Additionally, as it relates to our fabrication business, during periods of increased market demand, new fabrication service capacity may enter the market, which could place additional pressure on the pricing of our fabrication projects. Furthermore, during periods of declining pricing for our fabrication projects and services, we may not be able to reduce our costs accordingly, which could impact our ability to compete.

**Operational Risks**

**Our business depends on the award of new contracts and the timing and execution of those awards.**

It is difficult to predict whether or when we will be awarded new contracts due to complex bidding and selection processes, changes in existing or forecast market conditions, governmental regulations, permitting and environmental matters. In the case of our Fabrication Division, while we have seen an increase in bidding activities, and we secured a large new project award for offshore jacket foundations in 2022, we can provide no assurances that the higher level of bidding activity will continue during 2023 2024 and beyond or that we will be successful in securing any additional large project awards. Our results of operations and cash flows can fluctuate materially from period to period based on our success in securing new project awards awards.

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Our short-term profitability may be affected from time to time as we balance our current capacity with expectations of future project awards and the timing of execution of new project awards. If an expected new project award is delayed or not received, or project execution is delayed subsequent to an award, we may incur costs to maintain an idle workforce and facilities, or alternatively, we may determine that our long-term interests are best served by reducing our workforce and incurring increased costs associated with termination benefits. For example, in February 2023, we received direction from our customer to suspend all activities on our offshore jackets project. No duration of project, and in July 2023, the suspension or timing of potential recommencement of customer cancelled the project was provided. contract. See Note 2 and "New Project Awards and Backlog" in Item 7 for further discussion of the project suspension. cancellation. A reduction in our workforce could also impact our results of operations if customers are hesitant to award new contracts based upon our staffing levels or if we are unable to adequately increase our labor force and staff projects that are awarded following our workforce reductions over recent years. See the risk factor below titled "We may be unable to employ a sufficient number of skilled personnel to execute our projects."

**We may be unable to successfully defend against claims made against us by customers, subcontractors or other parties, or recover claims made by us against customers, subcontractors or other parties.**

We are, and may in the future become, involved in various legal proceedings and subject to other contingencies that have arisen or may arise in the ordinary course of our business. Our projects are generally complex, and we may encounter difficulties in design, engineering, schedule changes and other factors, some of which may be beyond our control, that affect our ability to complete projects in accordance with contractual delivery dates or to otherwise meet contractual performance obligations. projects"

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We may bring claims against customers for additional costs incurred by us resulting from customer-caused delays or changes in project scope initiated by our customers that are not part further discussion of the original contract scope. In addition, claims may be brought against us by customers relating to, among other things, alleged defective or incomplete work, breaches impacts of warranty and/or late completion of work. We may also have disputes with our subcontractors and other parties, related to, among other things, indemnification obligations. These claims may be subject to lengthy and/or expensive litigation or arbitration proceedings and may require us to invest significant working capital in projects to cover cost increases pending resolution of the claims. The outcome of litigation is inherently uncertain and adverse developments or outcomes can result in significant monetary damages, penalties, other sanctions or injunctive relief against us, limitations labor constraints on our property rights, or regulatory interpretations that increase our operating costs. A material adverse outcome in any uninsured litigation could result in our liabilities exceeding our assets. See "Legal Proceedings" in Item 3 and Note 9 for discussion of our MPSV Litigation.

We have certain continuing obligations in connection with the Shipyard Transaction. If there were any indemnification or other claims arising out of the Shipyard Transaction that are not resolved in our favor, we may not realize the full economic value we expect to derive from the Shipyard Transaction.

Regardless of the merit of particular claims, defending against litigation or responding to investigations can be expensive, time-consuming, disruptive to our operations and distracting to management. In recognition of these considerations, we may enter into agreements or other arrangements to settle litigation and resolve such challenges. There can be no assurance such agreements can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur or that we will not incur charges resulting from any such agreements or settlements. operations.

**The nature of our contracting terms for our contracts could adversely affect our operating results.**

A substantial number of our projects are performed on a fixed-price or unit-rate basis in any given year. Under fixed-price contracts, our contract price is fixed, and is generally only subject to adjustment for changes in scope by the customer. Accordingly, we retain cost savings realized on a project but are also responsible for cost overruns. Under unit-rate contracts, material items or labor tasks are assigned unit rates of measure. The unit rates of measure will generally be a reimbursable value per ton, per foot or square foot or per item installed. A typical unit-rate contract can contain hundreds to thousands of unit rates of measure. Profit margins are incorporated into the unit-rates and, similar to a fixed-price contract, we retain cost savings realized on a project but are also responsible for cost overruns. In many cases, our fixed-price and unit-rate contracts involve complex design and engineering, significant procurement of materials and equipment, and extensive project management. In addition, as projects increase or decrease in scope, the resulting changes in contract price or unit-rates could be less than the actual costs incurred associated with such changes in scope. We employ our best efforts to properly estimate the cost to complete our projects; however, our actual costs incurred could materially exceed our estimates. The revenue, costs and profit realized on a contract will often vary from the estimated amounts on which such contract was originally estimated due to the following:

- unanticipated changes in, or failure to properly estimate the costs of, engineering, materials, components, equipment, labor or subcontractors;
- failure to properly estimate the impact of engineering delays or errors on the construction of a project, including productivity, schedule and rework;
- difficulties in engaging third-party subcontractors, equipment manufacturers or materials suppliers, or failures by such third-parties to perform, resulting in project delays additional costs;
- late delivery of materials by vendors or the inability of subcontractors to deliver contracted services on schedule or at the agreed upon price;
- increased costs due to poor project execution or productivity and/or weather conditions;
- unanticipated costs or claims, including costs for project modifications, delays, errors or changes in specifications or designs, regulatory changes or contract termination;
- unrecoverable costs associated with customer changes in scope and schedule;
- payment of liquidated damages due to a failure to meet contractual delivery dates;
- changes in labor conditions, including the availability, wage and productivity of labor;
- termination, temporary suspension or significant reduction in scope of our projects by our customers;
- unanticipated technical problems with the structures, equipment or systems we supply;
- unforeseen costs or delays related to equipment that is not operable or does not adequately function; and
- under-utilization of our facilities and an idle labor force.

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These variations and risks are inherent within our industry and may result in revenue and profit that differ from amounts originally estimated or result in losses on projects. Depending on the size and duration of a project, variations from estimated contract performance can have a significant impact on our operating results. In addition, substantially all of our contracts require us to continue work in accordance with the contractually agreed schedule, and thus, continue to incur expenses for labor and materials, notwithstanding the occurrence of a disagreement with a customer over changes in scope, increased pricing and/or unresolved change orders or claims.

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**We could be exposed to potentially significant liability and costs due to limits on our insurance coverage and losses for which we do not have third-party insurance coverage.**

The fabrication of structures and the services we provide involves operating hazards that can cause accidents, resulting in personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, and suspension of operations.

In addition, due to the proximity to the GOM, our facilities are subject to the possibility of physical damage caused by hurricanes or flooding. For example, in 2021, Hurricane Ida damaged our buildings, equipment and vessels under construction and in our possession, at our Houma Facilities, which resulted in repair and replacement costs in excess of our deductible amounts. See the risk factor below titled “We are susceptible to adverse weather conditions in our market areas” for further discussion of the impacts of adverse weather conditions to our operations.

Further, our employees may engage in certain activities that are covered by the provisions of the Jones Act or USL&H, including services conducted on offshore platforms, services performed on barges owned or chartered by us, and fabrication activities that are performed at our Houma Facilities. These laws make the liability limits established under state workers’ compensation laws inapplicable to these employees and, instead, permit them or their representatives to pursue actions against us for damages or job-related injuries, with generally no limitations on our potential liability. Our ownership and operation of vessels can also give rise to large and varied liability risks, such as risks of collisions with other vessels or structures, sinking, fires and other marine casualties, which can result in significant claims for damages against both us and third parties. Litigation arising from any such occurrences may result in our being named as a defendant in lawsuits asserting large claims.

We may be exposed to future losses through our use of deductibles and self-insured retentions for our exposures related to property and equipment damage, builder’s risk, third-party liability and workers’ compensation and USL&H claims. For any such exposures, we will rely on existing liquidity and cash flows to meet obligations that would arise from an incident or series of events. The occurrence of a significant incident, series of events, or unforeseen liability for which we are self-insured or not fully insured, or for which insurance recovery is significantly delayed, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain adequate insurance at rates we consider reasonable or that our insurance coverages will be adequate to cover claims that may arise. Changes in the insurance industry have generally led to higher insurance costs and decreased availability of coverage. The availability of insurance that covers risks we typically insure against may decrease, and the insurance that we are able to obtain may have higher deductibles, higher premiums and more restrictive policy terms. In connection with our insurance coverage renewal for our property and equipment during 2023, we determined that the benefits of maintaining insurance coverage for our property and equipment were limited due to high premium costs and deductibles and increased coverage limitations. Accordingly, we did not renew all of our property and equipment coverage and are now generally self-insured for exposures resulting from any future damage to our property and equipment. To the extent we are self-insured, reserves are recorded based upon our estimates, with input from legal and insurance advisors. Changes in assumptions, as well as changes in actual experience, could cause these estimates to change. See Note 7 for further discussion of our insurance coverages.

***Our backlog is subject to change as a result of delay, suspension, termination or an increase or decrease in scope for projects currently in backlog.***

The revenue projected in our backlog may not be realized or, if realized, may not be profitable. Projects included in our backlog are generally subject to delay, suspension, termination, or an increase or decrease in scope at the option of the customer. Depending on the size of the project, the delay, suspension, termination, increase or decrease in scope of any project could significantly impact our backlog and change the expected amount and timing of revenue recognized. Further, for certain projects For example, in February 2023, we may be at greater risk of delays (or further delays, as applicable), suspensions received direction from our customer to suspend all activities on our offshore jackets project, and cancellations in light of July 2023, the current global macroeconomics, including customer cancelled the conflict in the Ukraine and resulting European energy crisis, contract. In addition, whether a project proceeds as scheduled, is suspended or terminated, it is possible that the customer may default by failing to pay amounts owed to us, including reimbursement to us for third-party costs we have committed or incurred on the customer's behalf. For example, in February 2023, we received direction from our customer to suspend all activities on our offshore jackets project. No duration of the suspension or timing of potential recommencement of the project was provided. Accordingly, our backlog as of any date is an uncertain indicator of future results of operations. See Note 2 and "New Project Awards and Backlog" in Item 7 for further discussion of our new project awards and backlog and the project suspension, cancellation.

***We depend on third parties to provide services and supply raw materials, equipment and components necessary to perform our contractual obligations, and any increase in the price or constraints on the supply of such raw materials, equipment or components could negatively affect our profitability.***

The price and availability of the raw materials required to execute our projects are subject to volatility and disruptions caused by global economic factors that are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, supply chain disruptions, labor shortages, wage pressures, rising inflation and potential economic slowdown or recession, increases in fuel and energy costs, the impact of natural disasters, public health crises (such as COVID-19), geopolitical conflicts (such as the conflict in Ukraine), foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, and other matters that have or could impact the global economy.

We rely on third parties to provide raw materials, equipment and components, and depend upon subcontractors for a variety of reasons, including performing work we would otherwise perform with our employees but are unable to do so as a result of scheduling demands, performing certain aspects of a contract more efficiently considering the conditions of the contract, and performing certain services that we are unable to do or which we believe can be performed at a lower cost by subcontractors. Recently, supplier and subcontractor delays negatively affected our completion of certain of our Active Retained Shipyard Contracts, thus prolonging the wind down of our Shipyard Division operations and resulting in losses in excess of our previous estimates for the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts. See Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of supplier and subcontractor delays on our projects.

Ensuring continuity of supply of such raw materials to our operations is critical to our business. We also rely on the availability of equipment and components for key equipment from our suppliers, which may be impacted by competition demands as well as the availability of input materials in the creation of such equipment and components for key equipment. Failure of suppliers and subcontractors to deliver raw materials, equipment and components and provide services, or perform under their contracts on a timely basis, or at all, has had and may continue to have an adverse impact on our operations. The impact of global macroeconomics on our suppliers and subcontractors has resulted in, and may continue to result in, scheduling delays and higher costs, including as a result of inflation, for subcontracted services and raw materials, equipment and components. For example, certain deliverables from third-party engineering firms supporting our projects have been delayed. Further, there continue to be global shipping and logistics challenges, which began during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A supplier's failure to supply raw materials, equipment or components in a timely manner or to meet our quality, quantity or cost requirements or technical specifications, or our inability to obtain alternative sources of raw materials, equipment or components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, could adversely affect our operations. The inability of our suppliers or subcontractors to perform could result in the need to transition to alternative suppliers or subcontractors, which could result in significant incremental costs and delay, or the need for us to provide other supplemental means to support our existing suppliers and subcontractors. Disruptions and performance problems caused by our suppliers and subcontractors, or a misalignment between our contractual obligations to our customers and our agreements with our subcontractors and suppliers, could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet our commitments to customers.

We may be protected from increases in material costs through cost escalation provisions in some of our contracts. However, the difference between our actual material costs and these escalation provisions may expose us to cost uncertainty. In addition, we may experience significant delays in deliveries of key raw materials, which may occur as a result of availability or price, including higher costs due to inflation. While delays and shortages of raw materials, equipment and components did not significantly impact our results in 2022, these issues may continue in 2023 and such shortages and delays may become material.

***The limits on our insurance coverage could expose us to potentially significant liability and costs.***

The fabrication of structures and the services we provide involves operating hazards that can cause accidents resulting in personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, and suspension of operations. In addition, due to the proximity to the GOM, our facilities are subject to the possibility of physical damage

caused by hurricanes or flooding. For example, in 2021, Hurricane Ida damaged our buildings, equipment and vessels under construction and in our possession, at our Houma Facilities, which resulted in repair and replacement costs in excess of our deductible amounts. We may incur additional costs beyond such amounts if damages are determined to be in excess of insurance coverage amounts or if costs we believed to be covered by our insurance coverages are ultimately not covered. See the risk factor below titled “We are susceptible to adverse weather conditions in our market areas” for further discussion of the impacts of adverse weather conditions to our operations.

Further, our employees may engage in certain activities that are covered by the provisions of the Jones Act or USL&H, including services conducted on offshore platforms, services performed on barges owned or chartered by us, and construction activities associated with marine vessels that are performed at our facilities. These laws make the liability limits established under state workers’ compensation laws inapplicable to these employees and, instead, permit them or their representatives to pursue actions against us for damages or job-related injuries, with generally no limitations on our potential liability. Our ownership and operation of vessels and our fabrication of customer vessels can also give rise to large and varied liability risks, such as risks of collisions with other vessels or structures, sinking, fires and other marine casualties, which can result in significant claims for damages against both us and third parties. Litigation arising from any such occurrences may result in our being named as a defendant in lawsuits asserting large claims.

We may be exposed to future losses through our use of deductibles and self-insured retentions for our exposures related to third-party liability and workers’ compensation. We expect liabilities in excess of any deductible to be covered by insurance. Although we believe that our insurance coverages are adequate, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain adequate insurance at rates we consider reasonable or that our insurance coverages will be adequate to cover claims that may arise. To the extent we are self-insured, reserves are recorded based upon our estimates, with input from legal and insurance advisors. Changes in assumptions, as well as changes in actual experience, could cause these estimates to change.

Changes in the insurance industry have generally led to higher insurance costs and decreased availability of coverage. The availability of insurance that covers risks we typically insure against may decrease, and the insurance that we are able to obtain may have higher deductibles, higher premiums and more restrictive policy terms. For example, in 2022, our property and equipment insurance premiums increased significantly following Hurricane Ida and could increase further, particularly following any future major storm event. See Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of Hurricane Ida.

***Our project execution and operations may be negatively affected if our equipment is not operable or does not adequately function.***

Our project execution and operations are heavily dependent on the use of owned and leased equipment. Accordingly, equipment that is not operable or that does not adequately function could negatively impact our project execution and operations. As our equipment ages, the costs associated with maintaining such equipment typically increases, and in some instances, such equipment may require full replacement. In recent years we have not made significant investments in new equipment or the refurbishment of owned equipment, and accordingly, future repair or replacement costs could be significantly higher than those recently experienced. Further, equipment that becomes non-operable or that does not properly function may result in the temporary suspension of our operations until the equipment is repaired or replaced, and such impacts may be compounded by limitations on the availability and timely receipt of replacement equipment or component parts. See the risk factor above below titled “We depend on third parties to provide services and supply raw materials, equipment and components necessary to perform our contractual obligations, and supply raw materials and components and any increase in the price or constraints on the supply of such raw materials, equipment or components could negatively affect our profitability” for discussion of the availability of equipment and component parts.

***We depend on third parties to provide services and supply raw materials, equipment and components necessary to perform our contractual obligations, and any increase in the price or constraints on the supply of such raw materials, equipment or components could negatively affect our profitability.***

The price and availability of the raw materials required to execute our projects are subject to volatility and disruptions caused by global economic factors that are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, supply chain disruptions, labor shortages, wage pressures, rising inflation and potential economic slowdown or recession, increases in fuel and energy costs, the impact of natural disasters, public health crises, geopolitical conflicts, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, and other matters that have or could impact the global economy.

We rely on third parties to provide raw materials, equipment and components, and depend upon subcontractors for a variety of reasons, including performing work we would otherwise perform with our employees but are unable to do so as a result of scheduling demands, performing certain aspects of a contract more efficiently considering the conditions of the contract, and performing certain services that we are unable to do or which we believe can be performed at a lower cost by subcontractors. During 2023, supplier and subcontractor delays negatively affected our completion of the Ferry Projects, which prolonged the wind down of our Shipyard Division operations and resulted in further losses on the projects. See Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of supplier and subcontractor delays on our projects.

Ensuring continuity of supply of such raw materials to our operations is critical to our business. We also rely on the availability of equipment and components for key equipment from our suppliers, which may be impacted by competition demands as well as the availability of input materials in the creation of such equipment and components for key equipment. Failure of suppliers and subcontractors to deliver raw materials, equipment and components and provide services, or perform under their contracts on a timely basis, or at all, has had and may continue to have an adverse impact on our operations. The impact of global macroeconomics on our suppliers and subcontractors has resulted in, and may continue to result in, scheduling delays and higher costs, including as a result of inflation, for subcontracted services and raw materials, equipment and components. Further, there continue to be global shipping and logistics challenges, which began during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A supplier’s failure to supply raw materials, equipment or components in a timely manner or to meet our quality, quantity or cost requirements or technical specifications, or our inability to obtain alternative sources of raw materials, equipment or components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, could adversely affect our operations. The inability of our suppliers or subcontractors to perform could result in the need to transition to alternative suppliers or subcontractors, which could result in significant incremental costs and delay, or the need for us to provide other supplemental means to support our existing suppliers and subcontractors. Disruptions and performance problems caused by our



suppliers and subcontractors, or a misalignment between our contractual obligations to our customers and our agreements with our subcontractors and suppliers, could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet our commitments to customers.

We may be protected from increases in material costs through cost escalation provisions in some of our contracts. However, the difference between our actual material costs and these escalation provisions may expose us to cost uncertainty. In addition, we may experience significant delays in deliveries of key raw materials, which may occur as a result of availability or price, including higher costs due to inflation. During 2023, delays and shortages of raw materials, equipment and components negatively affected our completion of the Ferry Projects, which prolonged the wind down of our Shipyard Division operations and resulted in further losses on the projects. Delays and shortages of raw materials, equipment and components could continue in 2024, which may have an impact on other projects. See Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of material delays on our projects.

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***We may be unable to successfully defend against claims made against us by customers, subcontractors or other parties, or recover claims made by us against customers, subcontractors or other parties.***

We are, and may in the future become, involved in various legal proceedings and subject to other contingencies that have arisen or may arise in the ordinary course of our business. Our projects are generally complex, and we may encounter difficulties in design, engineering, schedule changes and other factors, some of which may be beyond our control, that affect our ability to complete projects in accordance with contractual delivery dates or to otherwise meet contractual performance obligations.

We may bring claims against customers for additional costs incurred by us resulting from customer-caused delays or changes in project scope initiated by our customers that are not part of the original contract scope. In addition, claims may be brought against us by customers relating to, among other things, alleged defective or incomplete work, breaches of warranty and/or late completion of work. We may also have disputes with our subcontractors and other parties, related to, among other things, indemnification obligations. These claims may be subject to lengthy and/or expensive litigation or arbitration proceedings and may require us to invest significant working capital in projects to cover cost increases pending resolution of the claims. The outcome of litigation is inherently uncertain and adverse developments or outcomes can result in significant monetary damages, penalties, other sanctions or injunctive relief against us, limitations on our property rights, or regulatory interpretations that increase our operating costs. A material adverse outcome in any uninsured litigation could result in our liabilities exceeding our assets. See Note 2 for discussion of our ongoing customer disputes.

Regardless of the merit of particular claims, defending against litigation or responding to investigations can be expensive, time-consuming, disruptive to our operations and distracting to management. In recognition of these considerations, we may enter into agreements or other arrangements to settle litigation and resolve such challenges. There can be no assurance such agreements can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur or that we will not incur charges resulting from any such agreements or settlements.

***Systems and information technology interruption or failure and data security breaches could adversely impact our ability to operate or expose us to significant financial losses and reputational harm.***

We rely heavily on computer information, communications technology and related systems in order to properly operate our business. From time to time, we experience occasional system interruptions and delays. In the event we are unable to deploy software and hardware, effectively upgrade our systems and network infrastructure, and take other steps to maintain or improve the efficiency and efficacy of our systems, the operation of such systems could be interrupted or result in the loss, corruption or release of data. In addition, our computer and communications systems and operations could be damaged or interrupted by natural disasters, force majeure events, telecommunications failures, power loss, acts of war or terrorism, physical or electronic security breaches, intentional or inadvertent user misuse or error, or similar events or disruptions. Any of these or other events could cause interruptions, delays, loss of critical and/or sensitive data or similar effects.

In addition, we face the threat to our computer systems of unauthorized access, computer hackers, computer viruses, malicious code, organized cyber-attacks and other security problems and system disruptions. If we were to be subject to a cyber incident or attack, it could result in the disclosure of confidential or proprietary customer information, theft, loss, corruption or misappropriation of intellectual property, damage to our reputation with our customers and the market, failure to meet customer requirements or customer dissatisfaction, theft, exposure to litigation, damage to equipment and other financial costs and losses. We rely on industry accepted security measures and technology to securely maintain all confidential and proprietary information on our computer systems, but these systems are still vulnerable to such threats. In addition, as cybersecurity threats continue to evolve, we may be required to expend significant resources to protect against the threat of these system disruptions and security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by these disruptions and breaches. See "Cybersecurity" in Item 1C for further discussion of our cybersecurity governance, risk management and strategy.

***We may conduct a portion of our operations through joint ventures and strategic alliances over which we may have limited control, and our partners in such arrangements may not perform.***

We may conduct a portion of our operations through joint ventures and strategic alliances with business partners. In any such arrangement, differences in views among the participants may result in delayed decisions or in failures to reach agreement on certain matters, or to do so in a timely manner. In any joint venture or strategic alliance in which we

hold a non-controlling interest, we may have limited control over many decisions relating to joint venture operations and internal controls relating to operations. We also cannot control the actions of our partners, including any non-performance, default, or bankruptcy of our partners, and we would likely share liability or have joint and/or several liability with our partners for joint venture matters.

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**Major public health crises including the COVID-19 pandemic, may have a negative impact on our operations.**

Pandemics, epidemics, widespread illness or other health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic (including any new variants), that interfere with the ability of our employees, suppliers, customers, financing sources or others to conduct business have and could adversely affect the global economy and our operations and business, including our backlog and bidding activities. See the risk factors above titled "Our revenue and profitability continues to be dependent on the offshore oil and gas industry, which is a historically cyclical industry" and "We depend on third parties to provide services and supply raw materials, equipment and components necessary to perform our contractual obligations, and supply raw materials and any increase in the price or constraints on the supply of such raw materials, equipment or components could negatively affect our profitability" for further discussion of the impacts of major public health crises on our operations.

Our business and results of operations could be adversely affected if significant portions of our workforce are unable to work effectively, including because of illness, quarantines, government actions or other restrictions. For example, our operations (as well as the operations of our customers, subcontractors and other counterparties) were previously negatively impacted by the physical distancing, quarantine and isolation measures recommended by national, state and local authorities on large portions of the population, and mandatory business closures that were enacted in an attempt to control the spread of COVID-19, and which could be reenacted in response to any future major public health crisis (including any new and emerging strains and variants of COVID-19).

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## Financial Risks

**We may need additional capital in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, contract commitments and/or acquisitions, and we may not be able to obtain or raise such capital (whether debt or equity) or do so on favorable terms, which would impair our ability to operate our business or execute our strategy.**

Our primary sources of liquidity are our cash, cash equivalents and scheduled maturities of short-term investments. If such amounts and cash flows from operating activities are not sufficient to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures, contract commitments and obligations, and/or acquisition opportunities, we would be required to reduce our capital expenditures and/or forego certain contracts and/or acquisition opportunities, or we would be required to fund such needs through debt or equity issuances or through other financing alternatives, including the sale of assets. See risk factor below titled "We may not be able to obtain letters of credit or surety bonds if and when needed on favorable terms, if at all, and we may not have sufficient liquidity to satisfy any indemnification obligations owed to a surety should the surety have to make payments under the performance bonds to the beneficiary thereof" for further discussion of the impacts that potential indemnification obligations may have on our liquidity.

We may be required to make capital investments in our existing or new facilities and increase our working capital to support our backlog or new project awards. The capital outlays and working capital required by us to execute such projects could exceed our existing cash, cash equivalents, scheduled maturities of short-term investments and cash flows from operating activities, and we may not be able to obtain debt financing or credit facilities to fund any such capital investment or working capital requirements.

Our ability to successfully obtain debt financing or credit facilities or raise equity capital in the future will depend in part upon prevailing capital market conditions, as well as conditions in our business and our operating results, and those factors may affect our efforts to obtain additional capital on terms that are satisfactory to us. There are a number of potential negative consequences for the energy sector that may result if oil and gas prices remain become volatile (which has been exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine and related European energy crisis) or decline or if oil and gas companies continue to de-prioritize investments in exploration, development and production, including the continued or worsening of outflow of credit and capital from the energy sector and/or energy focused companies and further efforts by lenders to reduce their exposure to the energy sector, including the imposition of increased lending standards for the energy sector, higher borrowing costs and collateral requirements, or a refusal to extend new credit or amend existing credit facilities in the energy sector. These potential negative consequences may be exacerbated by the pressure exerted on financial institutions by regulatory agencies to respond quickly and decisively to credit risk that develops in distressed industries. All of these factors may complicate our ability to achieve a favorable outcome in obtaining debt financing or credit facilities.

In order to secure debt financing or credit facilities with borrowing capacity, if available, we may be required to provide significant collateral, pay high interest rates and otherwise agree to restrictive terms. Collateral requirements and higher borrowing costs may limit our long- and short-term financial flexibility, and any failure to secure debt financing or credit facilities on terms that are acceptable to us could jeopardize our ability to fund, among other things, capital expenditures and general working capital needs or meet our other financial commitments. For example, in 2021, connection with the resolution of our MPSV Litigation on October 4, 2023, we entered into a promissory note ("Note Agreement") and amended the multiple indebtedness mortgage ("Mortgage Agreement") and a restrictive covenant arrangement ("Restrictive Covenant Agreement") with one of our Sureties to secure our obligations under the Note Agreement and liabilities under our general indemnity agreement with such Surety associated with its outstanding surety bond



obligations bonds for our MPSV projects and two forty-vehicle ferry projects. We could be required to provide additional collateral to such Surety in support of these performance bonds or other performance bonds issued by such Surety or other Sureties. See Note 4 and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7 and Note 6 for further discussion of our Mortgage the Note Agreement and Restrictive Covenant Mortgage Agreement.

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If adequate capital is not available, or not available on beneficial terms, we may not be able to make future investments, take advantage of acquisitions or other investment opportunities, or respond to competitive challenges. This could limit our ability to bid on new project opportunities, thereby limiting our potential growth and profitability.

**We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our obligations.**

Our ability to fund operations depends on our ability to generate future cash flows from operations. This, to a large extent, is subject to conditions in the oil and gas industry, including commodity prices, demand for our services and the prices we are able to charge for our services, general economic and financial conditions, competition in the markets in which we operate, the impact of legislative and regulatory actions on how we conduct our business and other factors, all of which are beyond our control. During 2022, and 2021, we experienced negative cash flows from operations, and this trend which could continue occur again if global macroeconomic conditions continue or were to worsen or oil and gas prices decline significantly resulting in delayed or suspended capital expenditures by customers, or if we were to experience losses on our projects or in any pending litigation, projects. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7 for further discussion of our business outlook.

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On April 17, 2020, we entered into an unsecured loan in the aggregate amount of \$10.0 million ("PPP Loan") with Whitney Bank pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, as amended. An aggregate principal amount of \$8.9 million of the PPP Loan was forgiven and we repaid the remaining outstanding balance of \$1.1 million in July 2021. Because the amount borrowed exceeded \$2.0 million, we are required by the Small Business Administration ("SBA") to retain all records relating to the PPP Loan for six years from the date the loan was forgiven and permit authorized representatives of the SBA to access such records upon request. While we believe we are a qualifying business and have met the eligibility requirements of the PPP Loan, and believe we have used the loan proceeds only for expenses which may be paid using proceeds from the PPP Loan, we can provide no assurances that any potential SBA review or audit will verify the amount forgiven, in whole or in part. If we are later determined to have been ineligible to receive the PPP Loan or loan forgiveness, we may be subject to significant penalties, including significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, and we could be required to repay the PPP Loan in its entirety, which could negatively impact our liquidity, and have an adverse impact on our reputation.

**We may not be able to obtain letters of credit or surety bonds if and when needed on favorable terms, if at all, and we may not have sufficient liquidity to satisfy any indemnification obligations owed to a surety should the surety have to make payments under the performance bonds to the beneficiary thereof.**

Certain of our projects require that we issue letters of credit or surety bonds to our customers in order to secure advance payments or guarantee performance under our contracts. Our LC Facility currently provides for letters of credit, which are subject to cash securitization. With respect to letters of credit under our LC Facility, any advance in the event of non-performance under a contract would become a direct obligation and reduction in our cash. With respect to surety bonds, including the construction contracts associated with our MPSV Litigation, payments by the Surety pursuant to a bond in the event of non-performance are subject to reimbursement to the Surety by us under a general indemnity agreement. Such indemnification obligations may include the face amount of the surety bond, or portions thereof, as well as other reimbursable items such as interest and certain investigative expenses and legal fees of the Surety. Such indemnification obligations would require us to use our cash, cash equivalents or short-term investments, and we may not have sufficient liquidity to satisfy such indemnification obligations. When a contract is complete, the contingent obligation terminates, and letters of credit or surety bonds are returned. It has been increasingly difficult to obtain letters of credit and bonding capacity and identify potential financing sources, due to, among other things, losses from our operations in recent years, including charges on projects within our Shipyard Division and discontinued operations. We can provide no assurances that necessary letters of credit or bonding capacity will be available to support future project requirements or that we will have sufficient liquidity to satisfy any future indemnification obligations. See Note 4 and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7 and Note 6 for further discussion of our LC Facility and surety bonds, and "Legal Proceedings" in Item 3 and Note 9 for further discussion of our MPSV Litigation, bonds.

**We are exposed to the credit risks of our customers, including nonpayment and nonperformance by our customers.**

The oil and gas industry continues to face significant challenges due to the prolonged period of depressed and/or volatile oil and gas prices from 2014 to 2018 and subsequent ongoing volatility in oil and gas prices, which have been impacted by the conflict in Ukraine and related European energy crisis.

prices. The concentration of our customers in the oil and gas industry may impact our overall exposure to credit risk as customers may be similarly affected by negative changes in industry conditions. We believe certain of our customers finance their activities through cash flows from operations and debt or equity financing. Many of these customers have faced significant challenges since 2008 due to the volatility in the price of oil and gas, including decreased cash flows, reductions in borrowing capacity, the inability to access capital or credit markets, and reductions in liquidity. While the prices of oil and gas have somewhat stabilized recently, increased, the price remains volatile, due in part duration of such stability is uncertain and difficult to the conflict in the Ukraine and related European energy crisis, predict. If the price of oil and gas significantly declined or the

returns on capital investments by our customers are insufficient, our operations could be impacted due to nonpayment or nonperformance by our customers. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and do not generally require collateral in support of our trade receivables. While we maintain reserves for potential credit losses, we can provide no assurances that such reserves will be sufficient to cover uncollectible receivable amounts or that our losses from such receivables will be consistent with our expectations. See Note 2 for further discussion of our reserves for potential credit losses.

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Furthermore, some of our customers may be highly leveraged and subject to their own operating and regulatory risks, which increases the risk that they may default on their obligations to us. To the extent one or more of our key customers is in financial distress or commences bankruptcy proceedings, contracts with, or obligations from, these customers may be subject to renegotiation or rejection under applicable provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and similar international laws. During 2021, Hornbeck emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy; however, our MPSV Litigation is ongoing. See "Legal Proceedings" in Item 3 and Note 9 for further discussion of our MPSV Litigation.

**Our method of accounting for revenue using the percentage-of-completion method could have a negative impact on our results of operations.**

Revenue and gross profit for contracts accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method can be significantly affected by changes in estimated cost to complete such contracts. Significant estimates impacting the cost to complete a contract include: forecast costs of engineering, materials, equipment and subcontracts; forecast costs of labor and labor productivity; schedule durations, including subcontractor and supplier progress; contract disputes, including claims; achievement of contractual performance requirements; and contingency, among others. The cumulative impact of revisions in total cost estimates during the progress of work is reflected in the period in which these changes become known, including, to the extent required, the reversal of profit recognized in prior periods and the recognition of losses expected to be incurred on contracts. Due to the various estimates inherent in our contract accounting, actual results could differ from those estimates, which could result in material changes to our Financial Statements and related disclosures.

Further, our time and materials ("T&M"), cost-reimbursable and unit-rate contracts generally have more variability in the scope of work than fixed-price contracts and provide our customers with greater influence over the timing of when we perform our work. Accordingly, such contracts often result in less predictability with respect to the timing of when our revenue is recognized. See Notes 1 and 2 and "Critical Accounting Policies" in Item 7 and Note 2 for further discussion of our contracting and revenue recognition.

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**Disruptions at the regional bank in which we deposit our funds could have an adverse impact on our business and financial condition.**

We hold substantially all of our cash deposits with a single regional bank and we rely on our deposits with the bank to fund our operations. Any disruption in the bank's ability to process payments or maintain our deposits would significantly disrupt our business and could materially affect our operations. In addition, we currently have cash and cash equivalents deposited in excess of federally insured levels with the bank, and if the bank were to fail, we could lose our deposits in excess of insured levels. Recently, During 2023, federal governmental agencies have taken took action to protect uninsured deposits at certain U.S. banks; however, if the regional bank in which we hold funds for operations were to fail, we cannot provide any assurances that such governmental agencies will take similar actions.

#### Workforce Risks

**We may be unable to employ a sufficient number of skilled personnel to execute our projects.**

Our productivity and profitability are significantly dependent upon our ability to attract and retain skilled construction supervision and craft labor, primarily welders, pipe fitters and equipment operators. The fabrication and services industries have lost a significant number of experienced professionals over the years due to the aging of the workforce and the cyclical nature of the oil and gas industry, which is attributable, among other reasons, to the volatility of oil and gas prices and a more generalized concern about the overall future prospects of the oil and gas industry. See risk factor above titled "Our revenue and profitability continues to be dependent on the offshore oil and gas industry, which is a historically cyclical industry." Many companies, including us, have reduced their skilled workforce in response to decreases in utilization. However, with the current increase in oil and gas prices, we have experienced continue to experience an increase in bidding activity. The current competitive labor market may make it more difficult to increase our labor force to desirable levels based on if we realize a significant increase in our expanding customer demand and increases in our new project awards or backlog. We cannot be certain that we will be able to attract and retain the qualified labor force required to meet current or future needs at a reasonable cost, or at all.

With the recent increased demand for construction and services labor, the supply of skilled labor has become increasingly limited resulting in higher costs of labor, including increases in wage rates and the costs of recruiting or training to attract and retain qualified personnel, which could have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, due to the higher demand for our services, if we cannot employ the necessary skilled labor to execute our backlog, we have had, and may have to continue, to increase our use of contract labor, which may have a higher cost and lower levels of productivity.

If we are unable to hire and retain necessary skilled labor, we may be unable to secure new project awards, execute our backlog and expand our operations. Further, any shortage of skilled labor or ongoing challenges hiring and retaining skilled labor could negatively affect the quality, safety, timeliness and profitability of our projects.

***Our success is dependent on key personnel.***

Our success is dependent upon the abilities of our executives, management, and other key employees who have significant and relevant industry experience. Our success also depends on our ability to attract, retain and motivate highly-skilled personnel in various areas, including construction supervision, project management, procurement, project controls and finance. The loss of one or more key personnel or our inability to attract, retain and motivate necessary personnel could impact our operations.

***If we continue to have insufficient utilization levels for our facilities or personnel, our results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected.***

In recent years we have experienced an under-utilization of our facilities and personnel and have not fully recovered our overhead costs, due in part to the high fixed costs of our operations and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and volatile oil and gas prices, operations. This has resulted in losses from our operations, operations in certain periods. If current or future facility and personnel capacity fails to match current or future customer demands for our services, our facilities would continue to be under-utilized, which could result in less profitable operations or ongoing losses from our operations.

***Our employees and subcontractors work on projects that are inherently dangerous. If we fail to maintain safe work sites, we can be exposed to significant financial losses and reputational harm.***

We work on projects with large, mechanized equipment, moving vehicles, and dangerous processes, which can place our employees and subcontractors in challenging environments. We maintain a safety assurance program designed to ensure the safety of our employees and subcontractors and to ensure that we remain in compliance with all applicable federal and state mandated safety regulations. If our safety assurance program fails, our employees, subcontractors and others may become injured, disabled or lose their lives, and our projects may be delayed, causing exposure to litigation or investigations by regulators.

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Unsafe conditions at project work sites also have the potential to increase employee turnover, increase project costs and increase our operating costs. In addition, our customers often require that we meet certain safety criteria to be eligible to bid contracts. Our failure to maintain adequate safety standards could result in lost project awards and customers or preclude us from tendering future bids.

**Strategic Risks**

***Our efforts to strategically reposition the Company to diversify our service offerings and customer base may not result in increased shareholder value.***

Our operations have historically been focused on fabrication and services for the offshore oil and gas industry. We have begun to diversify our business through the pursuit of onshore fabrication opportunities and sustainable energy and other projects that are not related to our traditional offshore oil and gas markets. While the sale of our Shipyard Division assets and a majority of our long-term construction contracts Transaction resulted in a less diversified business portfolio such that we have a greater dependency on the performance of our remaining operations for our financial results, during 2021, we expanded our offshore services offerings and further diversified our offshore customer base through the DSS Acquisition, acquisition of a services and industrial staffing business. In addition, during 2022, we made capital and other investments to expand our offshore services offering to include welding enclosures, which provides a safe environment for welding, cutting and burning without the need to shut down operations. Entry into, or further development of, new lines of business may expose us to risks that are different from those we have experienced historically. We may not be able to effectively manage these additional risks or implement successful business strategies and our cash flows derived from any new lines of business may not be consistent with our expectations or be insufficient to fully recover our investment. Additionally, our competitors in these expanded lines of business may possess greater operational knowledge, resources and experience than we do. These diversification initiatives may not increase shareholder value and could result in a reduction in shareholder value depending upon our required capital investment and success.

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***Any future rationalization of under-utilized assets or facilities to improve our asset or facility utilization could result in future losses or impairments and may not produce our desired results.***

We may take actions to relocate assets, consolidate operations and rationalize under-utilized assets and facilities to improve our utilization. Such actions may include the sale of assets or the closure or consolidation of one or more of our facilities and the termination of facility employees. During 2022, 2023, we sold the Harvey Option associated with

the Harvey Option Facility, and during 2021, we sold further consolidated our Shipyard Facility in connection with the Shipyard Transaction and consolidated certain fabrication operations within our Houma Facilities. In Facilities, and in February 2024, we sold certain property of our Fabrication Division that was part of our Houma Facilities that was no longer deemed necessary for such operations. The property sold was classified as an asset held for sale ("Houma AHFS") on our Balance Sheet at December 31, 2023. Further, during 2022, we sold a purchase option entered into in connection therewith, during 2021 we recorded impairments of certain assets and recorded losses on the sale of certain assets and on the Shipyard Transaction, with a previous acquisition. A future sale of assets or facility closure or consolidation could result in further impairments of facility assets and other restructuring or exits costs, including retention, severance or other costs associated with terminated personnel. Further, we can provide no assurances that any asset sales or facility closure or consolidation will result in an improvement in our overall utilization or that the costs of doing so will not exceed the benefits expected to be gained from the asset sales or closure or consolidation of a facility. In addition, any decisions made regarding our deployment or use of any sales proceeds we receive involves risks and uncertainties. As a result, our decisions with respect to such proceeds may not lead to increased long-term shareholder value. See Note 3 for further discussion of our Houma AHFS and the Shipyard Transaction sale of the purchase option.

***We cannot guarantee that our share repurchase program will enhance shareholder value, and share repurchases could affect the price of our common stock.***

In December 2023, our Board of Directors ("Board") authorized the repurchase of up to \$5.0 million of our outstanding common stock from time to time through a share repurchase program ("Share Repurchase Program"). Under our Share Repurchase Program, we may make repurchases of stock through transactions in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or by other means in accordance with applicable laws. The timing and amount of any share repurchases will be at the discretion of management and will depend on a variety of factors, including capital availability, our financial results, cash requirements, business, market, industry and global economic conditions, changes in laws, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by management. The Share Repurchase Program expires on December 15, 2024, does not obligate us to repurchase any shares and may be modified, increased, suspended or terminated at any time at the discretion of the Board. A suspension or termination of our share repurchases could have a negative effect on the price of our common stock. In addition, as part of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, the U.S. implemented a 1% excise tax on the value of certain stock repurchases by publicly traded companies. This tax could increase the costs to us of any share repurchases.

There are a number of ways in which the Share Repurchase Program could fail to result in enhanced shareholder value. For example, any failure to repurchase stock after we have announced our intention to do so may negatively impact our stock price. The existence of the share repurchase program could also cause our stock price to trade higher than it otherwise would and could potentially reduce the market liquidity for our stock. The market price of our common stock could decline below the levels at which we repurchased shares and short-term stock price fluctuations could reduce the effectiveness of the program.

Additionally, repurchasing our common stock will reduce the amount of cash and cash equivalents we have available to fund working capital, capital expenditures, capital preserving investments, strategic acquisitions or business opportunities, and other general corporate purposes, and there are no guarantees that the share repurchase program will result in increased shareholder value. See Note 4 8 and Item 5 for further discussion of the sale of the Harvey Option, our Share Repurchase Program.

#### **Legal, Regulatory and Environmental Risks**

***Any changes in U.S. trade policies and retaliatory responses from other countries may significantly increase the costs or limit supplies of materials and products used in our fabrication projects.***

In the past few years, the federal government has imposed new or increased tariffs or duties on an array of imported materials and products used in connection with our fabrication business, which raised our costs for these items (or products made with them), and threatened to impose further tariffs, duties and/or trade restrictions on imports. Foreign governments, including China and Canada, and trading blocs, such as the European Union, responded by imposing or increasing tariffs, duties and/or trade restrictions on U.S. goods. For example, in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the U.S. and other countries have imposed sanctions and/or other restrictive actions against Russia. These developments have caused global economic disruptions, including increases in energy prices and the related European energy crisis. Any trading conflicts and related escalating governmental actions that result in additional tariffs, duties and/or trade restrictions could increase our costs, cause disruptions or shortages in our supply chains and/or negatively impact the U.S., regional or local economies.

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***We are susceptible to adverse weather conditions in our market areas.***

Our operations may be subject to seasonal variations due to weather conditions and daylight hours, and to the extent climate change results in an increase in extreme adverse weather conditions, the likelihood of a negative impact on our operations may increase. Although we have large covered fabrication facilities, a significant amount of our fabrication activities continues to take place outdoors, and accordingly, the number of labor hours worked may decline during the winter months due to unfavorable weather conditions and a decrease in daylight hours. In addition, the seasonality of oil and gas industry activity in the GOM also affects our operations. Our offshore oil and gas customers often schedule the completion of their projects during the summer months in order to take advantage of more favorable weather during such months. Further, rainy weather, tropical storms, hurricanes and other storms prevalent in the GOM and along the Gulf Coast may also affect our operations. For example, in 2021, we experienced damage to our Houma

Facilities due to Hurricane Ida, which made landfall as high-end Category 4 hurricane. Beyond financial and regulatory impacts, climate change poses potential physical risks. Scientific studies forecast that these risks include increases in sea levels, stresses on water supply, rising average temperatures and other changes in weather conditions, such as increases in precipitation and extreme weather events, such as floods, heat waves, hurricanes and other tropical storms and cyclones. The projected physical effects of climate change have the potential to directly affect the operations we conduct for customers and result in increased costs related to our operations. However, because the nature and timing of changes in extreme weather events (such as increased frequency, duration, and severity) are uncertain, it is not possible for us to estimate reliably the future financial risk to our operations caused by these potential physical risks. The impact of severe weather conditions or natural disasters has included and may continue to include the disruption of our workforce; curtailment of services; weather-related damage to our facilities and equipment for which we are generally self-insured, including impacts from infrastructure challenges in the surrounding areas, resulting in suspension of operations; inability to deliver equipment, personnel and products to project sites in accordance with contract schedules; and loss of productivity. Our suppliers and subcontractors are also subject to severe weather and natural or environmental disasters that have in the past and could in the future affect their ability to deliver products or services or otherwise perform under their contracts. Furthermore, our customers' operations have been and in the future may be materially and adversely affected by severe weather and seasonal weather conditions, including Hurricane Ida, resulting in reduced demand for our services. See Note 2 and "Overview" in Item 7 and Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of adverse weather conditions to our operations. operations and the risk factor above titled "We could be exposed to potentially significant liability and costs due to limits on our insurance coverage and losses for which we do not have third-party insurance coverage."

***The nature of the industries that we serve subjects us to compliance with regulatory and environmental laws.***

Our operations and properties are subject to a wide variety of existing foreign, federal, state and local laws and other regulations. See "Government and Environmental Regulation" in Item 1 for further discussion. Compliance with many of these laws is becoming increasingly complex, stringent and expensive. These laws may impose "strict liability" for damages to natural resources or threats to public health and safety, rendering a party liable for the environmental damage without regard to its negligence or fault. Certain environmental laws provide for strict, joint and several liability for remediation of spills and other releases of hazardous substances, as well as damage to natural resources. In addition, we could be subject to claims alleging personal injury or property damage as a result of alleged exposure to hazardous substances. Such laws and regulations may also expose us to liability for the conduct of others or conditions caused by others, or acts for which we were in compliance with applicable laws at the time such acts were performed. To date, compliance with such laws has not resulted in a material adverse effect on our operations. However, we cannot predict when and whether any new or additional regulations may become effective, such as the regulatory response to climate change, and what their effect will be on us or our customers.

The demand for our services may be impacted by the regulatory response to climate change. Due to concern over the risk of climate change, several countries have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide, methane and other gases (greenhouse gas emissions). These regulations include adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, restrictive permitting, increased efficiency standards, and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. For example, the recently adopted Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 imposes a federal fee on the emission of greenhouse gases. Existing and future regulatory response to climate change may potentially result in delays or prevent customers' projects from going forward and could adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas that some of our customers produce, thereby potentially limiting demand for our services. The demand for our services is also affected by changing taxes, price controls and other laws and regulations related to the oil and gas, chemicals, commodities and alternative energy industries. We may not be able to pass any resulting cost increases on to our customers.

Offshore construction and drilling in certain areas is opposed by many environmental groups and, in certain areas, has been restricted. To the extent laws are enacted or other governmental actions are taken that prohibit or restrict offshore construction and drilling or impose environmental protection requirements that result in increased costs to the oil and gas industry in general and the offshore construction industry, our business and prospects could be adversely affected. We cannot determine to what extent future operations and results of operations may be affected by new legislation, new regulations or changes in existing regulations.

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***Actions of activist shareholders could create uncertainty about our future strategic direction, be costly and divert the attention of our management and board. In addition, some institutional investors may be discouraged from investing in the industries that we service.***

In recent years, activist shareholders have placed increasing pressure on publicly-traded companies to effect changes to corporate governance practices, executive compensation practices or social and environmental practices, or to undertake certain corporate actions or reorganizations. Responding to challenges from activist shareholders, such as proxy contests, media campaigns or other public or private means, could be costly and time consuming and could have an adverse effect on our reputation and divert the attention and resources of management and our board, which could have an adverse effect on our business and operational results. Additionally, shareholder activism could create uncertainty about our leadership or our future strategic direction, resulting in loss of future business opportunities, which could adversely affect our business, future operations, profitability and our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, based on our review of public filings with the SEC, we believe over one-third of our stock is held by a combination of institutional investors, pooled investment funds, and certain other investors with a history of shareholder activism. One such investor has a Schedule 13D on file with the SEC that reserves that investor's rights to pursue corporate governance changes, board structure changes, changes to capitalization, potential business combinations or dispositions involving the Company or certain of our businesses, or suggestions for improving the Company's financial and/or operational performance.

In addition to risks associated with activist shareholders, some institutional investors are increasingly focused on environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors when allocating their capital. These investors may be seeking enhanced ESG disclosures and actions or may implement policies that discourage investment in certain of the industries, including the oil and gas industry, that we service. To the extent that certain institutional investors implement policies that discourage investments in industries that we service, it could have an adverse effect on our financing costs and access to sources of capital. Further, we may not succeed in implementing or communicating an ESG message that is well understood or received. As a result, we may experience diminished reputation or sentiment, reduced access to sources of capital, an inability to attract and retain qualified personnel and loss of customers, suppliers or subcontractors.

***Our business is highly dependent on our ability to utilize the navigation canals adjacent to our facilities.***

Our Houma Facilities are located on the Houma Navigation Canal approximately 30 miles from the GOM and on a slip adjacent to the Houma Navigation Canal, GOM. The Houma Navigation Canal provides the shortest and least restrictive means of access from our facilities to open waters. These waterways are navigable waterways of the U.S. and, as such, are protected by federal law from unauthorized obstructions that would hinder water-borne traffic. Federal law also authorizes maintenance of these waterways by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These waterways are dredged from time to time to maintain water depth and, while federal funding for dredging has historically been provided, there is no assurance that Congressional appropriations sufficient for adequate dredging and other maintenance of these waterways will be continued. If funding were not appropriated for that purpose, some or all of these waterways could become impassable by barges or other vessels required to transport many of our products.

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#### Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

#### Item 1C. Cybersecurity

##### Risk Management and Strategy

Our cyber risk management program is integrated into our overall risk oversight program, which is designed to provide executive insight across the business to identify and monitor risks, opportunities and emerging trends that can impact our operations. Cybersecurity risks are identified and assessed through such risk oversight program. We also maintain a cyber insurance policy to mitigate the costs associated with potential cyber-attacks.

We utilize internal and external cybersecurity personnel to assess, detect, identify, manage, prevent and respond to cybersecurity threats and incidents. We regularly evaluate the threat landscape and our security controls, including through assessments, regular network and endpoint monitoring, vulnerability testing and penetration testing.

Our approach to cybersecurity includes strategic partnerships for our cybersecurity platforms, documented policies and procedures, end user training and resources to manage and monitor the evolving threat landscape, including through the gathering of actionable threat intelligence. We maintain and periodically evaluate and, as needed, update our incident response plan, which describes the processes we use to prepare for, detect, respond to and recover from a cybersecurity incident, including processes to assess severity, escalate, contain, investigate and remediate an incident, as well as to comply with potentially applicable legal obligations.

We have experienced targeted and non-targeted cybersecurity incidents in the past. However, prior cybersecurity incidents have not materially affected us. Notwithstanding our cyber risk management program, we may not be successful in preventing or mitigating a cybersecurity incident that could materially affect us, including our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. See “Risk Factors” in Item 1A for further discussion of the risks we face from cybersecurity threats.

##### Governance

Our cybersecurity risk management and strategy processes are led by our Corporate Manager – Information Technology. This individual is responsible for assessing and managing our material risks from cybersecurity threats and overseeing the prevention, detection, mitigation and remediation of cybersecurity incidents through the management of, and participation in, our cybersecurity risk management process described in “Risk Management and Strategy” above. He has over 27 years of work experience in various roles involving managing information and operational technology security, cybersecurity and operational technology risk management, developing cybersecurity strategy, implementing effective information technology and cybersecurity processes and procedures, and experience in managing regulatory compliance.

While management is responsible for the day-to-day management of cybersecurity risks, our Board and Audit Committee have ongoing oversight roles. Our Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing cyber and related information technology security risks, including management’s actions to identify, assess, mitigate, and remediate material cyber risks. An annual report on our enterprise risks, including cybersecurity risks, is presented to the Audit Committee and/or the full Board. The annual report includes an overall cyber risk assessment and activities and action plans to mitigate cyber risks, as well as updates on the implementation and progress of previously discussed mitigation activities and action plans. The Audit Committee continues to review cybersecurity recommendations from our information technology personnel, with input from our director with cybersecurity expertise, in an effort to mitigate the associated risks of potential cyber-attacks.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

See Note 97 of our Financial Statements in Item 8 for discussion of our legal proceedings, including the resolution of our MPSV Litigation, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, under the symbol "GIFI." At February 21, 2023 February 23, 2024, there were 52 registered holders of our common stock, which does not include beneficial holders (also known as "street holders") whose shares are held by banks, brokers, and other financial institutions.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We had no repurchases The following table summarizes our purchases of securities common stock during the fourth quarter 2022. Information as three months ended December 31, 2023.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share (2)	Current Program (1)	
			Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program (in thousands)
October 1 to 31, 2023	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
November 1 to 30, 2023	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
December 1 to 31, 2023	29,578	\$ 4.34	29,578	\$ 4,872
Total	29,578	\$ 4.34	29,578	

- (1) On December 1, 2023, our Board of Directors ("Board") approved a share repurchase program ("Share Repurchase Program") authorizing the repurchase of up to \$5.0 million of outstanding common stock, effective from December 15, 2023 through December 15, 2024. The timing and amount of any share repurchases is at the securities authorized discretion management and may be made from time to time through transactions in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or by other means in accordance with applicable laws. The Share Repurchase Program does not obligate us to repurchase any shares of common stock and may be modified, increased or suspended or terminated at the discretion of our Board. See Note 12 for issuance under further discussion of our equity compensation plans is incorporated herein by reference to Item 12, Share Repurchase Program.
- (2) Average price paid per share includes costs associated with the repurchases.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data Reserved

Not applicable. 24

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations



The following “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*” is provided to assist readers in understanding our financial performance during the periods presented and significant trends that may impact our future performance. The results of operations reported and summarized below are not necessarily indicative of future operating results (refer to “*Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information*” for further discussion). This discussion should be read in conjunction with our Financial Statements and the related notes thereto. References to “Notes” relate to the Notes to our Financial Statements in Item 8. **References to “nm” relate to percentage references that are not considered meaningful.** Certain terms are defined in the “*Glossary of Terms*” beginning on page ii.

## Overview

We are a leading fabricator of complex steel structures and modules and provider of specialty services, including project management, hookup, commissioning, repair, maintenance, scaffolding, coatings, welding enclosures, civil construction and staffing services to the industrial and energy sectors. Our customers include U.S. and, to a lesser extent, international energy producers; refining, petrochemical, LNG, industrial and power operators; and EPC companies. We currently operate and manage our business through three operating divisions (“Services”, “Fabrication” and “Shipyards”) and one non-operating division (“Corporate”), which represent our reportable segments. Our corporate headquarters is located in The Woodlands, Texas and our primary operating facilities are located in Houma, Louisiana (“Houma Facilities”). See **Note 9** and “*Description of Operations*” in Item 1 and **Note 11** for further discussion of our **realigned** reportable segments.

On April 19, 2021, in the second quarter 2021, we sold our Shipyards Division operating assets and certain construction contracts (“Shipyards Transaction”). The Shipyards Transaction excluded the contracts and **intend** related obligations for our seventy-vehicle ferry and two forty-vehicle ferry projects (collectively, “Ferry Projects”) that were under construction as of the transaction date, and excluded the contracts and related obligations for the projects that were subject to our MPSV Litigation, which was resolved on October 4, 2023. The wind down of our remaining Shipyards Division operations (which excludes was substantially completed in the projects that are subject fourth quarter 2023. Final completion of the wind down will occur upon completion of the warranty periods for the Ferry Projects, the last of which is anticipated to our MPSV Litigation) by the second quarter 2023 (previously occur in the first quarter 2023, but delayed and subject to the potential schedule impacts discussed in Note 2). We determined that the Shipyards Division operations associated with the Shipyards Transaction and certain previously closed Shipyards Division facilities were discontinued operations in 2021. Accordingly, the financial information for 2021 reflects discontinued operations presentation. 2025. See Note 32 for further discussion of our Ferry Projects, Note 7 for further discussion of the Shipyards Transaction and resolution of our discontinued operations MPSV Litigation and Note 9 for discussion of our MPSV Litigation.

On December 1, 2021, we acquired (“DSS Acquisition”) the services and industrial staffing businesses (“DSS Business”) of Dynamic Industries, Inc. (“Dynamic”). The operating results of the DSS Business are included within our Services Division. See Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition. wind down of our Shipyards Division operations.

## Impacts of Oil and Gas Price Volatility and Macroeconomic Conditions on Operations

Since 2008, the **For over a decade**, prices of oil and gas have experienced significant volatility, including depressed prices over extended periods, **resulting in reductions in** capital spending and drilling activities from our traditional offshore oil and gas customer base. Consequently, our operating results and cash flows were **which** negatively impacted as we experienced reductions in revenue, lower margins due to competitive pricing **our end markets** and under-utilization of our operating facilities and resources. **results**. Beginning in 2020, the global coronavirus pandemic (“COVID-19”) added another layer of pressure and uncertainty on oil and gas prices (with oil prices reaching a twenty-year low and gas prices reaching a four-year **low** low in 2020), which further negatively impacted certain of our end markets **during 2021 and through** the first quarter 2022. This volatility in oil and gas prices **has been was** compounded by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 (and the related European energy crisis), and the U.S. and other countries actions in response, as well as **continued inflationary pressures, resulting in elevated energy prices** (with oil prices reaching an eight-year high and gas prices reaching a fourteen-year **high** high in 2022), which **has and may continue to** positively **impact** impacted certain of our end **markets; however, markets**. While oil and gas prices declined in 2023, prices have somewhat stabilized, but the duration and broader consequences of this conflict continue to be such stability is uncertain and difficult to **predict, predict**, particularly in light of geopolitical turmoil and uncertainty.

In addition, global economic factors that are beyond our control, have and could continue to impact our operations, including, but are not limited to, **labor constraints**, supply chain disruptions, **(including global shipping and logistics challenges that began in 2020)**, inflationary pressures, economic slowdowns and recessions, natural disasters, public health crises, **(such as COVID-19)**, and geopolitical **conflicts (such as the conflict in Ukraine).conflicts**.

The ultimate business and financial impacts of oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions on our business and results of operations continues to be uncertain, but the impacts have included, or may continue to include, among other things, reduced bidding activity; suspension or termination of backlog; deterioration of customer financial condition; and unanticipated project costs and schedule delays due to supply chain disruptions, labor and material price increases, lower labor productivity, increased employee and contractor absenteeism and turnover, craft labor hiring challenges, increased safety incidents, lack of performance by subcontractors and suppliers, and contract disputes. We continue to monitor the impacts of oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions on our operations, and our estimates in future periods will be revised for any events and changes in circumstances arising after the date of this Report. See Note 1 and “**Risk**”**Risk Factors**” in Item 1A for further discussion of the impacts of oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions and Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of the aforementioned on our projects.

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## Other Impacts to Operations

**Hurricane Ida** – During 2021, our operations were impacted by Hurricane Ida, which made landfall near Houma, Louisiana as a high-end Category 4 hurricane, with high winds, heavy rains causing debris and storm surge causing significant damage and power outages throughout the region, including damage to our buildings and equipment at our Houma Facilities. During 2023 and 2022, we recorded gains for our Fabrication Division related to the net impact of insurance recoveries and costs associated with such damage. See Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of Hurricane Ida.

**Offshore Jackets Project** – During 2022, we were awarded a large contract for the fabrication of offshore jackets for our Fabrication Division. In February 2023, we received direction from our customer to suspend all activities on the project, and in July 2023, the customer cancelled the contract. See Note 2 and “New Awards and Backlog” below for further discussion of the project cancellation.

**MPSV Litigation** – During 2023, we resolved our MPSV Litigation, resulting in a charge of \$32.5 million for our Shipyard Division. In addition, we entered into the Settlement Agreement and Note Agreement. See Note 4 for further discussion of our Note Agreement and Note 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation and the Settlement Agreement.

**Ferry Projects** – During 2022 and 2021, we experienced construction challenges and cost increases on our seventy-vehicle ferry project and Ferry Projects for our remaining forty-vehicle ferry project, Shipyard Division. See Note 2 for further discussion of our project impacts. Ferry Projects.

## Initiatives to Improve Operating Results and Generate Stable, Profitable Growth

During 2020, we outlined a strategy to address our operational, market and economic challenges and position the Company to generate stable, profitable growth. Underpinning the first phase of our strategic transformation was a focus on the following initiatives:

- Mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on our operations and workforce;
- Reduce our risk profile;
- Preserve and improve our liquidity;
- Improve our resource utilization and centralize key project resources;
- Improve our competitiveness and project execution; and
- Reduce our reliance on the offshore oil and gas construction sector and pursue new growth end markets, including:
  - Fabricating modules, piping systems and other structures for onshore refining, petrochemical, LNG and industrial facilities in our core Gulf Coast region, and
  - Fabricating foundations, secondary steel components and support structures for offshore wind developments, markets.

With the significant progress achieved on these objectives, during 2021, we shifted our focus to the next current phase of our strategic transformation, which is focused on generating stable, profitable growth. Underpinning this strategy is a focus on the following initiatives: initiatives, which encompass any ongoing initiatives associated with the first phase of our strategic transformation:

- Expand our skilled workforce;
- Further improve our resource utilization;
- Further strengthen project execution and maintain bidding discipline;
- Diversify our offshore services customer base, increase our offshore services offerings and expand our services business to include onshore facilities along the Gulf Coast;
- Continue to pursue opportunities in our traditional offshore fabrication markets; and
- Pursue Reduce our reliance on the offshore oil and gas construction sector, pursue additional growth end markets and increase our T&M versus fixed price revenue including:
  - Fabricating modules, piping systems and other structures for onshore refining, petrochemical, LNG and industrial facilities in our core Gulf Coast region,
  - Fabricating structures in support of our customers as they transition away from fossil fuels to green energy end markets, and
  - Fabricating structures that support commercial public and private construction activities outside of energy end markets, markets, and
  - Fabricating foundations, secondary steel components and support structures for offshore wind developments.

## Progress on the Current Phase of our Strategic Transformation Initiatives

**Efforts to mitigate expand our skilled workforce** – We are focused on ways to improve retention and enhance and add to our skilled, craft personnel, as we believe a strong workforce will be a key differentiator in pursuing new project awards given the impacts scarcity of COVID-19 on available skilled labor. Our acquisition of a services and industrial

staffing business in the fourth quarter 2021 nearly doubled our operations skilled workforce and expanded our geographic footprint for skilled labor. We have successfully maintained our overall headcount levels and have opportunistically looked to shift our workforce to higher margin opportunities given the industry-wide labor constraints. We continue to evaluate opportunities to expand our skilled labor headcount given the favorable demand trends, including strategic acquisitions to increase our craft labor headcount.

**Efforts to further improve our resource utilization** – We continue to take actions to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on our operations and maintain a safe work environment for our workforce, including maintaining protocols for handling employees who have tested positive for COVID-19 or have come in contact with individuals that have tested positive for COVID-19. In addition, we have protocols for employees to return to work that test positive for COVID-19, including requiring a negative COVID-19 antigen test prior to returning to work.

**Efforts to reduce our risk profile** – The completion of the Shipyard Transaction improved our risk profile by removing potential future risks associated with the Divested Shipyard Contracts that represented approximately 90% of our backlog with durations that extended through 2024. We are completing construction of the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts within our Houma Facilities and are winding down our Shipyard Division operations, which is anticipated to occur by the second quarter 2023 (subject to the potential schedule impacts further discussed in Note 2). The wind down of our Shipyard Division operations does not include our contracts for the construction of the MPSVs that are subject to our MPSV Litigation. See Note 3 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction and our discontinued operations and Note 9 for further discussion of our MPSV Litigation.

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**Efforts to preserve and improve our liquidity** – We continue to take actions to preserve and improve our liquidity, including cost reduction initiatives, monetization of underutilized assets and facilities (including the sale of our Harvey Option in 2022 and certain assets held for sale in 2021) and an ongoing focus on project cash flow management. In addition, as a result of the Shipyard Transaction and anticipated wind down of the Shipyard Division operations (which exclude the projects that are subject to our MPSV Litigation), our bonding, letters of credit and working capital requirements related to the Divested Shipyard Contracts and ongoing Shipyard Division operations have been significantly reduced. See Note 4 for further discussion of our Harvey Option, Note 6 for further discussion of our outstanding bonds and letters of credit, Note 3 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction and our discontinued operations and Note 9 for further discussion of our MPSV Litigation.

**Efforts to improve our resource utilization and centralize key project resources** – We have improved our resource utilization and centralized key project resources through the rationalization and integration of our facilities and operations.

- **Consolidation of our fabrication activities** – In the first quarter 2022, we realigned our operating divisions, which included combining all of our fabrication activities within our Fabrication Division to improve utilization and operational efficiency. See Note 11 for further discussion of our realigned reportable segments.
- **Sublease and lease termination of previously closed facilities** – In the fourth quarter 2020, we closed our Jennings Facility and Lake Charles Facility as part of the wind down of our Shipyard Division operations discussed further below. During the first quarter 2022, we entered into a sublease arrangement with a third-party for the Jennings Facility, which will recover our lease costs for the facility for the duration of our lease. Further, during the third quarter 2022, we terminated our lease for the Lake Charles Facility, which eliminated our future lease obligations for the facility.
- **Completion of Shipyard Transaction and anticipated the wind down of our Shipyard Division operations** – In the second quarter 2021, we completed the Shipyard Transaction and intend to the wind down of our remaining Shipyard Division operations upon completion of was substantially completed in the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts (which exclude the projects that are subject to our MPSV Litigation), which is anticipated to occur by the second fourth quarter 2023 (subject to the potential schedule impacts further discussed in Note 2). 2023. The Shipyard Transaction and wind down of our Shipyard Division operations is expected to reduce overhead costs, improve utilization and enable senior management to focus on existing and new higher-margin markets associated with our other operating divisions. See Note 3 1 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction and our discontinued operations and Note 9 for further discussion of the status of the wind down of our MPSV Litigation. Shipyard Division operations.
- **Sale of our Harvey Option assets** – In the third quarter 2022, we sold our Harvey Option associated with the Harvey Option Facility to a third-party purchase option for \$2.1 million (\$1.9 million, net \$1.9 million (net of transaction and other costs), that was entered into in connection with a previous acquisition that provided us with a right to buy a leased fabrication and operating facility for a nominal amount. Further, the fabrication activities previously performed at the Harvey Facility facility were moved to our Houma Facilities to improve utilization and operational efficiency. In October 2022, addition, we entered into a separate lease arrangement for a smaller and more cost-effective office and warehouse facility to accommodate our services activities previously performed at the Harvey Option Facility. previous facility. See Note 4 3 for further discussion of the sale of the Harvey Option. purchase option.
- **Sublease of our corporate office** – In the third quarter 2022, we entered into a sublease arrangement with a third-party for the remainder of our corporate office, which will partially recover our lease costs for the office for the duration of our lease. In connection therewith, we recorded an impairment charge of \$0.5 million associated with the underlying right-of-use asset for the corporate office lease. In addition, we entered into a separate lease arrangement for a smaller and more cost-effective office in The Woodlands, Texas to accommodate our corporate activities.
- **Sale of excess property** – In the third quarter 2023, we commenced an effort to further consolidate our fabrication operations within our Houma Facilities to reduce overhead costs, improve utilization and make certain excess property available for potential sale. As a result of these efforts, in February 2024, we sold certain property of our Fabrication Division that was part of our Houma Facilities for \$8.5 million (net of transaction and other costs). The property sold was classified as an asset held for sale ("Houma AHFS") on our Balance Sheet at December 31, 2023. See Note 5 3 and "Business and Properties" in Item 1 and 2 for further discussion of our corporate office lease impairment. Houma AHFS.

**Efforts to improve our competitiveness, further strengthen project execution and maintain bidding discipline** – We have taken, and continue to take, actions to improve our competitiveness and project execution by enhancing our proposal, estimating and operations resources, processes and procedures. Our actions include strategic changes in management and key personnel, the addition of functional expertise, project management training, development of a formal "lessons learned" program, and other measures designed to strengthen our personnel, processes and procedures. Further, we are taking a disciplined approach to pursuing and bidding project opportunities, putting more rigor

around our bid estimates to provide greater confidence that our estimates are achievable, increasing accountability and providing incentives for the execution of projects in line with our original estimates and subsequent forecasts, and incorporating previous experience into the bidding and execution of future projects. Additionally, we are focused on managing the risks associated with long-term fixed price contracts given the unpredictability of labor availability and labor and material costs, with a priority on increasing the mix of T&M contracts in our backlog.

*Efforts to expand our skilled workforce* – We are focused on ways to improve retention and enhance and add to our skilled, craft personnel, as we believe a strong workforce will be a key differentiator in pursuing new project awards given the scarcity of available skilled labor. The DSS Acquisition in the fourth quarter 2021 nearly doubled our skilled workforce and expanded our geographic footprint for skilled labor, which we believe will contribute to the retention and recruitment of personnel. We have successfully maintained our headcount levels and have opportunistically looked to shift our workforce to higher margin opportunities given the industry-wide labor constraints.

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*Efforts to diversify our offshore services customer base, increase our offshore services offerings and expand our services business to include onshore facilities along the Gulf Coast* – We believe diversifying and expanding our services business will deliver a more stable revenue stream while providing underpinning work to recruit, develop and retain our craft professionals. The DSS Acquisition Our acquisition of a services and industrial staffing business in the fourth quarter 2021 accelerated our progress in this initiative and provides provided a stronger platform to continue such progress. Further, in the third quarter 2022, we made capital and other investments to expand our offshore services offering to include welding enclosures, which provides provide a safe environment for welding, cutting and burning without the need to shut down operations. We are also pursuing opportunities to partner with original equipment manufacturers to provide critical services to our customers along the Gulf Coast and strategic partnership opportunities with engineering companies to provide turnkey solutions.

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*Efforts to continue to pursue opportunities in our traditional offshore fabrication markets* – We continue to fabricate structures associated with our traditional offshore markets, including subsea and associated structures. During the third quarter 2022, we were awarded a large contract for the fabrication of jacket foundations offshore jackets; however, the project was suspended in February 2023 and cancelled in July 2023. See Note 2 and “New Project Awards and Backlog” below for an offshore project further discussion of the project cancellation. During 2023, we were awarded multiple contracts for the fabrication of subsea structures, resulting from our previous strategic decision to focus our resources on the subsea fabrication market. We expect subsea fabrication activity to remain strong well into 2024, associated with anticipated subsea developments across the GOM, Guyana and Brazil.

*Efforts to reduce our reliance on the offshore oil and gas construction sector, pursue new growth end markets and increase our T&M versus fixed price revenue mix* – While we continue to pursue opportunities in our traditional offshore markets, we are pursuing initiatives to grow our business and diversify our revenue mix.

- Fabricate onshore modules, piping systems and structures* – We continue to focus our business development efforts on the fabrication of modules, piping systems and other structures for onshore refining, petrochemical, LNG and industrial facilities. We are having success with smaller project opportunities and our volume of bidding activity for onshore modules, piping systems and structures continues to be strong. We continue to believe that our strategic location in Houma, Louisiana and track record of quality and on-time completion of onshore modules position us well to compete in the onshore fabrication market. We intend to remain disciplined in our pursuit of future large project opportunities to ensure we do not take unnecessary risks generally associated with the long-term, fixed-price nature of such projects. The timing of any future large project opportunities may be impacted by ongoing uncertainty created by oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions. See “Risk Note 1, “Impacts of Oil and Gas Price Volatility and Macroeconomic Conditions on our Operations” above and “Risk Factors” in Item 1A for further discussion of the impacts of oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions. conditions and see “Government and Environmental Regulation” in Item 1 for further discussion of the recent temporary pause on approvals for applications to export LNG. We continue to strengthen our relationships with key customers and strategic partners and enhance and rationalize our resources as discussed above.
- Fabricate offshore wind foundations, secondary steel components and support structures* – We continue to believe that current initiatives, and potential future requirements, to provide electricity from renewable and green sources will result in growth of offshore wind projects. Furthermore, we believe that we possess the expertise to fabricate foundations, secondary steel components and support structures for this emerging market. This is demonstrated by our fabrication of wind turbine foundations for the first offshore wind project in the U.S. and the fabrication of a meteorological tower and platform for an offshore wind project. While we believe we have the capability to participate in this emerging market, we do not expect meaningful opportunities in the near term.
- Fabricate structures in support of our customers as they transition away from fossil fuels to green energy end markets* – We believe that our expertise and capabilities provide us with the necessary foundation to fabricate steel structures in support of our customers as they transition away from fossil fuels to green energy end markets. Examples of these opportunities include refiners who are looking to process biofuels, customers looking to embrace the growing hydrogen economy, and customers using carbon capture technologies to offset their carbon footprint.
- Fabricate structures that support commercial public and private construction activities outside of energy end markets* – We believe our expertise and capabilities for the fabrication of steel structures will enable us to successfully serve the commercial a wide range of construction market. markets. Examples of these opportunities include private construction for the fabrication of structures for data centers and semiconductor manufacturing sites, sites, public construction related to the fabrication of structures to support infrastructure spending, and federal government contracts, such as our contract to support the NASA Artemis Mobile Launcher 2 project.

Fabricate offshore wind foundations, secondary steel components and support structures – We continue to believe that current initiatives, and potential future requirements, to provide electricity from renewable and green sources will result in growth of offshore wind projects. We believe that we possess the expertise to fabricate foundations, secondary steel components and support structures for this emerging market. This is demonstrated by our fabrication of wind turbine foundations for the first offshore wind project in the U.S. and the fabrication of a meteorological tower and platform for a separate offshore wind project. While we believe we have the capability to participate in this emerging market, we do not expect meaningful opportunities in the near term.

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## Operating Outlook

Our focus remains on securing profitable new project awards and backlog and generating operating income and cash flows, while ensuring the safety and well-being of our workforce. Our success, including achieving the aforementioned initiatives, will be determined by, among other things:

- Our ability to hire, develop, motivate and retain key personnel and craft labor to execute our projects in light of industry-wide labor constraints, and maintain our expected project margins if such constraints result in labor cost increases that cannot be recovered from our customers;
- Oil and gas prices and the level of volatility in such prices, including the impact of macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical conflicts (such as the conflict in Ukraine and related European energy crisis) and any current or future public health crises (such as COVID-19);
- The level of fabrication opportunities in our traditional offshore markets and the new markets that we are pursuing, including refining, petrochemical, LNG and industrial facilities, green energy and offshore wind developments, and the impact of any climate related regulations; regulations, such as the Biden administration's executive order pausing approvals for LNG exports discussed in Item 1;
- The outcome of our MPSV Litigation, for which an unfavorable outcome could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. See "Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 3 and Note 9 for further discussion of our MPSV Litigation;
- The timing of recognition of our backlog as revenue, including the impact of the customer directed suspension of our offshore jackets project. See Note 2 and "New Project Awards and Backlog" below for further discussion of the suspension of our offshore jackets project;
- Our ability to secure new project awards through competitive bidding and/or alliance and partnering arrangements;
- Our ability to execute projects within our cost estimates and successfully manage them through completion (including the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts);
- The successful final completion of the wind down of our Shipyard Division operations; operations, which is subject to the expiration of the warranty periods for our Fabrication Projects;
- Consideration of organic and inorganic opportunities for growth, including, but not limited to, mergers, acquisitions, mergers, joint ventures, partnerships and other strategic arrangements, transactions and capital allocations; and
- The operability and adequacy of our major equipment; and
- The successful restoration of our Houma Facilities within our insurance coverage amounts, resulting from damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida.

In addition, the near-term utilization of our Fabrication Division will be impacted by the timing of new project awards and their execution, and including the suspension and replacement of our cancelled offshore jackets project, and our operations may continue to be impacted by inefficiencies and disruptions associated with employee turnover, craft labor hiring challenges, engineering delays, and supplier and subcontractor disruptions. Our results may also be adversely affected by (i) costs associated with the retention of certain personnel that may be temporarily under-utilized as we evaluate our resource requirements to support our future operations, (ii) investments in key personnel and process improvement efforts to support our aforementioned initiatives, and (iii) higher costs and availability of craft labor due to industry labor constraints. See Note 1 for further discussion of the impacts of oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions, Note 2 and "Results of Operations" below and Note 2 for further discussion of our project impacts, and Note 2 and "New Project Awards and Backlog" below and Note 2 for further discussion of the project suspension.

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cancellation.

## New Project Awards and Backlog

New project awards represent expected revenue values of new contract commitments received during a given period, including scope growth on existing commitments. A contract commitment represents authorization from our customer to begin work or purchase materials pursuant to a written agreement, letter of intent or other form of authorization. Backlog represents the unrecognized revenue for our new project awards and at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023, was consistent with the value of remaining performance obligations for our contracts required to be disclosed under Topic 606 and presented in Note 2. In general, a performance obligation is a contractual obligation to construct and/or transfer a distinct good or service to a customer. The transaction price of a contract is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the

performance obligation is satisfied. We believe that backlog, a non-GAAP financial measure, provides useful information to investors as it represents work that we are obligated to perform under our current contracts. New project awards and backlog may vary significantly each reporting period based on the timing of our major new contract commitments.

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Projects in our backlog are generally subject to delay, suspension, termination, or an increase or decrease in scope at the option of the customer; however, the customer is required to pay us for work performed and materials purchased through the date of termination, suspension, or decrease in scope. Depending on the size of the project, the delay, suspension, termination or increase or decrease in scope of any one contract could significantly impact our backlog and change the expected amount and timing of revenue recognized. New project awards by operating segment for 2022 2023 and 2021, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Services	\$ 85,846	\$ 38,230	\$ 92,728	\$ 85,846
Fabrication	154,239	29,581		
Fabrication <sup>(1)</sup>			66,629	154,239
Shipyards	834	-	(528)	834
Eliminations	(672)	(1,323)	(1,110)	(672)
Total	\$ 240,247	\$ 66,488	\$ 157,719	\$ 240,247

Backlog by operating segment at December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,				December 31,			
	2022		2021		2023		2022	
	Amount	Labor hours	Amount	Labor hours	Amount	Labor hours	Amount	Labor hours
Services	\$ 1,322	20	\$ 2,499	32	\$ 502	4	\$ 1,322	20
Fabrication	110,28							
	7	613	4,348	41				
Fabrication <sup>(1)</sup>					11,739	104	110,287	613
Shipyards	3,272	22	10,22		709	1	3,272	22
			3	106				
Total <sup>(1), (2)</sup>	114,88		17,07					
	\$ 1	655	\$ 0	179				
Total <sup>(2)</sup>					\$ 12,950	109	\$ 114,881	655

(1) During 2022, our Fabrication Division was awarded a large contract for the fabrication of offshore jackets. In February 2023, we received direction from our customer to suspend all activities on the project, and in July 2023, the customer cancelled the contract. Accordingly, during 2023, our performance obligations were reduced by \$76.1 million to reflect the estimated revenue that would not be recognized due to the cancellation. See Note 2 for further discussion of the project cancellation.

(2) We expect to recognize revenue all of \$49.1 million during 2023 associated with our backlog at December 31, 2022 based on our current estimates. Such estimates exclude potential revenue of \$65.8 million associated with our backlog for our offshore jackets project given the uncertainty with respect December 31, 2023, to when such amounts will be recognized (discussed further below), as revenue during 2024. Certain factors and circumstances including the suspension, could result in changes in the timing of recognition of our backlog as revenue and the amounts ultimately recognized. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for further discussion of our backlog.

(2) At December 31, 2022, our significant projects in backlog included the following:

- (i) Construction of a forty-vehicle ferry for our Shipyards Division that is being performed primarily on a fixed-price basis. We estimate completion of the vessel in the second quarter 2023 (previously the first quarter 2023, but delayed and subject to the potential schedule impacts discussed in Note 2);
- (ii) Construction of a seventy-vehicle ferry for our Shipyards Division that is being performed primarily on a fixed-price basis. We estimate completion of the vessel in the second quarter 2023 (previously the fourth quarter 2022, but delayed and subject to the potential schedule impacts discussed in Note 2); and
- (iii) Fabrication of jacket foundations for an offshore project for our Fabrication Division that is being performed primarily on a T&M and cost-reimbursable basis. In February 2023, we received direction from our customer to suspend all activities on the project. No duration of the suspension or timing of potential commencement of the project was provided. Prior to the suspension, we estimated completion of the structures in the first quarter 2024; however, such estimate will be impacted by the timing of commencement of project activities.

and the start of fabrication, if at all, the ultimate scope of the project, and the duration of the project, which may be impacted by, among other things, the status of engineering a size of the structures, timing and availability of materials, and availability and productivity of labor.

## Critical Accounting Policies

Our Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. ("GAAP") which require us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We continually evaluate our estimates and judgments based on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. We also discuss the development and selection of our critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our Financial Statements.

### Revenue Recognition

**General** – Our revenue is derived from customer contracts and agreements that are awarded on a competitively bid and negotiated basis using a range of contracting options, including fixed-price, unit-rate, T&M and cost-reimbursable, or a combination thereof. Our contracts primarily relate to the fabrication of steel structures and modules, and certain service arrangements. We recognize revenue from our contracts in accordance with Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, Topic 606 *"Revenue from Contracts with Customers"* ("Topic 606").

Topic 606 requires entities to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, provisions of Topic 606 specify which goods and services are distinct and represent separate performance obligations (representing the unit of account in Topic 606) within a contract and which goods and services (which could include multiple contracts or agreements) should be aggregated. In general, a performance obligation is a contractual obligation to construct and/or transfer a distinct good or service to a customer. The transaction price of a contract is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue for performance obligations satisfied over time are recognized as the work progresses. Revenue for performance obligations that do not meet the criteria for over time recognition are recognized at a point-in-time when a performance obligation is complete and a customer has obtained control of a promised asset.

**Long-term Contracts Satisfied Over Time** – Revenue for our long-term contracts is recognized using the POC method based on contract costs incurred to date compared to total estimated contract costs (an input method). Fixed-price contracts, or contracts with a more significant fixed-price component, generally provide us with greater control over project schedule and the timing of when work is performed and costs are incurred, and accordingly, when revenue is recognized. Unit-rate, T&M and cost-reimbursable contracts generally have more variability in the scope of work and provide our customers with greater influence over the timing of when we perform our work, and accordingly, such contracts often result in less predictability with respect to the timing of when revenue is recognized. Contract costs include direct costs, such as materials and labor, and indirect costs attributable to contract activity. Material costs that are significant to a contract and do not reflect an accurate measure of project completion are excluded from the determination of our contract progress. Revenue for such materials is only recognized to the extent of costs incurred. Revenue and gross profit or loss for contracts accounted for using the POC method can be significantly affected by changes in estimated cost to complete such contracts. Significant estimates impacting the cost to complete a contract include: forecast costs of engineering, materials, equipment and subcontracts; forecast costs of labor and labor productivity; schedule durations, including subcontractor and supplier progress; contract disputes, including claims; achievement of contractual performance requirements; and contingency, among others. Although our customers retain the right and ability to change, modify or discontinue further work at any stage of a contract, in the event our customers discontinue work, they are required to compensate us for the work performed to date. The cumulative impact of revisions in total cost estimates during the progress of work is reflected in the period in which these changes become known, including, to the extent required, the reversal of profit recognized in prior periods and the recognition of losses expected to be incurred on contracts. Due to the various estimates inherent in our contract accounting, actual results could differ from those estimates, which could result in material changes to our Financial Statements and related disclosures.

**Short-term Contracts and Contracts Satisfied at a Point In Time** – Revenue for our short-term contracts (which includes revenue associated with our master services arrangements) and contracts that do not satisfy the criteria for revenue recognition over time is recognized when the work is performed or when control of the asset is transferred, the related costs are incurred and collection is reasonably assured. **The consideration from the customer directly corresponds to the value of our performance completed at the time of invoicing.**

**Variable Consideration** – Revenue and gross profit or loss for contracts can be significantly affected by variable consideration, which can be in the form of unapproved change orders, claims (including amounts arising from disputes with customers), incentives and liquidated damages that may not be resolved until the later stages of the contract or after the contract has been completed. Variable consideration can also include revenue associated with work performed on a unit-rate, T&M or cost-reimbursable basis that is recognized using the POC method. We estimate variable consideration based on the amount we expect to be entitled and include estimated amounts in transaction price to the



extent it is probable that a significant future reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur or when we conclude that any significant uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

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See Note 1 for further discussion of our revenue recognition policy and Note 2 for further discussion of projects with significant changes in estimated margins during 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 and discussion of unapproved change orders, claims, incentives and liquidated damages for our projects.

#### **Acquisition-Related Purchase Price Allocation**

The Purchase Price associated with the DSS Acquisition was allocated to the major categories of assets and liabilities acquired based upon estimates of their fair values at the Acquisition Date, which were based, in part, upon outside appraisals for certain assets, including property and equipment and specifically-identifiable intangible assets. The excess of the Purchase Price over the estimated fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. See Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition.

#### **Long-Lived Assets**

**Goodwill** – Goodwill (associated with the DSS Acquisition) is not amortized, but instead is reviewed for impairment at least annually at a reporting unit level, absent any indicators of impairment or when other actions require an impairment assessment (such as a change in reporting units). Our Services Division represents our only reporting unit with goodwill. We perform our annual impairment assessment during the fourth quarter of each year based upon balances as of October 1. In evaluating goodwill for impairment, we have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of our reporting unit is greater than its carrying value. If we determine that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of the reporting unit is greater than its fair value, we perform a quantitative impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing it to the carrying value of the reporting unit, and we recognize an impairment charge to the extent its carrying value exceeds its fair value. To determine the fair value of our reporting unit and test for impairment, we utilize an income approach (discounted cash flow method) as we believe this is the most direct approach to incorporate the specific economic attributes and risk profile of our reporting unit into our valuation model. If, based on future assessments, our goodwill is deemed to be impaired, the impairment would result in a charge to our operating results in the period of impairment. See Note 4 3 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition and related our annual goodwill impairment assessment.

**Other Long-Lived Assets** – Our property, plant and equipment, lease assets (included within other noncurrent assets) and finite-lived intangible assets (associated with the DSS Acquisition) are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If a recoverability assessment is required, we compare the estimated future undiscounted cash flow associated with the asset or asset group to its carrying amount to determine if an impairment exists. An asset group constitutes the minimum level for which identifiable cash flows are principally independent of the cash flows of other assets or asset groups. An impairment loss is measured by comparing the fair value of the asset or asset group to its carrying amount and the excess of the carrying amount of the asset or asset group over its fair value is recorded as an impairment charge. Fair value is determined based on discounted cash flows, appraised values or third-party indications of value, as appropriate. We had no indicators of impairment during 2022. See Note 2 for discussion of our long-lived asset impairments associated with Hurricane Ida, Note 3 for discussion of our long-lived asset impairments within discontinued operations, Note 4 for discussion of the DSS Acquisition and related long-lived assets impairment assessment, and Note 5 for further discussion of our corporate office lease asset impairment 2023.

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#### **Income Taxes**

Income taxes have been provided for using the liability method. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes using enacted rates expected to be in effect during the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Due to state income tax laws related to the apportionment of revenue for our projects, judgment is required to estimate the effective tax rate expected to apply to tax differences that are expected to reverse in the future.

A valuation allowance is provided to reserve for deferred tax assets ("DTA(s)") if, based upon the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the DTAs will not be realized. The realization of our DTAs depends on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character and in the appropriate jurisdictions.

Reserves for uncertain tax positions are recognized when we consider it more likely than not that additional tax will be due in excess of amounts reflected in our income tax returns, irrespective of whether or not we have received tax assessments. Interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions are recorded within income tax expense. See Note 7 5 for further discussion of our income taxes, DTAs and valuation allowance.

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Stock-Based Compensation

Awards under our stock-based compensation plans are calculated using a fair value-based measurement method. We Depending on the terms of the award, we use the straight-line and or graded vesting methods to recognize share-based compensation expense over the requisite service period of the award. We recognize the excess tax benefit or tax deficiency resulting from the difference between the deduction we receive for tax purposes and the stock-based compensation expense we recognize for financial reporting purposes created when common stock vests, as an income tax benefit or expense in our Statement of Operations. See Note 86 for further discussion of our stock-based and other compensation plans.

Insurance

We maintain insurance coverage for various aspects of our business and operations. However, we may be exposed to future losses due to coverage limitations and our use of deductibles and self-insured retentions for our exposures related to property and equipment damage, builders' builder's risk, third-party liability and workers' compensation and USL&H claims. We expect In connection with our insurance coverage renewal for our property and equipment during 2023, we determined that the benefits of maintaining insurance coverage for our property and equipment were limited due to high premium costs and deductibles and increased coverage limitations. Accordingly, we did not renew all of our property and equipment coverage and are now generally self-insured for exposures resulting from any future damage to our property and equipment.

To the extent we have insurance coverage, we do not have an offset right for liabilities in excess of any deductibles and self-insured retentions to be covered by insurance; however, because we do not have an offset right, retentions. Accordingly, we have recorded a liability for estimated amounts in excess of our deductibles and retentions, and have recorded a corresponding asset related to estimated insurance recoveries, on our Balance Sheet. To Further, to the extent we are self-insured, reserves are recorded based upon our estimates, with input from legal and insurance advisors. Changes in assumptions, as well as changes in actual experience, could cause these estimates to change. See Note 2 for discussion of insurance deductibles incurred during 2022 and 2021 associated with damage caused by Hurricanes Ida. Ida and Note 7 for further discussion of our insurance coverages.

Fair Value Measurements

Our fair value determinations for financial assets and liabilities are based on the particular facts and circumstances. Financial instruments are required to be categorized within a valuation hierarchy based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of the valuation hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – inputs are based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 – inputs are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions observable in the market.
- Level 3 – inputs are based upon model-based valuation techniques for which significant assumptions are generally not observable in the market and typically re estimates and assumptions that we believe market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. These include discounted cash flow models and similar valuation techniques.

See Note 1 for further discussion of our fair value measurements.

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Results of Operations – Comparison of 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 (in thousands, except for percentages)

We determined the Shipyard Division operations associated with the Shipyard Transaction, and associated with certain previously closed Shipyard Division facilities, to be discontinued operations in 2021. Accordingly, such consolidated and segment operating results for 2021 have been classified as discontinued operations. We had no material operating results of discontinued operations for 2022. See Note 3 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction and our discontinued operations.

Consolidated

	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2022	2021	Change
New project awards	\$ 240,247	\$ 66,488	\$ 173,759
Revenue	\$ 142,320	\$ 93,452	\$ 48,868
Cost of revenue	134,425	91,788	(42,637)
Gross profit	7,895	1,664	6,231

Gross profit percentage	5.5 %	1.8 %	
General and administrative expense	18,214	11,848	(6,366)
Other (income) expense, net	(6,904)	3,300	10,204
Operating loss	(3,415)	(13,484)	10,069
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	9,061	(9,061)
Interest (expense) income, net	86	(397)	483
Loss before income taxes	(3,329)	(4,820)	1,491
Income tax (expense) benefit	(23)	24	(47)
Loss from continuing operations	(3,352)	(4,796)	1,444
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	(17,372)	17,372
Net loss	\$ (3,352)	\$ (22,168)	\$ 18,816

Consolidated operating results for 2021 include the results of the DSS Business beginning on December 1, 2021, the Acquisition Date of the DSS Business. See Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition.

	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2023	2022	Change
New project awards	\$ 157,719	\$ 240,247	\$ (82,528)
Revenue	\$ 151,067	\$ 142,320	\$ 8,747
Cost of revenue	162,968	134,425	(28,543)
Gross profit (loss)	(11,901)	7,895	(19,796)
Gross profit (loss) percentage	(7.9)%	5.5 %	
General and administrative expense	16,278	18,214	1,936
Other (income) expense, net	(2,296)	(6,904)	(4,608)
Operating loss	(25,883)	(3,415)	(22,468)
Interest (expense) income, net	1,440	86	1,354
Loss before income taxes	(24,443)	(3,329)	(21,114)
Income tax (expense) benefit	41	(23)	64
Net loss	\$ (24,402)	\$ (3,352)	\$ (21,050)

New project awards – New project awards for 2023 and 2022 were \$157.7 million and 2021 were \$240.2 million and \$66.5 million, respectively. New Other than noted below, new project awards for 2022 both periods were primarily related to:

- The fabrication of jacket foundations for an offshore project and small-scale Small-scale fabrication work for our Fabrication Division, and
- Offshore services work for our Services Division.

New project awards The 2022 period also included the award of a large contract for 2021 were primarily related to the fabrication of offshore services work for our Services Division jackets (which was awarded in the third quarter 2022 and small-scale fabrication work cancelled by the customer in July 2023) for our Fabrication Division.

Revenue – Revenue for 2023 and 2022 was \$151.1 million and 2021 was \$142.3 million and \$93.5 million, respectively, representing an increase of 52.3% 6.1%. The increase was primarily due to:

- Higher revenue for our Services Division of \$46.5 million \$6.5 million, primarily attributable to:
  - Incremental to incremental revenue associated with our welding enclosures business line (commenced in the DSS Business, third quarter 2022), and
  - Increased offshore services activity, and
- Higher revenue for our Fabrication Division of \$7.0 million \$40.7 million, primarily attributable to:
  - Increased small-scale fabrication project activity, and
    - Facility fees to reserve fabrication capacity Revenue for our offshore jackets project prior to its cancellation (primarily related to procurement activity project suspension), and progress on the project,
    - Increased small-scale fabrication activity, offset partially by,
  - No revenue for our material supply, marine docking structures, offshore modules and subsea structures projects, which were completed in 2021, offset parti
- Lower revenue for our Shipyard Division of \$5.2 million, primarily attributable to:
  - Lower revenue for our forty-vehicle ferry project, which was substantially completed in the fourth quarter 2022. We received conditional acceptance of the January 2023; however, final acceptance has been delayed due to an equipment issue discussed further in Note 2, and

- Lower revenue for our **seventy-vehicle ferry project**, Shipyard Division of \$38.1 million (including negative revenue for the 2023 period), primarily attributable
  - The reversal of \$32.5 million of previously recognized revenue resulting from the resolution of our MPSV Litigation, and
  - Lower revenue for our Ferry Projects, which **is nearing completion**, were substantially complete at year end.

See Note 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation.

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**Gross profit (loss)** – Gross loss for 2023 was \$11.9 million (7.9% of revenue) and gross profit for 2022 was \$7.9 million (5.5% of revenue), respectively. Gross loss 2023 was primarily impacted by:

- Charges of \$32.5 million related to the aforementioned reversal of revenue resulting from the resolution of our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division,
- Project charges of \$2.7 million on our Ferry Projects for our Shipyard Division,
- The partial under-recovery of overhead costs due to the under-utilization of our facilities and resources for our Fabrication Division, and to a lesser extent resources for our Shipyard Division, and
- Holding costs of \$0.9 million related to the two MPSVs that were previously in our possession and subject to our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division, partially by,
- **Higher revenue** The contribution of our offshore jackets project for our **remaining forty-vehicle ferry project**, which is nearing completion. Fabrication Division,

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**Gross profit** – Gross profit for 2022 and 2021 was \$7.9 million (5.5% of revenue) and \$1.7 million (1.8% of revenue), respectively. Gross profit for 2022 was primarily impacted by:

- A strong market and demand for the services provided by our Services Division, and
- The benefit of the aforementioned facility fees for our Fabrication Division, offset partially by,
- Low revenue due to low backlog levels (particularly in the first half of the year) for our Fabrication Division,
- The partial under-recovery of overhead costs associated with the under-utilization of our facilities and resources for our Fabrication Division,
- Project charges of \$2.0 million for our Shipyard Division, and
- Holding costs of \$0.8 million related to the two MPSVs that remain in our possession and are subject to our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division.

The **increase in gross loss for 2023 relative to gross profit for 2022 relative to 2021** was primarily due to:

- **Higher revenue** The aforementioned charges of \$32.5 million for 2023 for our **Services Division (including incremental revenue associated with the DSS and Fabrication Shipyard Division)**,
- A higher margin mix relative to 2021 for our Services Division (excluding the DSS Business),
- The benefit of the aforementioned facility fees and progress on our offshore jackets project for 2022 for our Fabrication Division, and
- Project charges of **\$3.8 million** \$2.7 million for **2021** 2023 for our Shipyard Division, offset partially by, and
- An increase in the under-recovery of overhead costs for our Fabrication Division, offset partially by,
- **Higher revenue for our Fabrication Division and Services Division**, and
- **Project improvements of \$3.3 million for 2021** A higher margin mix for our Fabrication Division and Services Division.

See Note 2 and “Operating Segments” below and Note 2 for further discussion of our project impacts, impacts and Note 7 for further discussion of the resolution of MPSV Litigation.

**General and administrative expense** – General and administrative expense for 2023 and 2022 was \$16.3 million and 2021 was \$18.2 million and \$11.8 million respectively, representing an increase a decrease of 53.7% 10.6%. The increase decrease was primarily due to:

- **Higher** Lower administrative expense for our Fabrication Division, Services Division and Corporate Division, and
- **Lower** legal and advisory fees associated with our MPSV Litigation (which was resolved in the fourth quarter 2023) for our Shipyard Division,
- Incremental administrative costs associated with the DSS Business, including amortization of intangible assets, for our Services Division,
- Higher incentive plan costs for our Corporate Division, Services Division and Fabrication Division,
- Higher business development costs for our Fabrication Division, and
- Higher costs associated with initiatives to diversify and enhance our business for our Corporate Division.

General and administrative expense included legal and advisory fees of **\$3.2 million** and \$4.5 million for 2023 and **\$0.9 million** for 2022, and 2021, respectively associated with our MPSV Litigation, which are reflected within our Shipyard Division. See Note 9 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation.

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*Other (income) expense, net* – Other (income) expense, net for 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was income of \$6.9 million \$2.3 million and expense of \$3.3 million million, respectively. Other (income) expense, net generally represents recoveries or provisions for bad debts and credit losses, gains or losses associated with the disposition of property and equipment, and income or expense associated with certain nonrecurring items. Other income for 2023 was primarily due to:

- Gains of \$2.0 million related to the net impact of insurance recoveries and costs associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida to build equipment at our Houma Facilities for our Fabrication Division,
- Gains on the sales of equipment and scrap material for our Fabrication Division, and
- Miscellaneous income items for our Shipyard Division, offset partially by,
- Costs of \$0.7 million associated with the consolidation of fabrication activities at our Houma Facilities for our Fabrication Division, and
- Charges of \$0.5 million associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida to bulkheads and the MPSVs that were previously in our possession and subject to our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division.

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Other income for 2022 was primarily due to:

- Gains of \$7.5 million from related to the net impact of insurance recoveries and costs associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida to build equipment at our Houma Facilities for our Fabrication Division, and
- Miscellaneous income items for our Shipyard Division, offset partially by,
- An impairment charge of \$0.5 million associated with the underlying right-of-use asset for our corporate office lease, resulting from a sublease arrangement with a third-party for our Corporate Division, and
- Charges of \$0.2 million associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida to bulkheads and the MPSVs which are that were previously in our possession and subject to our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division.

Other expense for 2021 was primarily due to:

- Charges of \$3.2 million associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida to buildings and equipment at our Houma Facilities for our Fabrication and Services Division,
- Charges of \$0.6 million associated with damage caused by Hurricane Ida to one of our forty-vehicle ferry projects and to the MPSVs which are in our possession and subject to our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division,
- Transaction costs of \$0.5 million associated with the DSS Acquisition for our Services Division, and
- Carry costs associated with our leased Jennings Facility and Lake Charles Facility for our Shipyard Division, offset partially by,
- Gains on the sales of equipment and scrap materials and other miscellaneous income items for our Fabrication Division, and
- Insurance recoveries associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Laura to property at our Lake Charles Facility for our Shipyard Division.

See Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of Hurricane Ida.

*Gain from extinguishment of debt* – Gain from extinguishment of debt for 2021 was \$9.1 million and was related to the SBA's forgiveness of \$8.9 million of our PPP Loan, plus accrued interest. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below and Note 6 for further discussion of our PPP Loan forgiveness.

*Interest (expense) income, net* – Interest (expense) income, net for 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was income of \$0.1 million \$1.4 million and expense of \$0.4 million million, respectively. Interest (expense) income, net for both periods included the net impact of interest earned on our cash and short-term investment balances and interest incurred on the unused portion of our LC Facility. The 2022 period also included interest incurred on our Insurance Finance Arrangement, and the 2021 period included interest incurred on our PPP Loan and the write-off of deferred financing costs Arrangements. The increase in connection with an amendment to our LC Facility. income for 2022 2023 relative to expense for 2021 2022 was primarily due to higher interest earned on our cash and short-term investment balances for the 2022 period and the additional expense items for the 2021 2023 period. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below and Note 6 for further discussion of our Insurance Finance Arrangement LC Facility and PPP Loan.

*Income tax (expense) benefit* – Income tax (expense) benefit for 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 represents state income taxes. No federal income tax benefit was recorded for our losses for either period as a full valuation allowance was recorded against our net deferred tax assets generated during the periods.

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## Operating Segments

### Services Division

	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2022	2021	Change

New project awards	\$	85,846	\$	38,230	\$	47,6
Revenue	\$	87,022	\$	40,558	\$	46,4
Gross profit		11,227		5,692		5,5
Gross profit percentage		12.9 %		14.0 %		
General and administrative expense		2,997		1,379		(1,6
Other (income) expense, net		106		815		7
Operating income		8,124		3,498		4,6

Operating results for our Services Division for 2021 include the results of the DSS Business beginning on December 1, 2021, the Acquisition Date of the Business. See Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition.

	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable) Change
	2023	2022	
New project awards	\$ 92,728	\$ 85,846	\$ 6,8
Revenue	\$ 93,548	\$ 87,022	\$ 6,5
Gross profit	13,783	11,227	2,5
Gross profit percentage	14.7 %	12.9 %	
General and administrative expense	2,902	2,997	
Other (income) expense, net	(48)	106	1
Operating income	10,929	8,124	2,8

**New project awards** – New project awards for 2023 and 2022 were \$92.7 million and 2021 were \$85.8 million and \$38.2 million, respectively, and were primarily related to offshore services work for both periods, with the increase due to incremental new project awards associated with our welding enclosures business (commenced in the DSS Business and increased offshore services activity third quarter 2022).

**Revenue** – Revenue for 2023 and 2022 was \$93.5 million and 2021 was \$87.0 million and \$40.6 million, respectively, representing an increase of 114.6% 7.5%. increase was primarily due to:

- incremental to incremental revenue associated with our welding enclosures business line (commenced in the DSS Business, and third quarter 2022).
- Increased offshore services activity.

**Gross profit** – Gross profit for 2023 and 2022 and 2021 was \$11.2 million (12.9%) \$13.8 million (14.7% of revenue) and \$5.7 million (14.0%) \$11.2 million (12.9% revenue), respectively. The increase in gross profit for 2022 2023 relative to 2021 2022 was primarily due to:

- Higher revenue, (including incremental revenue associated with the DSS Business), and
- A higher margin mix relative to 2021 (excluding the DSS Business), resulting from our welding enclosures business line.

**General and administrative expense** – General and administrative expense for 2023 and 2022 was \$2.9 million and 2021 was \$3.0 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, representing an increase a decrease of 117.3% 3.2%. The increase was primarily due to incremental administrative costs associated with the DSS Business including amortization of intangible assets, and higher incentive plan costs.

**Other (income) expense, net** – Other (income) expense, net for 2023 and 2022 was income of less than \$0.1 million and 2021 was expense of \$0.1 million and million, respectively. Other expense for 2021 was primarily due to:

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Transaction costs of \$0.5 million associated with the DSS Acquisition, and

#### Fabrication Division

	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable) Change	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable) Change
	2022	2021		2023	2022	
New project awards	\$ 154,239	\$ 29,581	\$ 124,658	\$ 66,629	\$ 154,239	\$ (87,610)

Revenue	\$ 48,299	\$ 41,339	\$ 6,960	\$ 89,046	\$ 48,299	\$ 40,747
Gross profit (loss)	(274)	497	(771)	10,178	(274)	10,452
Gross profit (loss) percentage	(0.6)%	1.2%		11.4%	(0.6)%	
General and administrative expense	2,306	1,843	(463)	1,885	2,306	421
Other (income) expense, net	(7,454)	1,891	9,345	(2,265)	(7,454)	(5,189)
Operating income (loss)	4,874	(3,237)	8,111			
Operating income				10,558	4,874	5,684

**New project awards** – New project awards for 2023 and 2022 were \$66.6 million and 2021 were \$154.2 million and \$29.6 million, respectively, and were primarily related to small-scale fabrication work for both periods and a large contract for the fabrication of jacket foundations offshore jackets for an offshore project 2022 (which was awarded in the third quarter 2022 and small-scale fabrication work cancelled by the customer in July 2023).

**Revenue** – Revenue for 2023 and 2022 was \$89.0 million and 2021 was \$48.3 million and \$41.3 million, respectively, representing an increase of 16.8% 84.4%. The increase was primarily due to:

- Increased small-scale fabrication project activity, and
- Facility fees to reserve fabrication capacity Revenue for our offshore jackets project and progress on the prior to its cancellation (primarily related to procurement activity prior to project offset partially by, suspension), and
- No revenue for our material supply, marine docking structures, offshore modules and subsea structures projects, which were completed in 2021. Higher small-scale fabrication activity.

**Gross profit (loss)** – Gross profit for 2023 was \$10.2 million (11.4% of revenue) and gross loss for 2022 was \$0.3 million (0.6% of revenue) and gross loss. Gross profit for 2021 was \$0.5 million (1.2% of revenue). The gross loss for 2022 2023 was primarily due to: impacted by:

- Low revenue due to low backlog levels (particularly in the first half The contribution of the year), and our offshore jackets project, offset partially by,
- The partial under-recovery of overhead costs due to the under-utilization of our facilities and resources due to low work hours, offset partially by,
- The benefit of the aforementioned facility fees, hours.

The gross loss profit for 2022 2023 relative to gross profit loss for 2021 2022 was primarily due to:

- Higher revenue, and
- A higher margin mix associated with our small-scale fabrication work, offset partially by,
- An increase in the under-recovery of overhead costs due to higher property insurance costs and a decrease in work hours lower recoveries associated with our fabrication activity, offshore jackets project resulting from its cancellation, offset partially by an increase in work hours associated with our small-scale fabrication activity, project improvements of \$3.3 million for 2021 on our offshore modules, material supply and marine docking structures projects, offset partially by,
- Higher revenue, and
- The benefit of the aforementioned facility fees and progress on our offshore jackets project for 2022, work.

**The Our** Fabrication Division utilization for 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 benefited by \$0.7 million \$0.1 million and \$1.0 million \$0.7 million, respectively, from providing resources and facilities to our Shipyard Division for our seventy-vehicle ferry and two forty-vehicle ferry projects, Ferry Projects. See Note 2 for further discussion of our project impacts.

**General and administrative expense** – General and administrative expense for 2023 and 2022 was \$1.9 million and 2021 was \$2.3 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, representing an increase a decrease of 25.1% 18.3%. The increase decrease was primarily due to higher lower business development and incentive plan costs.

**Other (income) expense, net** – Other (income) expense, net for 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was income of \$7.5 million \$2.3 million and expense of \$1.9 million \$7.5 million, respectively. Other income for 2022 2023 was primarily due to:

- Gains of \$2.0 million related to gains the net impact of \$7.5 million from insurance recoveries and costs associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida buildings and equipment at our Houma Facilities. Other expense for 2021 was primarily due to:
  - Charges of \$3.1 million associated with damage caused by Hurricane Ida to buildings Facilities, and equipment at our Houma Facilities, offset partially by,
  - Gains on the sales of equipment and scrap materials, and other miscellaneous income items, offset partially by,
  - Costs of \$0.7 million associated with the consolidation of fabrication activities at our Houma Facilities.

See Note 2 Other income for further discussion 2022 was primarily due to gains of \$7.5 million related to the impacts net impact of insurance recoveries and costs associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida, Ida to buildings and equipment at our Houma Facilities.

### Shipyard Division

	Years Ended December 31,			Favorable (Unfavorable) Change	Years Ended December 31,			Favorable (Unfavorable) Change
	2022	2021			2023	2022		
New project awards	\$ 834	\$ —	\$ 834		\$ (528)	\$ 834	\$ (1,3	
Revenue	\$ 7,671	\$ 12,878	\$ (5,207)		\$ (30,417)	\$ 7,671	\$ (38,0	
Gross loss	(3,058)	(4,242)	1,184		(35,862)	(3,058)	(32,8	
Gross loss percentage	(39.9)%	(32.9)%			nm	(39.9)%		
General and administrative expense	4,469	934	(3,535)		3,205	4,469	1,2	
Other (income) expense, net	27	593	566		307	27	(2	
Operating loss	(7,554)	(5,769)	(1,785)		(39,374)	(7,554)	(31,8	

**New project awards** – New project awards for 2023 and 2022 were negative \$0.5 million and \$0.8 million and , respectively. The negative new project awards for 2023 were due to the net impact of change orders and liquidated damages for and contract price adjustments on our seventy-vehicle ferry and two forty-vehicle ferry projects. For 2022, the negative new project awards were primarily due to the net impact of change orders and liquidated damages for and contract price adjustments on our seventy-vehicle ferry and two forty-vehicle ferry projects.

**Revenue** – Revenue for 2023 and 2022 was negative \$30.4 million and 2021 was \$7.7 million and \$12.9 million, respectively, representing a decrease of 40.4%, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to:

- The reversal of previously recognized revenue resulting from the resolution of our MPSV Litigation. The reversals were primarily due to:
  - The write-off of a \$12.5 million noncurrent net contract asset associated with the construction contracts subject to the MPSV Litigation, and
  - A charge of \$20.0 million resulting from the Settlement Agreement and Note Agreement entered into with Zurich in connection with the resolution of the Litigation.
- Lower revenue for our first forty-vehicle ferry project which that was substantially completed in the fourth quarter 2022. We received conditional 2022 and accepted the customer in the second quarter 2023.
- Lower revenue for our second forty-vehicle ferry project that was substantially completed in the fourth quarter 2023 and we anticipate customer acceptance of the vessel ferry in January 2023; however, final acceptance has been delayed due to an equipment issue discussed further in Note 2, March 2024, and
- Lower revenue for our seventy-vehicle ferry project which is nearing completion, offset partially that was completed and accepted by the customer in the fourth quarter 2023.

Higher revenue See Note 4 for further discussion of the Note Agreement and Note 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our remaining forty-vehicle ferry project which is nearing completion.  
MPSV Litigation and the Settlement Agreement.

**Gross loss** – Gross loss for 2023 and 2022 was \$35.9 million and 2021 was \$3.1 million (39.9% of revenue) and \$4.2 million (32.9% of revenue), respectively. The gross loss for 2022 2023 was primarily due to:

- Holding costs Charges of \$0.8 million \$32.5 million related to the two MPSVs that remain in our possession and are subject to aforementioned reversal (resulting from the resolution of our MPSV Litigation,
- Project charges of \$1.1 million \$2.7 million related to forecast cost increases and liquidated damages on our remaining forty-vehicle ferry project, Ferry Project
- Holding costs of \$0.9 million related to the two MPSVs that were previously in our possession and subject to our MPSV Litigation, and
- Project charges The partial under-recovery of \$0.9 million related overhead costs due to forecast cost increases and liquidated damages on the under-utilized seventy-vehicle ferry project. resources due to low work hours as our remaining projects were nearing completion.

The decrease increase in gross loss for 2022 2023 relative to 2021 2022 was primarily due to:

- Project The aforementioned charges of \$4.1 million \$32.5 million for 2021 on our seventy-vehicle ferry project, offset partially by,
- Project improvements of \$0.3 million for 2021 on our two forty-vehicle ferry projects, and 2023,
- The aforementioned project charges of \$2.0 million \$2.7 million for 2022, 2023, and
- An increase in the under-recovery of overhead costs due to a decrease in work hours as our remaining projects were nearing completion.

See Note 2 for further discussion of our project impacts, impacts and Note 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation.



*General and administrative expense* – General and administrative expense for 2023 and 2022 was \$3.2 million and 2021 was \$4.5 million and \$0.9 million respectively, representing an increase a decrease of 378.5% 28.3%. General and administrative expense relates to legal and advisory fees associated with our MPSV Litigation, which was resolved in the fourth quarter 2023. See Note 9 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation.

*Other (income) expense, net* – Other (income) expense, net for 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was expense of \$0.3 million and less than \$0.1 million and \$0.6 million respectively. Other expense for 2023 and 2022 was primarily due to:

- Charges of \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida to bulkheads and the MPSVs which are previously in our possession and subject to our MPSV Litigation, offset partially by,
- Miscellaneous income items. items for both periods.

Other expense for 2021 was primarily due to:

- Charges of \$0.6 million associated with damage caused by Hurricane Ida to one of forty-vehicle ferry projects and to the MPSVs which are in our possession subject to our MPSV Litigation, and
- Carry costs associated with our leased Jennings Facility and Lake Charles Facility, offset partially by,
- Insurance recoveries associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Laura to property at our Lake Charles Facility.

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#### Corporate Division

	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2022	2021	Change
New project awards (eliminations)	\$ (672)	\$ (1,323)	\$ 651
Revenue (eliminations)	\$ (672)	\$ (1,323)	\$ 651
Gross loss	—	(283)	283
General and administrative expense	8,442	7,692	(750)
Other (income) expense, net	417	1	(416)
Operating loss	(8,859)	(7,976)	(883)

*Gross loss* – Gross loss for 2021 was \$0.3 million and was primarily due to certain operating division support costs that are reflected within our Services Division Fabrication Division for 2022.

	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2023	2022	Change
New project awards (eliminations)	\$ (1,110)	\$ (672)	\$ (438)
Revenue (eliminations)	\$ (1,110)	\$ (672)	\$ (438)
Gross profit	—	—	—
General and administrative expense	8,286	8,442	(156)
Other (income) expense, net	(290)	417	707
Operating loss	(7,996)	(8,859)	863

*General and administrative expense* – General and administrative expense for 2023 and 2022 was \$8.3 million and 2021 was \$8.4 million and \$7.7 million respectively, representing an increase a decrease of 9.8% 1.8%. The increase was primarily due to:

- Higher incentive plan costs (due in part to the graded vesting method for the recognition of compensation expense for performance-based restricted awards, which results in the accelerated amortization of compensation expense over the vesting period), and
- Higher costs associated with initiatives to diversify and enhance our business, offset partially by,
- Various cost savings.

*Other (income) expense, net* – Other (income) expense, net for 2023 and 2022 was income of \$0.3 million and expense of \$0.4 million and , respectively. Expense for 2022 was primarily due to an impairment charge of \$0.5 million associated with the underlying right-of-use asset for our corporate office lease, resulting from a sublease arrangement with a third-party. See Note 5 for further discussion of our corporate office lease asset impairment.

## Discontinued Operations

	Years Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2022	2021	Change
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 41,637	\$ (41,637)
Gross profit	—	7,725	(7,725)
<i>Gross profit percentage</i>	—	18.6 %	
General and administrative expense	—	413	413
Impairments and (gain) loss on assets held for sale, net	—	25,331	25,331
Other (income) expense, net	—	(647)	(647)
Operating loss	—	(17,372)	17,372

Our Shipyard Transaction was completed in April 2021. There were no operating results from discontinued operations for 2022.

**Revenue** – Revenue for 2021 was \$41.6 million and was primarily related to:

- Our harbor tug projects which were completed in 2021, and

- Our research vessel projects and towing, salvage and rescue ship projects that were sold in connection with the Shipyard Transaction.

**Gross profit** –Gross profit for 2021 was \$7.7 million (18.6% of revenue) and was primarily impacted by:

- Project improvements of \$8.4 million related to the cumulative effect of a change order (offset partially by forecast cost increases) on our towing, salvage and ship projects, offset partially by,
- A backlog for our discontinued operations that was generally at, or near, break-even or in a loss position, and accordingly, resulted in revenue with low or no profit, and
- The partial under-recovery of overhead costs associated with the under-utilization of our facilities and resources.

See Note 3 for further discussion of our project impacts attributable to discontinued operations.

**General and administrative expense** – General and administrative expense for 2021 was \$0.4 million.

Cash used in operating activities for 2021 included approximately \$7.8 million associated with changes in working capital for the Divested Shipyard Contracts from December 31, 2020 through the Transaction Date, which was separately recovered through the Working Capital True-Up in connection with the Shipyard Transaction. See Note 3 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction.

*Investing Activities* – Cash used in investing activities for 2023 and 2022 was \$8.9 million \$0.5 million and cash provided by \$8.9 million, respectively. Cash used in investing activities for 2021 was \$37.4 million primarily due to capital expenditures of \$2.9 million, offset partially by proceeds from asset sales of \$0.5 million, recoveries from insurance claims of \$0.2 million, and net maturities of short-term investments of \$1.7 million. Cash used in investing activities for 2022 was primarily due to purchases of short-term investments of \$9.9 million and capital expenditures of \$3.1 million, offset partially by proceeds from the Shipyard Transaction of \$0.9 million, recoveries from insurance claims of \$1.2 million, and the sale of assets of \$2.0 million. Cash provided by investing activities for 2021 was primarily due to net proceeds from the Shipyard Transaction asset sales of \$33.0 million \$2.0 million, proceeds from the sale of fixed assets and assets held for sale of \$4.5 million, net maturities of short-term investments of \$8.0 million and recoveries from insurance claims of \$1.0 million, offset partially by the Purchase Price associated with the DSS Acquisition of \$7.6 million and capital expenditures of \$1.5 million \$1.2 million.

*Financing Activities* – Cash used in financing activities for 2023 and 2022 was \$1.9 million and 2021 was \$2.0 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. Cash used in financing activities for 2023 and 2022 was primarily due to payments on our Insurance Finance Arrangement of \$1.3 million and \$1.7 million. Cash used in financing activities for 2021 was primarily due to repayment, respectively, and tax payments made on behalf of \$1.1 million employees from vested stock withholdings. The 2023 period also included the repurchase of the PPP Loan, \$0.1 million of our common stock under our Share Repurchase Program. See Note 6 8 for further discussion of the PPP Loan and Insurance Finance Arrangement.our Share Repurchase Program.

#### Credit Facilities

See Note 6 4 for discussion of our LC Facility, Surety Bonds, Insurance Finance Arrangement, Loan Note Agreement, Mortgage Agreement, and Restrictive Covenant Agreement. Agreement and Insurance Finance Arrangements.

#### Registration Statement

We have a shelf registration statement that is effective with the SEC that expires on November 27, 2023 August 24, 2026. The shelf registration statement enables us to issue up to \$200.0 million in either debt or equity securities, or a combination thereof, from time to time subsequent to the filing of a prospectus supplement, which among other things, identifies the underwriter, dealer or agent, specifies the number and value of securities that may be sold, and provides a time frame over which the securities may be offered.

#### Liquidity Outlook

We have made significant progress in our efforts to preserve and improve our liquidity, including cost reductions, the sale of under-utilized assets and facilities, (including the sale of our Harvey Option in 2022 and certain assets held for sale in 2021), an improved overall project cash flow position on our projects in backlog management and the completion of the Shipyard Transaction. The primary uses of our liquidity for 2022 2024 and the foreseeable future are to fund:

- Overhead costs associated with the under-utilization of our facilities and resources within for our Fabrication Division until we secure and begin to execute sufficient back to fully recover our overhead costs;
- Capital expenditures, including expenditures to maintain, upgrade and replace aged equipment;
- Accrued contract losses for the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts;
- Working capital requirements for our projects, including the unwind of advance payments on projects;
- Remaining liabilities of the Shipyard Division operations (including accrued contract losses for the Ferry Projects) that were excluded from the Shipyard Transaction;
- Legal interest and other costs associated principal payments on our Note Agreement entered into in connection with the resolution of our MPSV Litigation including loss any, resulting from and the ultimate resolution of the litigation. An unfavorable outcome could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. In the event of an unfavorable outcome, we believe, after consultation with external legal counsel, that our ultimate exposure is unlikely to exceed indemnification obligations under the Performance Bonds; however, we can provide no assurance that any such exposure will be limited to our indemnification obligations. Settlement Agreement. See "Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 3 and Note 9 4 for further discussion of the Note Agreement and Note 7 for further discussion the resolution of our MPSV Litigation; Litigation and the Settlement Agreement;
- Corporate administrative expenses (including the temporary under-utilization of personnel as we evaluate our resource requirements to support our future operations);
- Initiatives to diversify Organic and enhance our business; inorganic opportunities for growth, including mergers and acquisitions; and
- Costs associated with the impacts Our Share Repurchase Program. See Note 8 for further discussion of Hurricane Ida, including insurance deductibles and uninsured losses, if any, as well as repair costs for buildings and equipment for which insurance payments have previously been received from our insurance carriers. S Repurchase Program.

We anticipate capital expenditures of \$3.0 million \$4.5 million to \$5.0 million \$5.5 million for 2023, excluding any future expenditures for deductibles 2024, of which approximately \$3.5 million relates to upgrades to our Houma Facilities and uninsured losses, if any, investments in more technologically advanced equipment. In January 2024, we received insurance proceeds of \$2.0 million associated with damage to our Houma Facilities previously caused by Hurricane Ida, that may be determined to be which will partially

supplement our capital items, expenditures for 2024. Further investments in our facilities may be required to win and execute potential new project awards, which are not included in these estimates. See Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of Hurricane Ida.

We believe that our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, will be sufficient to enable us to fund our operating expenses, meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements, and satisfy any debt service obligations or other funding requirements, for at least twelve months from 2024 and the date of this Report, foreseeable future. Our evaluation of the sufficiency of our cash and liquidity is primarily based on our financial forecast for 2023 2024 and 2024, 2025, which is impacted by our existing backlog and estimates of future new project awards and may be further impacted by the ongoing effects of oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions, as well as the outcome and future losses, if any, due to coverage limitations and our use of deductibles and self-insured retentions for our MPSV Litigation exposures related to property and any related indemnification obligations to the Surety, equipment damage, builder's risk, third-party liability and workers' compensation and USL&H claims. We can provide no assurances that our financial forecast will be achieved or that we will have sufficient cash and short-term investments to meet planned operating expenses and unforeseen cash requirements. Accordingly, we may be required to obtain new or additional credit facilities, sell additional assets or conduct equity or debt offerings at a time when it is not beneficial to do so.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not a party to any contract or other obligation not included on our Balance Sheet that has, or is reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

#### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

#### Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

In this Report our Financial Statements and the accompanying notes appear on pages F-1 through F-30 F-26 and are incorporated herein by reference. See Index to Financial Statements on page 44.

#### Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

#### Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

##### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Report.

##### Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

##### Changes in Internal Controls Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter 2022, 2023, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

**Item 9B. Other Information**

Not applicable.

**Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdiction That Prevent Inspections**

Not applicable.

**PART III****Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

We have adopted a Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Chief Accounting Officer and persons performing similar functions (the "Code of Ethics") and a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which applies to all employees and directors, including the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Accounting Officer and persons performing similar functions. These codes are available to the public on our Internet website at [www.gulfisland.com](http://www.gulfisland.com). Any substantive amendments to the Code of Ethics or any waivers granted under the Code of Ethics will be disclosed within four business days of such event on our website. Such information will remain available on our website for at least twelve months.

The remaining information **called for** **required** by this item may be found in our definitive proxy statement prepared in connection with our **2023 2024** annual meeting of shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 11. Executive Compensation**

Information **called for** **required** by this item may be found in our definitive proxy statement prepared in connection with our **2023 2024** annual meeting of shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholders Matters**

Information **called for** **required** by this item may be found in our definitive proxy statement prepared in connection with our **2023 2024** annual meeting of shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence**

Information **called for** **required** by this item may be found in our definitive proxy statement prepared in connection with our **2023 2024** annual meeting of shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services**

Information **called for** **required** by this item may be found in our definitive proxy statement prepared in connection with our **2023 2024** annual meeting of shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

**PART IV****Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules**

Our required financial statement schedules and exhibits are filed as part of this Report as detailed in our Exhibit Index on page E-1.

**(i) Financial Statements**

	Page
<a href="#">Report of Ernst &amp; Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</a> (PCAOB ID: 42)	F-1
<a href="#">Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022</a>	F-3
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022</a>	F-4
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022</a>	F-5
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022</a>	F-6
<a href="#">Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</a>	F-7

## (ii) Schedules

Other schedules have not been included because they are not required, not applicable, immaterial, or the information required has been included elsewhere herein.

## (iii) Exhibits

See Exhibit Index on page E-1. We will furnish to any eligible shareholder, upon written request, a copy of any exhibit listed upon payment of a reasonable fee equal to the Company's expenses in furnishing such exhibit. Such requests should be addressed to:

Investor Relations  
Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.  
2170 Buckthorne Place, Suite 420  
The Woodlands, Texas 77380

## Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

## Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.

### Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

### Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also

included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

### Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

#### *Revenue recognition for long-term contracts*

**Description of the Matter** As described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognizes revenue for long-term contracts over time using the percentage-of-completion method based on contract costs incurred to date compared to total estimated contract costs (an input **method** **method**). Under this approach, the determination of the progress towards completion requires management to prepare estimates of the costs to complete the contracts. These estimates are subject to considerable judgment and could be impacted by such items as changes to the project schedule; the cost of labor, material, and subcontractors; and productivity. In addition, management must also estimate the total contract revenue the Company expects to receive for the Company's contracts that include variable consideration, such as increases to transaction prices for approved and unapproved change orders, claims, incentives and bonuses, and reductions to transaction price for liquidated damages and penalties.

Auditing management's estimate of the progress towards completion of long-term contracts was complex and subjective because of the judgment required to evaluate management's determination of the estimated costs to complete such contracts. Further, auditing the Company's measurement of variable consideration was also complex and judgmental as increases to transaction prices for approved and unapproved change orders, claims, bonuses, incentives and reduction to transaction price for liquidated damages or penalties can have a material effect on the amount of revenue recognized and may require significant estimation by management regarding various possible outcomes.

**F-1**

**F-1**

**How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit** To test the Company's estimated costs to complete long-term contracts, our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the significant estimates used to develop the estimated costs to complete and testing the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data. To evaluate the significant estimates, we performed audit procedures that included, among others, comparing amounts to supporting documentation, conducting interviews with project personnel, inspecting support for estimates of project contingencies, and performing lookback analyses by comparing historical actual costs to previous estimates.

To test the estimated variable consideration, we performed audit procedures that included, among others, obtaining and reviewing executed contracts including any significant amendments, change orders or claims; evaluating management's estimates related to pending change orders, claims, liquidated damages or penalties by obtaining and recalculating management's probability assessments; corroborating key data points to contractual language; and assessing the reasonableness of management's assumptions by comparing to objective data points used.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1997.

Houston, Texas

March 28, 2023 7, 2024

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**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
(in thousands)

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,221	\$ 52,886	\$ 38,176	\$ 33,221
Restricted cash, current	1,603	1,297		
Restricted cash			1,475	1,603
Short-term investments	9,905	—	8,233	9,905
Contract receivables and retainage, net	29,427	15,986	36,298	29,427
Contract assets	4,839	4,759	2,739	4,839
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6,475	6,971	6,994	6,475
Inventory	1,599	1,779	2,072	1,599
Assets held for sale			5,640	—
Total current assets	87,069	83,678	101,627	87,069
Restricted cash, noncurrent	—	406		
Property, plant and equipment, net	31,154	34,666	23,145	31,154
Goodwill	2,217	2,217	2,217	2,217
Other intangibles, net	842	984	700	842
Other noncurrent assets	13,584	13,322	739	13,584
Total assets	\$ 134,866	\$ 135,273	\$ 128,428	\$ 134,866
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 8,310	\$ 9,280	\$ 8,466	\$ 8,310
Contract liabilities	8,196	6,648	5,470	8,196
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	14,283	14,026	14,836	14,283
Long-term debt, current			1,075	—
Total current liabilities	30,789	29,954	29,847	30,789
Long-term debt, noncurrent			18,925	—
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,453	1,411	685	1,453
Total liabilities	32,242	31,365	49,457	32,242
Shareholders' equity:				
Preferred stock, no par value, 5,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—	—	—
Common stock, no par value, 30,000 shares authorized, 15,973 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 15,622 at December 31, 2021	11,591	11,384		
Common stock, no par value, 30,000 shares authorized, 16,258 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 15,973 at December 31, 2022			11,729	11,591
Additional paid-in capital	107,372	105,511	108,615	107,372
Accumulated deficit	(16,339)	(12,987)	(41,373)	(16,339)
Total shareholders' equity	102,624	103,908	78,971	102,624
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 134,866	\$ 135,273	\$ 128,428	\$ 134,866

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

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**  
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Revenue	\$ 142,320	\$ 93,452	\$ 151,067	\$ 142,320
Cost of revenue	134,425	91,788	162,968	134,425
Gross profit	7,895	1,664		
Gross profit (loss)			(11,901)	7,895
General and administrative expense	18,214	11,848	16,278	18,214
Other (income) expense, net	(6,904)	3,300	(2,296)	(6,904)
Operating loss	(3,415)	(13,484)	(25,883)	(3,415)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	9,061		
Interest (expense) income, net	86	(397)	1,440	86
Loss before income taxes	(3,329)	(4,820)	(24,443)	(3,329)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(23)	24	41	(23)
Loss from continuing operations	(3,352)	(4,796)		
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	(17,372)		
Net loss	\$ (3,352)	\$ (22,168)	\$ (24,402)	\$ (3,352)
Per share data:				
Basic and diluted loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.31)		
Basic and diluted loss from discontinued operations	—	(1.12)		
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.43)	\$ (1.51)	\$ (0.21)

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

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**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additi onal Paid-In Capit	Retained Earnings (Accumu lated Deficit)	Total Shareh olders' Equity	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Sha res	Amo unt	al	Deficit)	Equity	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	15,359	11,223	104,072		124,496					
			\$ 072	\$ 9,181	\$ 76					

Balance at January 1, 2022						15,622	\$	11,384	\$	105,511	\$	(12,987)	\$	103,908
Net loss	—	—	—	(3,352)	(3,352)	—		—		—		(3,352)		(3,352)
Vesting of restricted stock	35													
	1	(23)	(211)	—	(234)	351		(23)		(211)		—		(234)
Stock-based compensation expense		23	2,07											
	—	0	2	—	2,302	—		230		2,072		—		2,302
Balance at December 31, 2022	15,973	11,591	107,372	(16,339)	102,624	15,973	\$	11,591	\$	107,372	\$	(16,339)	\$	102,624
Adoption of ASU 2016-13														
						—		—		—		(632)		(632)
Balance at January 1, 2023	15,973	11,591	107,372	(16,971)	101,992	15,973	\$	11,591	\$	107,372	\$	(16,971)	\$	101,992
Net loss	—	—	—	(24,402)	(24,402)	—		—		—		(24,402)		(24,402)
Vesting of restricted stock	315					315		(48)		(434)		—		(482)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	199	1,792	—	1,991	—		199		1,792		—		1,991
Repurchases of common stock	(30)	(13)	(115)	—	(128)	(30)		(13)		(115)		—		(128)
Balance at December 31, 2023	16,258	\$	11,729	\$	108,615	16,258	\$	11,729	\$	108,615	\$	(41,373)	\$	78,971

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	Years Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>				
Net loss	\$ (3,352)	\$ (22,168)	\$ (24,402)	\$ (3,352)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				

Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	5,098	5,386	5,466	5,098
Asset impairments	484	22,750	—	484
Loss on Shipyard Transaction	—	2,581		
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts and credit losses			(410)	—
Loss on sale or disposal of fixed assets, net	19	33	27	19
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(9,061)		
Gain on insurance recoveries	(1,200)	—	(571)	(1,200)
Stock-based compensation expense	2,302	1,708	1,991	2,302
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Contract receivables and retainage, net	(13,441)	(593)	(7,093)	(13,441)
Contract assets	(80)	(6,949)	2,100	(80)
Prepaid expenses, inventory and other current assets	2,224	1,895	(133)	2,224
Accounts payable	(1,088)	(11,491)	(9)	(1,088)
Contract liabilities	1,548	(6,882)	(2,726)	1,548
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(561)	(1,257)	1,206	(561)
Noncurrent assets and liabilities, net	(876)	(766)	31,751	(876)
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,923)	(24,814)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			7,197	(8,923)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>				
Capital expenditures	(3,086)	(1,483)	(2,876)	(3,086)
Proceeds from Shipyard Transaction, net of transaction costs	886	32,992		
DSS Acquisition	—	(7,573)		
Proceeds from Shipyard Transaction			—	886
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2,035	4,466	456	2,035
Recoveries from insurance claims	1,200	1,000	245	1,200
Purchases of short-term investments	(9,905)	—	(39,028)	(9,905)
Maturities of short-term investments	—	8,000	40,700	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(8,870)	37,402		
Net cash used in investing activities			(503)	(8,870)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>				
Repayment of borrowings	—	(1,050)		
Payments on Insurance Finance Arrangement	(1,738)	—		
Payments on Insurance Finance Arrangements			(1,257)	(1,738)
Repurchases of common stock			(128)	—
Tax payments for vested stock withholdings	(234)	(108)	(482)	(234)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,972)	(1,158)	(1,867)	(1,972)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(19,765)	11,430	4,827	(19,765)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	54,589	43,159	34,824	54,589
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 34,824	\$ 54,589	\$ 39,651	\$ 34,824
<b>Supplemental cash flow information:</b>				
Remaining Transaction Price receivable from Shipyard Transaction	\$ —	\$ 886		
Forgiveness of principal and interest of PPP Loan	\$ —	\$ 9,061		
Interest paid	\$ 149	\$ 264	\$ 49	\$ 149
Income taxes paid (refunds received), net	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Accounts payable excluded from capital expenditures	\$ 217	\$ 98	\$ 383	\$ 217
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment to assets held for sale			\$ 5,640	\$ —

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

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2022 2023**

**1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Nature of Operations**

Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, "Gulf Island," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our") is a leading fabricator of complex steel structures and modules and a provider of specialty services, including project management, hookup, commissioning, repair, maintenance, scaffolding, coatings, welding enclosures, civil construction and staffing services to the industrial and energy sectors. Our customers include U.S. and, to a lesser extent, international energy producers; refining, petrochemical, LNG, industrial and power operators; and EPC companies. We currently operate and manage our business through three operating divisions ("Services", "Fabrication" and "Shipyard") and one non-operating division ("Corporate"), which represent our reportable segments. Our corporate headquarters is located in The Woodlands, Texas and our primary operating facilities are located in Houma, Louisiana ("Houma Facilities"). See Note 11 9 for further discussion of our realigned reportable segments.

On April 19, 2021, in the second quarter 2021, we sold our Shipyard Division operating assets and certain construction contracts ("Shipyard Transaction"). The Shipyard Transaction excluded the contracts and intend related obligations for our seventy-vehicle ferry and two forty-vehicle ferry projects (collectively, "Ferry Projects") that were under construction as of the transaction date, and excluded the contracts and related obligations for the projects that were subject to our MPSV Litigation, which was resolved on October 4, 2023. The wind down of our remaining Shipyard Division operations (which exclude was substantially completed in the projects that are subject to fourth quarter 2023. See Note 2 for further discussion of our MPSV Litigation) by the second quarter 2023 (previously the first quarter 2023, but delayed and subject to the potential schedule impacts discussed in Ferry Projects, Note 2). See "Basis of Presentation" below and Note 3 7 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction resolution of our MPSV Litigation and Note 9 for discussion of our MPSV Litigation.

On December 1, 2021, we acquired ("DSS Acquisition") the services and industrial staffing businesses ("DSS Business") of Dynamic Industries, Inc. ("Dynamic"). The operating results of the DSS Business are included within our Services Division. See Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition. wind down of our Shipyard Division operations.

**Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements ("Financial Statements") reflect all wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP").

We determined that the Shipyard Division assets, liabilities and operations associated with the Shipyard Transaction, and certain previously closed Shipyard Division facilities, were discontinued operations in 2021. Accordingly, such operating results for 2021 have been classified as discontinued operations on our Consolidated Statements of Operations ("Statement of Operations"). We had no material operating results of discontinued operations for 2022, and had no material assets or liabilities of discontinued operations at December 31, 2022 or 2021. Discontinued operations are not presented separately on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows ("Statement of Cash Flows") or our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity ("Statement of Shareholders' Equity"). Unless otherwise noted, the amounts presented throughout the notes to our Financial Statements relate to our continuing operations. See Note 3 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction and our discontinued operations.

**Operating Cycle**

The duration of our contracts vary, but may extend beyond twelve months from the date of contract award. Consistent with industry practice, assets and liabilities have been classified as current under the operating cycle concept whereby all contract-related items are classified as current regardless of whether cash will be received or paid within a twelve-month period. Assets and liabilities classified as current, which may not be received or paid within the next twelve months, include contract retainage, contract assets and contract liabilities. Variations from normal contract terms may result in the classification of assets and liabilities as long-term.

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**Use of Estimates**

*General* – The preparation of our Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. We believe our most significant estimates and judgments are associated with:

- revenue recognition for our long-term contracts, including application of the percentage-of-completion ("POC") method, estimating costs to complete each contract and recognition of incentives, unapproved change orders, claims (including amounts arising from disputes with customers) and liquidated damages;
- **determination of fair value with respect to acquired tangible and intangible assets;**
- fair value and recoverability assessments that must be periodically performed with respect to long-lived tangible assets, goodwill and other intangible assets;
- determination of deferred income tax assets, liabilities and related valuation allowances;
- reserves for bad **debts; debts and credit losses;**
- liabilities related to self-insurance programs;
- **costs determination of the fair-value of our long-term debt;** and **insurance recoveries associated with damage to our Houma Facilities and projects resulting from Hurricane Ida discussed further below;**
- the impacts of volatile oil and gas prices and macroeconomic conditions on our business, estimates and judgments as discussed further **below; and below.**

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**assessing the probabilities of gain or loss related to litigation matters.**

#### **GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**

#### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

If the underlying estimates and assumptions upon which our Financial Statements are based change in the future, actual amounts may differ materially from those included in the Financial Statements.

*Oil and Gas Price Volatility and Macroeconomic Conditions* – Since 2008, the **For over a decade,** prices of oil and gas have experienced significant volatility, including depressed prices over extended periods, **resulting in reductions in capital spending and drilling activities from our traditional offshore oil and gas customer base. Consequently, our operating results and cash flows were** which negatively impacted **as we experienced reductions in revenue, lower margins due to competitive pricing our end markets and under-utilization of our operating facilities and resources. results.** Beginning in 2020, the global coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19") added another layer of pressure and uncertainty on oil and gas prices (with oil prices reaching a twenty-year low and gas prices reaching a four-year **low low in 2020**), which further negatively impacted certain of our end markets **during 2021 and through** the first quarter 2022. This volatility in oil and gas prices **has been was** compounded by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 (and the related European energy crisis), and the U.S. and other countries actions in response, **as well as continued inflationary pressures, resulting in elevated energy prices** (with oil prices reaching an eight-year high and gas prices reaching a fourteen-year **high high in 2022**), which **has and may continue to positively impact impacted** certain of our end **markets; however, markets. While oil and gas prices declined in 2023, prices have somewhat stabilized, but the duration and broader consequences of this conflict continue to be such stability is uncertain and difficult to predict. predict, particularly in light of geopolitical turmoil and uncertainty.**

In addition, global economic factors that are beyond our control, have and could continue to impact our operations, including, but are not limited to, **labor constraints,** supply chain disruptions, **(including global shipping and logistics challenges that began in 2020),** inflationary pressures, economic slowdowns and recessions, natural disasters, public health crises, **(such as COVID-19), and geopolitical conflicts (such as the conflict in Ukraine).conflicts.**

The ultimate business and financial impacts of oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions on our business and results of operations continues to be uncertain, but the impacts have included, or may continue to include, among other things, reduced bidding activity; suspension or termination of backlog; deterioration of customer financial condition; and unanticipated project costs and schedule delays due to supply chain disruptions, labor and material price increases, lower labor productivity, increased employee and contractor absenteeism and turnover, craft labor hiring challenges, increased safety incidents, lack of performance by subcontractors and suppliers, and contract disputes. We continue to monitor the impacts of oil and gas price volatility and macroeconomic conditions on our operations, and our estimates in future periods will be revised for any events and changes in circumstances arising after the date of this Report.

#### **Income (Loss) Per Share**

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income or loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income (loss) per share reflects the assumed conversion of dilutive securities in periods in which income is reported. See Note **10 8** for calculations of our basic and diluted income (loss) per share.

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#### **GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**

#### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

#### **Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments**

*Cash Equivalents* – We consider investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. We hold substantially all of our cash deposits with Hancock Whitney Bank ("Whitney Bank").

*Restricted Cash* – At **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021**, 2022, we had \$**1.6** **1.5** million and \$**1.7** **1.6** million, respectively, of restricted cash as security for letters of credit issued under our letter of credit facility (“LC Facility”) with Whitney Bank. Our restricted cash is held in an interest-bearing money market account with Whitney Bank. The classification of the restricted cash as current and noncurrent is determined by the contractual maturity dates of the letters of credit being secured, with letters of credit having maturity dates of twelve months or less from the balance sheet date classified as current, and letters of credit having maturity dates of longer than twelve months from the balance sheet date classified as noncurrent. See Note **6** **4** for further discussion of our **cash letters of credit and associated security requirements under our LC Facility**, requirements.

*Short-term Investments* – We consider investments with original maturities of more than three months but less than twelve months to be short-term investments. At **December 31, 2022**, **December 31, 2023** and **2022**, our short-term investments included U.S. Treasuries with original maturities of **approximately four to** six months. We intend to hold these investments until maturity and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the investments prior to their maturity. The investments are stated at amortized costs, which approximates fair value due to their near-term maturities. All short-term investments are traded on active markets with quoted prices and represent Level 1 fair value measurements. **We had no short-term investments at December 31, 2021.**

## Inventory

Inventory is recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value determined using the first-in-first-out basis. The cost of inventory includes acquisition costs, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred to bring the inventory to a current location and condition. Net realizable value is our estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. An allowance for excess or inactive inventory is recorded based on an analysis that considers current inventory levels, historical usage patterns, estimates of future sales and salvage value.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

#### Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Credit Losses

As further discussed under “*New Accounting Standards*” below, we adopted the new accounting standard for measuring credit losses effective January 1, 2023. In the normal course of business, we extend credit to our customers on a short-term basis and contract receivables are generally not collateralized; however, we typically have the right to place liens on our projects in the event of nonpayment by our customers. We **provide an allowance for credit losses and** routinely review individual contract receivable balances **and other financial assets** for collectability and make provisions for probable uncollectible amounts as necessary. Among the factors considered in our review are the financial condition of our customer and its access to financing, underlying disputes with the customer, the age and value of the receivable balance, **company-specific credit ratings, historical company-specific uncollectable amounts** and economic conditions in general. See Note 2 for further discussion of our allowance for doubtful **accounts, accounts and credit losses.**

#### Stock-Based Compensation

Awards under our stock-based compensation plans are calculated using a fair value-based measurement method. **We Depending on the terms of the award, we** use the straight-line and graded vesting methods to recognize share-based compensation expense over the requisite service period of the award. We recognize the excess tax benefit or tax deficiency resulting from the difference between the deduction we receive for tax purposes and the stock-based compensation expense we recognize for financial reporting purposes created when common stock vests, as an income tax benefit or expense on our **Consolidated Statement of Operations, Operations (“Statement of Operations”)**. Tax payments made on behalf of employees to taxing authorities in order to satisfy employee income tax withholding obligations from the vesting of shares under our stock-based compensation plans are classified as a financing activity on our **Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Flows (“Statement of Cash Flows”)**. See Note **8** **6** for further discussion of our stock-based and other compensation plans.

#### Assets Held for Sale

**Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. See Note 3 for further discussion of our assets held for sale.**

#### Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives ranging from three to 25 years. Ordinary maintenance and repairs, which do not extend the physical or economic lives of the plant or equipment, are charged to expense as incurred. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over seven years and amortization expense is reflected within general and administrative expense on our Statement of Operations. See Note **5** **3** for further discussion of our property, plant and equipment and **Note 4 for further discussion of our intangible assets.**

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.



## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

### Long-Lived Assets

*Goodwill* – Goodwill (associated with the DSS Acquisition) is not amortized, but instead is reviewed for impairment at least annually at a reporting unit level, absent any indicators of impairment or when other actions require an impairment assessment (such as a change in reporting units). Our Services Division represents our only reporting unit with goodwill. We perform our annual impairment assessment during the fourth quarter of each year based upon balances as of October 1. In evaluating goodwill for impairment, we have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of our reporting unit is greater than its carrying value. If we determine that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of the reporting unit is greater than its fair value, we perform a quantitative impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing it to the carrying value of the reporting unit, and we recognize an impairment charge to the extent its carrying value exceeds its fair value. To determine the fair value of our reporting unit and test for impairment, we utilize an income approach (discounted cash flow method) as we believe this is the most direct approach to incorporate the specific economic attributes and risk profile of our reporting unit into our valuation model. If, based on future assessments, our goodwill is deemed to be impaired, the impairment would result in a charge to our operating results in the period of impairment. See Note 4.3 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition and related our annual goodwill impairment assessment.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

*Other Long-Lived Assets* – Our property, plant and equipment, lease assets (included within other noncurrent assets) and finite-lived intangible assets (associated with the DSS Acquisition) are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If a recoverability assessment is required, we compare the estimated future undiscounted cash flow associated with the asset or asset group to its carrying amount to determine if an impairment exists. An asset group constitutes the minimum level for which identifiable cash flows are principally independent of the cash flows of other assets or asset groups. An impairment loss is measured by comparing the fair value of the asset or asset group to its carrying amount and the excess of the carrying amount of the asset or asset group over its fair value is recorded as an impairment charge. Fair value is determined based on discounted cash flows, appraised values or third-party indications of value, as appropriate. We had no indicators of impairment during 2022, 2023. See Note 2 for discussion of our long-lived asset impairments associated with Hurricane Ida, Note 3 for discussion of our long-lived asset impairments within discontinued operations, Note 4 for discussion of long-lived assets associated with the DSS Acquisition and Note 5 for further discussion of our corporate office lease impairment, impairment during 2022.

### Leases

We record a right-of-use asset and an offsetting lease liability on our Consolidated Balance Sheet ("Balance Sheet") equal to the present value of our lease payments for leases with an original term of longer than twelve months. We do not record an asset or liability for leases with an original term of twelve months or less and we do not separate lease and non-lease components for our leases. Our lease assets are reflected within other noncurrent assets, and the current and noncurrent portions of our lease liabilities are reflected within accrued expenses and other liabilities, and other noncurrent liabilities, respectively, on our Consolidated Balance Sheets ("Balance Sheet"). Sheet. For leases with escalations over the life of the lease, we recognize expense on a straight-line basis. See Note 5.3 for further discussion of our lease assets and liabilities.

### Fair Value Measurements

Fair value determinations for financial assets and liabilities are based on the particular facts and circumstances. Financial instruments are required to be categorized within a valuation hierarchy based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of the valuation hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – inputs are based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 – inputs are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- Level 3 – inputs are based upon model-based valuation techniques for which significant assumptions are generally not observable in the market and typically require estimates and assumptions that we believe market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. These include discounted cash flow models and similar valuation techniques.

The carrying amounts of our financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair values. Our fair value assessments for determining the impairments of goodwill, inventory, long-lived assets and assets held for sale, goodwill and long-lived assets, are non-recurring fair value measurements that fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. See Note 4 Our fair value assessments for discussion long-term debt are recurring fair value measurements that fall within Level 2 of the fair value measurements associated with the DSS Acquisition hierarchy, and are determined using various methods, including quoted prices for identical or similar securities in both active and inactive markets. See Note 5.3 for further discussion of our previous assets held for sale, sale and Note 4 for further discussion of our long-term debt.

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**Revenue Recognition**

*General* – Our revenue is derived from customer contracts and agreements that are awarded on a competitively bid and negotiated basis using a range of contracting options, including fixed-price, unit-rate, time and materials (“T&M”) and cost-reimbursable, or a combination thereof. Our contracts primarily relate to the fabrication of steel structures and modules, and certain service arrangements. We recognize revenue from our contracts in accordance with Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, Topic 606 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“Topic 606”).

Topic 606 requires entities to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, provisions of Topic 606 specify which goods and services are distinct and represent separate performance obligations (representing the unit of account in Topic 606) within a contract and which goods and services (which could include multiple contracts or agreements) should be aggregated. In general, a performance obligation is a contractual obligation to construct and/or transfer a distinct good or service to a customer. The transaction price of a contract is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue for performance obligations satisfied over time are recognized as the work progresses. Revenue for performance obligations that do not meet the criteria for over time recognition are recognized at a point-in-time when a performance obligation is complete and a customer has obtained control of a promised asset.

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

*Long-term Contracts Satisfied Over Time* – Revenue for our long-term contracts is recognized using the POC method based on contract costs incurred to date compared to total estimated contract costs (an input method). Fixed-price contracts, or contracts with a more significant fixed-price component, generally provide us with greater control over project schedule and the timing of when work is performed and costs are incurred, and accordingly, when revenue is recognized. Unit-rate, T&M and cost-reimbursable contracts generally have more variability in the scope of work and provide our customers with greater influence over the timing of when we perform our work, and accordingly, such contracts often result in less predictability with respect to the timing of when revenue is recognized. Contract costs include direct costs, such as materials and labor, and indirect costs attributable to contract activity. Material costs that are significant to a contract and do not reflect an accurate measure of project completion are excluded from the determination of our contract progress. Revenue for such materials is only recognized to the extent of costs incurred. Revenue and gross profit or loss for contracts accounted for using the POC method can be significantly affected by changes in estimated cost to complete such contracts. Significant estimates impacting the cost to complete a contract include: forecast costs of engineering, materials, equipment and subcontracts; forecast costs of labor and labor productivity; schedule durations, including subcontractor and supplier progress; contract disputes, including claims; achievement of contractual performance requirements; and contingency, among others. Although our customers retain the right and ability to change, modify or discontinue further work at any stage of a contract, in the event our customers discontinue work, they are required to compensate us for the work performed to date. The cumulative impact of revisions in total cost estimates during the progress of work is reflected in the period in which these changes become known, including, to the extent required, the reversal of profit recognized in prior periods and the recognition of losses expected to be incurred on contracts. Due to the various estimates inherent in our contract accounting, actual results could differ from those estimates, which could result in material changes to our Financial Statements and related disclosures. See Note 2 for further discussion of projects with significant changes in estimated margins during 2022, 2023 and 2021, 2022.

*Short-term Contracts and Contracts Satisfied at a Point In Time* – Revenue for our short-term contracts (which includes revenue associated with our master services arrangements) and contracts that do not satisfy the criteria for revenue recognition over time is recognized when the work is performed or when control of the asset is transferred, the related costs are incurred and collection is reasonably assured. The consideration from the customer directly corresponds to the value of our performance completed at the time of invoicing.

*Variable Consideration* – Revenue and gross profit or loss for contracts can be significantly affected by variable consideration, which can be in the form of unapproved change orders, claims (including amounts arising from disputes with customers), incentives and liquidated damages that may not be resolved until the later stages of the contract or after the contract has been completed. Variable consideration can also include revenue associated with work performed on a unit-rate, T&M or cost-reimbursable basis that is recognized using the POC method. We estimate variable consideration based on the amount we expect to be entitled and include estimated amounts in transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant future reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur or when we conclude that any significant uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. See Note 2 for further discussion of our unapproved change orders, claims, incentives and liquidated damages.

*Additional Disclosures* – Topic 606 also requires disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows from contracts with customers. See Note 2 for required disclosures under Topic 606.

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**Pre-Contract Costs**

Pre-contract costs are generally charged to cost of revenue as incurred, but in certain cases their recognition may be deferred if specific probability criteria are met. At December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, we had no deferred pre-contract costs.

**Other (Income) Expense, Net**

Other (income) expense, net, generally represents recoveries or provisions for bad debts and credit losses, gains or losses associated with the sale or disposition of property and equipment, and income or expense associated with certain nonrecurring items. For 2022, 2023 and 2021, 2022, other (income) expense, net included gains of \$7.3, 1.5 million and charges of \$3.8, 7.3 million, respectively, related to the net impact of insurance recoveries and costs associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida. For 2021, other (income) expense also included transaction costs of \$0.5 million associated with the DSS Acquisition. See Note 2 for further discussion of the impacts of Hurricane Ida and Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition, Ida.

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**Income Taxes**

Income taxes have been provided for using the liability method. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes using enacted rates expected to be in effect during the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Due to state income tax laws related to the apportionment of revenue for our projects, judgment is required to estimate the effective tax rate expected to apply to tax differences that are anticipated to reverse in the future.

A valuation allowance is provided to reserve for deferred tax assets ("DTA(s)") if, based upon the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the DTAs will not be realized. The realization of our DTAs depends on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character and in the appropriate jurisdictions.

Reserves for uncertain tax positions are recognized when we consider it more likely than not that additional tax will be due in excess of amounts reflected in our income tax returns, irrespective of whether or not we have received tax assessments. Interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions are recorded within income tax expense. See Note 7, 5 for further discussion of our income taxes and DTAs.

**New Accounting Standards**

*Financial Instruments* – In June 2016, the FASB issued first quarter 2023, we adopted ASU 2016-13, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses - Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments," which changes the way companies we evaluate credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments. For trade and other receivables, short-term investments, loans and other instruments, entities will be we are required to use a new forward-looking "expected loss" model to evaluate impairment, which includes considering a broader range of information to estimate expected credit losses and may potentially resulting result in earlier recognition of allowances for losses. The new accounting standard also requires enhanced disclosures, including was adopted using the requirement cumulative-effect transition method with any cumulative-effect adjustment being recorded to disclose the information used accumulated deficit on January 1, 2023. Upon adoption, we recorded a \$0.6 million increase to track credit quality by year of origination for most financing receivables. ASU 2016-13, beginning accumulated deficit, a \$0.4 million decrease to contract receivables and its subsequent amendments, will be effective for us in the first quarter 2023. Early adoption retainage, net and contract assets, and a \$0.2 million decrease to other noncurrent assets, on our Balance Sheet. Adoption of the new standard is permitted; however, we have did not elected to early adopt the standard. The new standard is required to be applied using a cumulative-effect transition method. We do not believe that the new standard will have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or related disclosures.

*Business Combinations* – In November 2021, the FASB issued first quarter 2023, we adopted ASU 2021-08, "Business Combinations - Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers," which changes the way companies measure contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers acquired in a business combination and creates an exception to the general recognition and measurement principle of ASC 805. Adoption of the new standard did not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or related disclosures.

*Segment Reporting* – In the fourth quarter 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2021-08 2023-07 "Segment Reporting - Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures," which requires additional information about a public company's significant segment expenses and more timely and detailed segment information reporting throughout the fiscal period. The new standard will be effective for us in the first fourth quarter 2023, 2024. Early adoption of the new standard is permitted; however, we

have not elected to early adopt the standard. The new standard is required to be applied using the retrospective transition method. We do not believe are assessing the effect that the new standard will have a material effect on our financial position, results statement disclosures; however, adoption will not impact our Balance Sheet or Statement of operations Operations.

**Income Taxes** – In the fourth quarter 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09 "Income Taxes - Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures," which requires enhanced disclosures related to rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The new standard will be effective for us in the fourth quarter 2025. Early adoption of the new standard is permitted; however, we have not elected to early adopt the standard. The new standard may be applied using either the prospective or related disclosures, retrospective transition method. We are assessing the effect of the new standard on our financial statement disclosures; however, adoption will not impact our Balance Sheet or Statement of Operations.

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**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**2. REVENUE, CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER CONTRACT MATTERS**

As discussed in Note 1, we recognize revenue for our contracts in accordance with Topic 606. Summarized below are required disclosures under Topic 606 and other relevant guidance.

**Disaggregation of Revenue**

The following tables summarize revenue for each of our operating segments, disaggregated by contract type and duration, for 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2022					Year ended December 31, 2023				
	Servic es	Fabricat ion	Shipy ard	Eliminati ons	Total	Services	Fabrication	Shipyard	Eliminations	Total
Fixed-price and unit-rate	\$ 5,035	\$ 36,127	\$ 7,671	\$ (7)	\$ 6	\$ 1,618	\$ 51,015	\$ (30,417)	\$ (33)	\$ 22,183
T&M and cost-reimbursable	79,4	9,526	—	—	2	87,914	38,031	—	—	125,945
Other	2,561	2,646	—	(665)	4,542	4,016	—	—	(1,077)	2,939
Total	87,0				142,3					
	\$ 22	\$ 48,299	\$ 7,671	\$ (672)	\$ 20	\$ 93,548	\$ 89,046	\$ (30,417)	\$ (1,110)	\$ 151,067
Long-term					55,74					
	\$ 5,035	\$ 43,037	\$ 7,671	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 1,618	\$ 82,535	\$ (30,417)	\$ (33)	\$ 53,703
Short-term	81,9				86,57					
	87	5,262	—	(672)	7	91,930	6,511	—	(1,077)	97,364
Total	87,0				142,3					
	\$ 22	\$ 48,299	\$ 7,671	\$ (672)	\$ 20	\$ 93,548	\$ 89,046	\$ (30,417)	\$ (1,110)	\$ 151,067

	Year ended December 31, 2021					Year ended December 31, 2022				
	Servic es	Fabricat ion	Shipya rd	Eliminati ons	Total	Services	Fabrication	Shipyard	Eliminations	Total
Fixed-price and unit-rate			12,77		53,2					
	\$ 1,293	\$ 39,187	\$ 8	\$ (8)	\$ 50	\$ 5,035	\$ 36,127	\$ 7,671	\$ (7)	\$ 48,826
T&M and cost-reimbursable	34,4				36,6					
	70	2,152	100	(67)	55	79,426	9,526	—	—	88,952
Other					3,54					
	4,795	—	—	(1,248)	7	2,561	2,646	—	(665)	4,542



Estimated loss incurred to date	(12,610)	(7,807)		
Costs incurred to date			\$ 117,274	\$ 112,693
Estimated losses incurred to date			(12,735)	(12,610)
Sub-total	100,083	95,508	104,539	100,083
Billings to date	(103,440)	(97,397)	(107,270)	(103,440)
Total	\$ (3,357)	\$ (1,889)	\$ (2,731)	\$ (3,357)

The above amounts are included within the following captions on our Balance Sheet at **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021** **2022** (in thousands):

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Contract assets (1), (2)	\$ 4,839	\$ 4,759	\$ 2,739	\$ 4,839
Contract liabilities (3), (4), (5)	(8,196)	(6,648)	(5,470)	(8,196)
Total	\$ (3,357)	\$ (1,889)	\$ (2,731)	\$ (3,357)

- (1) The **increase decrease** in contract assets **compared from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2021** **December 31, 2023**, was primarily due to **increased decreased** unbilled positions on **va** projects for our **Fabrication Division** and our **two** forty-vehicle ferry projects for our **Shipyard Division**, offset partially by a **decreased unbilled position on our seventy-vehicle ferry project** for our **Shipyard Division**.
- (2) Contract assets at **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021** **2022**, excluded **\$3.6** **6.0** million and **\$2.3** **3.6** million, respectively, associated with revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed for which we have an unconditional right to the consideration. Such amounts are reflected within contract receivables. The increase **compared from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2021** **December 31, 2023**, was primarily due to a customer for our Services Division.
- (3) The **increase decrease** in contract liabilities **compared from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2021** **December 31, 2023**, was primarily due to **an increase a decrease** in advance billing on our **cancelled** offshore jackets project for our Fabrication Division and **seventy-vehicle ferry project accrued contract losses** for our Shipyard Division, offset partially by **a decrease an increase** accrued contract losses and the unwind of advance payments billings on our two forty-vehicle ferry various other projects for our Shipyard Fabrication Division.
- (4) Revenue recognized during **2022** **2023** and **2021** **2022**, related to amounts included in our contract liabilities balance at **December 31, 2021** **December 31, 2022** and **2020** **2021**, was **\$2.7** **6.6** million and **\$3.7** **2.7** million, respectively.
- (5) Contract liabilities at **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021**, **includes** **2022**, **included** accrued contract losses of **\$1.6** **0.4** million and **\$3.9** **1.6** million, **respectively**. **respectively**, primarily related to projects for our Shipyard Division. See "Changes in Project Estimates" below for further discussion of our accrued contract losses.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

#### Significant Customers

The following table summarizes revenue for customers that accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated revenue for **2022** **2023** and **2021** **2022** (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Customer A	\$ 54,257	\$ 41,057	\$ 70,497	\$ 54,257
Customer B	14,635	*	26,956	*
Customer C	*	9,576		
Customer C (1)			16,498	14,635
Customer D (1)			15,481	*

\* (\*) The customer revenue was less than 10% of consolidated revenue for the year.

- (1) For 2023, these customers accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated revenue due to lower revenue for the period associated with a charge of \$32.5 million for our Shipyard Division, resulting from the resolution of our MPSV Litigation. See "Changes in Project Estimates" below and Note 7 for further discussion of the charge and resolution of our MPSV Litigation.

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**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Credit Losses**

Our provision for bad debts and credit losses is included in other (income) expense, net on our Statement of Operations. Our provision for bad debts for 2022 and 2021, and For 2023, we recognized income of \$0.4 million associated with revisions to our allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2022 and 2021, credit losses, and for 2022, changes were not significant. Our allowance for doubtful accounts and credit losses at December 31, 2023 was \$0.2 million, and it was not significant at December 31, 2022. We recorded a \$0.6 million increase to beginning accumulated deficit as of January 1, 2023, in connection with our adoption of ASU 2016-13. We had no significant write-offs or recoveries of previously recorded bad debts during 2023 or 2022. See "New Accounting Standards" in Note 1 for further discussion of our adoption of ASU 2016-13.

**Variable Consideration**

For 2022 2023 and 2021, 2022, we had no material amounts in revenue related to unapproved change orders, claims or incentives, incentives, other than amounts related to the resolution of our MPSV Litigation discussed further below. However, at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, certain active projects within our Shipyard Division reflected a reduction to our estimated contract price for liquidated damages of \$1.4 million and \$1.2 1.4 million, respectively.

**Changes in Project Estimates**

We determine the impact of changes in estimated margins on projects for a given period by calculating the amount of revenue recognized in the period that would have been recognized in a prior period had such estimated margins been forecasted in the prior period. The total impact of changes in estimated margins for a project as disclosed on a quarterly basis may be different from the applicable year-to-date impact due to the application of the POC method and the changing progress of the project at each period end. Such impacts may also be different when a project is commenced and completed within the applicable year-to-date period but spans multiple quarters.

*Changes in Estimates for 2023* – During 2023, we recorded a charge of \$32.5 million for our Shipyard Division, reflected as a reduction to revenue, resulting from the resolution of our MPSV Litigation. See Note 7 for further discussion of the charge and resolution of our MPSV Litigation. In addition, during 2023, significant changes in estimated margins on projects negatively impacted operating results for our Shipyard Division by \$2.7 million. The changes in estimates were associated with the following:

- *Seventy-Vehicle Ferry Project* – During 2023, we completed, delivered and received final customer acceptance of our seventy-vehicle ferry. During 2023, our operating results were negatively impacted by \$1.3 million from changes in estimates on the project, associated primarily with increased materials and subcontracted services costs, duration related costs due to extensions of schedule and net reductions to contract price. The cost impacts were primarily due to delays in the receipt of certain equipment that required replacement and subcontractor delays. The contract price impacts were primarily due to a price reduction resulting from the required replacement of the vessel's propeller blades (discussed further below), offset partially by price increases due to favorable resolution of customer change orders and the customer's agreement to forego a portion of previously forecasted liquidated damages.  
  
As discussed in our previous quarterly filings, in connection with the delivery and commissioning of the vessel in the second quarter 2023, corrosion on the propeller blades was identified and the customer determined that replacement of the propeller blades will be required. The customer has agreed to directly procure the new propeller blades and take responsibility for future installation of the blades once received. Further, the customer agreed to bear a portion of the cost of the new propeller blades, with the remainder borne by us through the aforementioned contract price reduction.  
  
At December 31, 2023, the project was in a loss position and the warranty period for the vessel ends in the third quarter 2024. The project would experience further losses if we incur unanticipated warranty costs on the vessel.
- *Forty-Vehicle Ferry Projects* – During 2022, we substantially completed and delivered the first of two forty-vehicle ferries, and during 2023, we received final customer acceptance of the ferry. Further, during 2023, we substantially completed and delivered our second forty-vehicle ferry, and we anticipate final customer acceptance of the ferry in March 2024. During 2023, our operating results were negatively impacted by \$1.4 million from changes in estimates on the projects, associated primarily with (i) warranty costs on the first vessel, and (ii) increased materials and subcontracted services costs and duration related costs due to extensions of schedule, including forecast liquidated damages, on the second vessel. The impacts for the second vessel were primarily due to delays in the receipt of certain equipment that required replacement and subcontractor delays.

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**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

As discussed in our 2022 Financial Statements and subsequent quarterly filings, as a result of design deficiencies, we experienced rework, construction and commissioning challenges on the two ferries, resulting in forecast cost increases and liquidated damages, and the previous need to fabricate a new hull for the second vessel. Accordingly, during 2021, we submitted claims to our customer, and subsequently filed a lawsuit, to extend our project schedules and recover the cost impacts



of the design deficiencies. The customer denied all liability. Our forecasts at December 31, 2023 do not reflect potential future benefits, if any, from the favorable resolution of the lawsuit and we can provide no assurance that we will be successful recovering previously incurred costs.

At December 31, 2023, the projects were in a loss position and the warranty period for the first vessel ends in the second quarter 2024 and the warranty period for the second vessel is anticipated to end in the first quarter 2025. The projects would experience further losses if we incur unanticipated warranty costs on the vessels.

**Changes in Estimates for 2022 – For** During 2022, significant changes in estimated margins on projects negatively impacted operating results for our Shipyard Division by \$2.0 million. The changes in estimates were associated with the following:

#### **Shipyard Division**

- **Seventy-Vehicle Ferry Project – Negative impact for** During 2022, **of our operating results were negatively impacted by** \$0.9 million **for from changes in estimates on** our seventy-vehicle ferry project, **resulting associated** primarily **from with** increased materials and subcontracted services costs and duration related costs due to extensions of schedule, including forecast liquidated damages. The impacts were primarily due to equipment issues identified during testing, subcontractor delays and the U.S. Coast Guard's determination that the vessel's wood consoles, contractually specified by the customer, **must were required to** be replaced or modified with metal consoles.

At December 31, 2022, the vessel was approximately 95% complete and is forecast to be completed in the second quarter 2023 (previously the fourth quarter 2022, but delayed due to the aforementioned impacts). The project was in a loss position at December 31, 2022 and our reserve for estimated losses was \$0.3 million. If future subcontractor availability or costs differ from our current estimates or we are unable to achieve our progress estimates, our schedule is further extended or we incur additional schedule liquidated damages, we experience challenges during sea trials, commissioning or delivery of the vessel, or we incur additional costs or delays associated with the console replacement or modification, the project would experience further delays and losses.

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### **GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**

#### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

- **Forty-Vehicle Ferry Projects –** During the fourth quarter 2022, we substantially completed and delivered one of our two forty-vehicle ferries that **operating results** were under construction. While we received conditional customer acceptance of the vessel in January 2023, final acceptance has been delayed as we work with the customer to address an equipment issue associated with vessel design deficiencies (discussed further below). In addition, changes in estimates had a negative impact for 2022 **of negatively impacted by** \$1.1 million **for from changes in estimates on** our **remaining second** forty-vehicle ferry project, **resulting associated** primarily **from with** increased subcontracted services and craft labor costs and duration related costs due to extensions of schedule, including forecast liquidated damages. The impacts were primarily due to structural design deficiencies for the vessel (discussed further **below above**), which resulted in deflection issues within the plating of the vessel.

As discussed in our 2021 Financial Statements and subsequent quarterly filings, we have experienced rework, construction and commissioning challenges on the two ferries, resulting in previous forecast cost increases and liquidated damages and the need to fabricate a new hull for the vessel that is still under construction. Accordingly, during 2021 we submitted claims to our customer, and subsequently filed a lawsuit, to extend our project schedules and recover the cost impacts of the design deficiencies. The customer denied all liability. Further, during the fourth quarter 2022 and early 2023, we received correspondence from our customer indicating that the new hull for the remaining ferry under construction is exhibiting deformation issues that are potentially beyond the customer's desired tolerance levels. Our subsequent evaluation does not support the customer's conclusions and we are continuing construction of the vessel as designed.

At December 31, 2022, the vessel was approximately 87% complete and is forecast to be completed in the second quarter 2023 (previously the first quarter 2023, but delayed due to the aforementioned impacts). The project was in a loss position at December 31, 2022 and our reserve for estimated losses was \$1.2 million. Our forecast costs and scheduled completion date for the remaining vessel is based on the current vessel design and reflect our best estimates; however, such estimates may be impacted by any future challenges with the vessel design deficiencies, including the final resolution of the aforementioned design and deformation issues in dispute. If future craft labor productivity or subcontractor availability or costs differ from our current estimates or we are unable to achieve our progress estimates, our schedule is further extended or we incur additional schedule liquidated damages, we experience challenges during sea trials, commissioning or delivery of the remaining vessel, or other challenges associated with the design deficiencies, including unanticipated warranty costs for either vessel, and are unable to recover associated costs from our customer, the projects would experience further delays and losses. Our forecasts at December 31, 2022 do not reflect potential future benefits, if any, from the favorable resolution of the aforementioned lawsuit and we can provide no assurance that we will be successful recovering previously incurred costs.

**Changes in Estimates for 2021 – For** 2021, significant changes in estimated margins on projects positively impacted operating results for our Fabrication Division by \$3.3 million and negatively impacted operating results for our Shipyard Division by \$3.8 million, respectively. The changes in estimates were associated with the following:

#### **Fabrication Division**

- **Marine Docking Structures, Offshore Modules and Material Supply Projects –** Positive impact for 2021 of \$3.3 million for our marine docking structures, offshore modules and material supply projects, resulting primarily from increased contract price and reduced craft labor and subcontracted services costs and reduced contingency associated with schedule related liquidated damages. The impacts were primarily due to better than anticipated labor productivity and progress on the projects and favorable resolution of change orders with the customers. At December 31, 2022, the projects were complete.

#### **Shipyard Division**

- **Seventy-Vehicle Ferry Project** – Negative impact for 2021 of \$4.1 million for our seventy-vehicle ferry project, resulting primarily from increased craft labor, materials and subcontracted services costs and duration related costs due to extensions of schedule, including forecast liquidated damages. The impacts were primarily due to customer-directed changes, higher forecast costs to launch the vessel, higher quantities of materials as production engineering progressed, higher subcontractor cost estimates, and engineering delays and lower than anticipated craft labor productivity and progress on the project, due in part to COVID-19 and Hurricane Ida. See “Changes in Estimates for 2022” above for further discussion of our seventy-vehicle ferry project.
- **Forty-Vehicle Ferry Projects** – Positive impact for 2021 of \$0.3 million for our two forty-vehicle ferry projects, resulting primarily from reduced subcontracted services and material costs. The impacts were primarily due to progress achieved on the first vessel and favorable resolution of insurance claims associated with damage to the vessel hull that occurred in 2020. See “Changes in Estimates for 2022” above for further discussion of our forty-vehicle ferry projects.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

#### Other Operating and Project Matters

During 2021, our operations were impacted by Hurricane Ida, – On August 29, 2021, Hurricane Ida which made landfall near Houma, Louisiana as a high-end Category 4 hurricane, with high winds, heavy rains causing debris and storm surge causing significant damage and power outages throughout the region, including to our Houma Facilities and operations. Our Houma Facilities did not experience significant flood damage; however, the high winds and heavy rain damaged multiple buildings and equipment and resulted in significant debris throughout the facility, at our Houma Facilities. Our insurance coverages in effect at the time of the storm generally specify specified coverage amounts for each of our buildings (including contents) and major equipment.

**Fabrication Division Impacts** – During 2022 2023 and 2021, 2022, we received insurance payments of \$13.1 2.2 million and \$1.0 13.1 million, respectively, from our insurance carriers associated with interruptions to our operations and damage to buildings and equipment. Such payments are nonrefundable, and Further, in the fourth quarter 2023, we finalized all claims associated with respect to our buildings, represent the insurance carriers’ estimate of the damage to each building based on the estimated depreciated value of such buildings plus repair costs incurred by us in excess of such estimates for certain buildings. To the extent we incur further repair costs for a building in excess of the amounts received, we may receive additional insurance proceeds up to the limits of our insurance coverage for such building, coverages, and at December 31, 2023, we had total insurance receivables on our Balance Sheet of \$2.0 million, all of which was collected in January 2024. The classification of insurance proceeds within our Statement of Cash Flows is based on our use or intended use of the proceeds. Proceeds used or intended to be used for repairs that are not deemed to be capital in nature, and proceeds associated with interruptions to our operations, are reflected within operating activities. Proceeds used or intended to be used for repairs that are deemed capital in nature, or proceeds in excess of anticipated repair costs, are reflected within investing activities.

The timing of payments from our insurance carriers have, and may continue to, differ often differed from when we incur incurred the applicable repair and cleanup costs, and accordingly, we have accounted for such differences in timing as follows:

- To the extent we incurred repair costs in excess of insurance proceeds received to date, we recorded an insurance receivable when we believe believed such amount probable of recovery under our insurance policies.
- To the extent we determined that damage to an asset resulted in a complete loss, we recorded an insurance receivable up to the impairments recognized when we be such amounts are were probable of recovery under our insurance policies.
- To the extent proceeds received exceeded repair costs incurred to date, we recorded an insurance gain as we do did not have an obligation to perform further re activities. Charges will be were recorded in future subsequent periods to the extent such proceeds received are were used for future repair activities that are were not due to be capital in nature.
- Insurance deductibles, clean-up costs and uninsured losses have been were expensed.

Based on the above, during 2022 2023 and 2021, 2022, we recorded gains of \$2.0 million (including \$0.6 million related to our business interruption coverage) and \$7.5 million (including \$3.7 million related to interruptions to our operations) and charges of \$3.2 million, business interruption coverage), respectively, related to the net impact of insurance recoveries and costs associated with damage to buildings and equipment, previously caused by Hurricane Ida. The gains and charges are included in other (income) expense, net on our Statement of Operations and are reflected within our Fabrication Division and Services Division. In addition, at December 31, 2022, we had total insurance receivables on our Balance Sheet of \$

1.1 F-16

million. We are continuing to assess our restoration plans and repair efforts are ongoing. We expect to incur future repair costs of approximately \$0.5 million to \$1.0 million associated with previously received insurance payments for certain buildings and equipment. Further, we expect to incur future repair costs in excess of previously received insurance payments for certain buildings and equipment; however, we believe that recovery of insurance proceeds for such costs is probable. GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

**Shipyard Division Impacts** – In addition to damage to our Houma Facilities, the storm resulted in damage to one of our forty-vehicle ferry projects, the multi-purpose supply vessels (“MPSV(s)”) and associated equipment that **are were previously** in our possession and subject to our MPSV Litigation, and certain bulkheads where the vessels were moored. We are continuing to assess the extent of the storm damage **During 2023** and are evaluating the extent to which any damage was the result of third-party vessels that broke free from their mooring during the storm and struck the ferry, MPSVs and bulkheads. During 2022, and 2021, we recorded charges of \$**0.2**0.5 million and \$**0.6**0.2 million, respectively, related to actual costs **incurred**, without giving consideration to potential recoveries from the third-parties related to damage caused by their vessels, as we expect our deductibles associated with our insurance coverages will apply absent such recoveries. **incurred**. The charges are included in other (income) expense, net on our Statement of Operations and are reflected within our Shipyard Division. See Note **9**7 for further discussion **of the resolution** of our MPSV Litigation.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

#### 3. SHIPYARD TRANSACTION AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

##### Shipyard Transaction

**Transaction Summary** – On April 19, 2021 (“Transaction Date”), we entered into a definitive agreement and sold our Shipyard Division operating assets and certain construction contracts (“Shipyard Transaction”) to Bollinger Houma Shipyards, L.L.C. and Bollinger Shipyards Lockport, L.L.C. (collectively, “Bollinger”) for approximately \$28.6 million (“Transaction Price”) (\$26.1 million, net of transaction and other costs). We received \$27.7 million of the Transaction Price during 2021 and the remaining \$0.9 million was received during 2022, subsequent to Bollinger’s collection of certain customer payments associated with the Divested Shipyard Contracts (defined below). We also received \$7.8 million during 2021 associated with changes in working capital for the Divested Shipyard Contracts from December 31, 2020 through the Transaction Date (“Working Capital True-Up”).

Included in the Shipyard Transaction were the Shipyard Division’s:

- Shipyard Facility and inventory and equipment in Houma, Louisiana;
- Contracts and related obligations for our three research vessel projects and five towing, salvage and rescue ship projects (collectively, the “Divested Shipyard Contracts”);
- Contract retentions, contract assets, contract liabilities and certain accounts payable associated with the Divested Shipyard Contracts as of the Transaction Date; and
- Four drydocks (three of which previously supported our Shipyard Division operations in our Lake Charles Facility and Jennings Facility).

Bollinger offered employment to most of the employees of our Shipyard Division associated with the Divested Shipyard Contracts.

Excluded from the Shipyard Transaction were the Shipyard Division’s:

- Accounts receivable, certain accounts payable and other accrued liabilities associated with the Divested Shipyard Contracts as of the Transaction Date;
- Contracts and related obligations for our seventy-vehicle ferry and two forty-vehicle ferry projects that were under construction as of the Transaction Date (“Active Retained Shipyard Contracts”) and the two MPSV projects that are subject to our MPSV Litigation (collectively with the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts, the “Retained Shipyard Contracts”), together with the associated accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued liabilities;
- Lake Charles Facility and Jennings Facility (which were closed in the fourth quarter 2020) and related lease obligations; and
- Remaining assets and liabilities of the Shipyard Division.

We retained those employees of our Shipyard Division associated with the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts.

**Impairment and Transaction Loss** – During the first quarter 2021, events and changes in circumstances indicated that the carrying amount of our Shipyard Division’s long-lived assets may not be recoverable. These changes in circumstances were primarily attributable to a reassessment of our asset groups within our Shipyard Division as well as revisions to our probability assessment of net future cash flows of the applicable asset group based on the likelihood, that existed as of March 31, 2021, of the Shipyard Transaction occurring. Based on these assessments, we determined that an impairment of our Shipyard Division’s property, plant and equipment had occurred during the first quarter 2021. We measured the impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the applicable asset group at March 31, 2021 to an estimate of its fair value (which represented a Level 3 fair value measurement), resulting in an impairment charge of \$22.8 million during 2021. We based our fair value estimate on the Transaction Price, inclusive of an estimate of the Working Capital True-Up, associated with the Shipyard Transaction. In addition, we incurred transaction and other costs of \$2.6 million during 2021 associated with the Shipyard Transaction.

**Other** – At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the net operating liabilities on our Balance Sheet associated with the Retained Shipyard Contracts and other retained Shipyard Division operations totaled \$2.7 million and \$8.7 million, respectively. We are completing construction of the Active Retained Shipyard Contracts within our Houma Facilities and are winding down our Shipyard Division operations, which is anticipated to occur by the second quarter 2023 (previously the first quarter 2023, but delayed and subject to the potential schedule impacts discussed in Note 2). The wind down of our Shipyard Division operations does not include our contracts for the construction of the MPSVs that are subject to our MPSV Litigation. See Note 9 for further discussion of our MPSV Litigation.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

## Discontinued Operations

The Shipyard Transaction (which included, among other things, our owned Shipyard Facility, Divested Shipyard Contracts and drydocks), and the fourth quarter 2020 closures of our leased Lake Charles Facility and Jennings Facility, represented the disposal and closure of a substantial portion of our Shipyard Division operations and the culmination of a strategic shift that will have a major effect on our ongoing operations and financial results. Therefore, we determined the assets, liabilities and operations associated with the Shipyard Transaction, and associated with the previously closed Shipyard Division facilities, to be discontinued operations in 2021. Accordingly, such operating results for 2021 have been classified as discontinued operations on our Statement of Operations. We had no material operating results of discontinued operations for 2022, and no material assets or liabilities of discontinued operations at December 31, 2022 or 2021. The assets, liabilities and operating results attributable to the Retained Shipyard Contracts and remaining assets and liabilities of our Shipyard Division operations that were excluded from the Shipyard Transaction, and are not associated with the previously closed facilities, represent our Shipyard Division and are classified as continuing operations on our Statement of Operations. Discontinued operations are presented separately from continuing operations on our Statement of Operations; however, they are not presented separately on our Statement of Cash Flows or Statement of Shareholders' Equity.

A summary of the operating results and cash flows from discontinued operations for 2021, is as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2021	
Revenue	\$	41,637
Cost of revenue		33,912
Gross profit <sup>(1)</sup>		7,725
General and administrative expense		413
Impairments and (gain) loss on assets held for sale, net <sup>(2)</sup>		25,331
Other (income) expense, net		(647)
Operating loss		(17,372)
Income tax (expense) benefit <sup>(3)</sup>		—
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$	(17,372)
	Year ended December 31, 2021	
Operating cash flows from discontinued operations	\$	(9,443)
Investing cash flows from discontinued operations	\$	32,739

(1) Includes a benefit of \$8.4 million from changes in estimated margins for our towing, salvage and rescue ship projects.

(2) Includes transaction and other costs of \$2.6 million and impairments of \$22.8 million associated with the Shipyard Transaction (see discussion above).

(3) Income taxes attributable to discontinued operations were not material.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

#### 4. ACQUISITION

**Acquisition Summary** – On December 1, 2021 (“Acquisition Date”), we entered into a definitive agreement and acquired (“DSS Acquisition”) the services and industrial staffing businesses (“DSS Business”) of Dynamic Industries, Inc. (“Dynamic”) for \$7.6 million (“Purchase Price”). We also hired substantially all of the employees of the DSS Business. In connection with the DSS Acquisition, during 2021 we incurred transaction costs of \$0.5 million, which are included in other (income) expense, net on our Statement of Operations and are reflected within our Services Division.

**Purchase Price Allocation** – The Purchase Price was allocated to the major categories of assets and liabilities acquired based upon estimates of their fair values at the Acquisition Date, which were based, in part, upon outside appraisals for certain assets, including property, machinery and equipment and specifically-identifiable intangible assets. The excess of the Purchase Price over the estimated fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. The factors contributing to the goodwill (which is all deductible for tax purposes) include the acquired established workforce, estimated future cost savings and revenue synergies associated with the DSS Business. The following table summarizes our purchase price allocation at the Acquisition Date (in thousands):

Tangible assets and liabilities:		
Land and buildings <sup>(1)</sup>	\$	475
Machinery and equipment <sup>(2)</sup>		2,557
Right-of-use asset <sup>(3)</sup>		2,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(672)
Net tangible assets and liabilities		4,360

Intangible assets - customer relationships (4)	996
Goodwill	2,217
Purchase Price (5)	<u>\$ 7,573</u>

- (1) Represents an acquired operating facility located in Ingleside, Texas ("Ingleside Facility"). The fair value of the facility was estimated based on a third-party appraisal.
- (2) Represents acquired machinery, equipment and vehicles. The fair values of the assets were estimated based on third-party appraisals.
- (3) Represents a fabrication and operating facility located in Harvey, Louisiana ("Harvey Option Facility") that was subject to both a lease arrangement with Dynamic and a separate purchase option that provided us with a right to buy the facility from Dynamic prior to December 2, 2022, for a nominal amount ("Harvey Option"). We believed it was probable we would exercise the Harvey Option, and accordingly, concluded that the arrangement represented a finance lease under the guidance of ASC 842, "Leases", due to the Harvey Option representing a bargain purchase option. Therefore, we reflected the estimated fair value of the Harvey Option Facility plus future lease payment obligations as a right-of-use asset in our purchase price allocation, with the estimated fair value based on a combination of a third-party appraisal, third-party indications of interest for the facility, and indications of value communicated by and between us and Dynamic during the due diligence process. We subsequently determined that the Harvey Option Facility was no longer necessary for our future operations, and during the third quarter 2022, we sold the Harvey Option to a third-party for \$2.1 million (\$1.9 million, net of transaction and other costs). No material gain or loss was recognized on the sale of the Harvey Option as the net proceeds approximated the carrying value of the underlying right-of-use asset. The net proceeds from the sale are reflected on our Statement of Cash Flows within proceeds from the sale of property and equipment.
- (4) Represents the estimated fair value of existing underlying customer relationships with estimated lives of seven years. The fair value was estimated based on a multi-period excess earnings method which incorporated Level 3 inputs. The significant assumptions used in estimating fair value included revenue and income projections for the DSS Business and the estimated discount rate that reflects the level of risk associated with receiving future cash flows. Amortization expense for our intangible assets was \$0.1 million for 2022 and was not material for 2021. At December 31, 2022, our intangible asset balance totaled \$0.8 million and amortization expense is estimated to be \$0.1million to \$0.2million for each of 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028.
- (5) Represents a base cash purchase price of \$8.0 million, less \$0.4 million attributable to assumed employee vacation obligations.

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**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**Supplemental Pro Forma Financial Information** – The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information ("Pro Forma Information") gives effect to the DSS Acquisition, accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting. The Pro Forma Information reflects the DSS Acquisition and related events as if they occurred on January 1, 2020 (the earliest period presented in our 2021 Financial Statements), and gives effect to pro forma events that are directly attributable to the DSS Acquisition, factually supportable and expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results of the Company and the DSS Business following the DSS Acquisition. The Pro Forma Information for 2021 includes adjustments to: (1) remove acquisition costs of \$0.5 million, (2) include incremental intangibles amortization and depreciation expense of \$0.3 million associated with fair value adjustments related to the DSS Acquisition, and (3) include the historical results of the DSS Business. Revenue and net income attributable to the DSS Business for 2021 prior to the Acquisition Date was \$44.9 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. Revenue and net loss attributable to the DSS Business for 2021 subsequent to the Acquisition Date was \$3.2 million and \$0.5 million (including acquisition costs of \$0.5 million), respectively. The Pro Forma Information has been presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have been achieved had the pro forma events taken place on the dates indicated. Further, the Pro Forma Information does not purport to project the future operating results of the combined company following the DSS Acquisition. The following table presents the Pro Forma Information for 2021 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year ended December 31, 2021
Pro forma revenue from continuing operations	\$ 138,330
Pro forma net loss from continuing operations	(1,947)
Per share data:	
Basic and diluted loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.13)

**Goodwill Impairment Assessment** – As discussed in Note 1, goodwill is not amortized, but instead is reviewed for impairment at least annually at reporting level, absent any indicators of impairment or when other actions require an impairment assessment (such as a change in reporting units). We perform our annual impairment assessment during the fourth quarter of each year based on balances as of October 1. At October 1, 2022, our DSS Business within our Services Division represented our only reporting unit associated with our goodwill related to the DSS Acquisition. However, during the fourth quarter 2022, we completed the integration of the DSS Business with our legacy businesses within our Services Division. In connection therewith, we reevaluated our reporting units and determined that the Services Division, as a whole, was our reporting unit. Accordingly, we performed a quantitative assessment of goodwill for our reporting units as of October 1, 2022, both before and after the change in reporting units, and the fair value of each reporting unit exceeded the respective net book values of the reporting unit by a substantial amount (due in part to a reduction in the net assets of the DSS Business resulting from the sale of the Harvey Option discussed above). See Note 1 for further discussion of our goodwill.

**5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT LONG-LIVED ASSETS AND LEASED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Life	December 31, 2022	2021
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	(in Years)		
Land	—	\$ 4,376	\$ 4,416
Buildings	10 to 25	25,584	25,742
Machinery and equipment	3 to 15	67,851	70,212
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 5	994	1,276
Transportation equipment	2 to 5	2,361	2,363
Improvements	15	23,246	23,404
Construction in progress	—	2,881	705
Right-of-use asset <sup>(1)</sup>	15	—	2,000
Total property, plant and equipment		127,293	130,118
Accumulated depreciation		(96,139)	(95,452)
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$ 31,154	\$ 34,666

(1) Represents the Harvey Option Facility. See Note 4 for further discussion of the Harvey Option Facility and related Harvey Option, which was sold during the third quarter 2022.

	Estimated Useful Life	December 31,	
	(in Years)	2023	2022
Land	—	\$ 2,103	\$ 4,376
Buildings	10 to 25	19,232	25,584
Machinery and equipment	3 to 15	64,035	67,851
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 5	762	994
Transportation equipment	2 to 5	2,369	2,361
Improvements	15	17,277	23,246
Construction in progress	—	2,060	2,881
Total property, plant and equipment		107,838	127,293
Accumulated depreciation		(84,693)	(96,139)
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$ 23,145	\$ 31,154

Depreciation expense for continuing operations for 2023 and 2022 and 2021 was \$4.7 4.9 million and \$4.1 4.7 million, respectively, with respectively.

In February 2024, we sold certain property of our Fabrication Division that was part of our Houma Facilities for \$8.5 million (net of transaction and other costs). The property sold was classified as an asset held for sale ("Houma AHFS") on our Balance Sheet at December 31, 2023, and its carrying value was \$5.6 million, which was less than its fair value based on the increase due primarily to the DSS Acquisition, proceeds from its sale.

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#### GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

#### Leased Facilities and Equipment

We lease certain office, warehouse and operating facilities under long-term lease arrangements that expire at various dates through October 2027, some of which include renewal options ranging from one to 20 years. At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, our lease asset, current lease liability and long-term lease liability were \$1.1 0.7 million, \$0.7 0.8 million and \$1.4 0.5 million, respectively. Our lease obligations include any renewal options that we intend to exercise. Future minimum payments under leases having initial terms of more than twelve months are as follows (in thousands):

	Minimum Payments	Minimum Payments
2023	\$ 869	
2024	884	\$ 884
2025	424	424
2026	76	76
2027	64	64

Total lease payments	2,317	1,448
Less: interest	(221)	(99)
Present value of lease liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 2,096	
Present value of lease payments <sup>(1), (2)</sup>		\$ 1,349

- (1) During 2022, we entered into a sublease arrangement with a third-party for the remainder of our corporate office lease, which will partially recover our lease costs for the office for the duration of **our** the lease. In connection therewith, we recorded an impairment charge of \$0.5 million associated with the underlying right-of-use asset for the corporate office lease. The impairment is included in other (income) expense, net on our Statement of Operations and is reflected within our Corporate Division.
- (2) The discount rate used to determine the present value of our lease payments was based on the interest rate on our LC Facility adjusted for terms similar to that of our leased properties. At December 31, 2023, our weighted-average remaining lease term was approximately 1.9 years and the weighted-average discount rate used to derive our lease liability was 6.9%.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

**Total lease**Lease expense for our leased facilities and equipment, which includes lease asset amortization expense and expense for leases with original terms that are twelve months or less, for **2022** 2023 and **2021**, 2022, was \$**1.6** 1.7 million and \$**1.0** 1.6 million, respectively. Cash paid for leases for **2022** 2023 and **2021** 2022 was \$2.0 million and \$**1.5** 2.0 million, respectively. Certain of our leases are subject to subleases with third parties. Sublease income for **2023** and 2022 was \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, and is included in other (income) expense, net on our Statement of Operations. Sublease income for 2021 was not material.

The discount rate used to determine the present value of our lease liabilities was based on the interest rate on our LC Facility adjusted for terms similar to that of our leased properties. At December 31, 2022, our weighted-average remaining lease term was approximately 2.8 years and the weighted-average discount rate used to derive our lease liability was 6.9%.

#### Assets Held for Sale

During **2021**, 2022, we received proceeds of sold a purchase option for \$**4.5** 1.9 million (\$4.4 million, net (net of transaction and other costs) from the sale of that was entered into in connection with a previous acquisition that provided us with a right to buy a leased fabrication and operating facility for a nominal amount. **two** No cranes that were held for sale by our Fabrication Division. No significant material gain or loss was recognized on the **assets sold** sale of the purchase option as the net proceeds received approximated the carrying values value of the assets. In addition, at December 31, 2021, our assets held for underlying right-of-use asset associated with the leased facility. The net proceeds are included in proceeds from sale consisted of one remaining crane for our Fabrication Division. However, as a result of the significant increase in our performance obligations for the Fabrication Division during 2022, we determined that the crane was necessary to support our future operations. Accordingly, during 2022 the crane was placed back into service and was reclassified as property plant and equipment on our Balance Sheet Statement of Cash Flows.

#### Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

**Goodwill** – As discussed in Note 1, goodwill is not amortized, but instead is reviewed for impairment at **December 31, 2022** least annually at a reporting unit level, absent indicators of impairment or when other actions require an impairment assessment (such as a change in reporting units). In connection therewith, We perform our annual impairment assessment during the **crane** fourth quarter of each year based on balances as of October 1. At October 1, 2023, our Services Division represented our only reporting unit. During 2023, we had no indicators of impairment and had no changes to our reporting unit. We performed a qualitative assessment of our goodwill, and determined that it was recorded at not more likely than not that the lower of its fair value or of our reporting unit was less than its carrying value as if it had been depreciated while it value. Accordingly, a quantitative assessment was classified as held for sale, which resulted in no impairment. Our Balance Sheet at December 31, 2021 has been recast to classify the crane as property, plant and equipment.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC. not deemed necessary.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued) Other Intangible Assets

**6 – . CREDIT FACILITIES** Other intangible assets were derived from the estimated fair value of existing underlying customer relationships associated with a previous acquisition and consisted of the following at December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2023	2022



Customer relationships	\$	996	\$	996
Accumulated amortization		(296)		(154)
Intangible assets, net	\$	700	\$	842

Our intangible assets have estimated lives of seven years and amortization expense for 2023 and 2022 was \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Amortization expense is estimated to be \$0.1 million to \$0.2 million for each of 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028.

4. CREDIT FACILITIES AND DEBT

LC Facility

We have a letter of credit facility On May 5, 2023, we amended our LC Facility with Whitney Bank that provides for up to reduce our letters of credit capacity from \$20.0 million of letters of credit ("LC Facility"), to \$10.0 million, subject to our cash securitization of the letters of credit, with a and extend the maturity date of to June 30, 2023 2024. Commitment fees on the unused portion of the LC Facility are 0.4% per annum and interest on outstanding letters of credit is 1.5% per annum. At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had \$1.6 1.5 million of outstanding letters of credit under the LC Facility. See Note 9 7 for further discussion of our letters of credit and associated security obligations, requirements.

Surety Bonds

We issue surety bonds in the ordinary course of business to support our projects. At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had \$121.1 152.5 million of outstanding surety bonds, of which \$50.0 45.6 million relates to our MPSV projects that are subject to Ferry Projects for our MPSV Litigation, \$55.8 million relates to our Active Retained Shipyard Contracts, Division and \$15.3 6.9 million relates to our Fabrication Division contracts and certain of our insurance coverages. See Note 9 7 for further discussion of our surety bonds and related indemnification obligations and our MPSV Litigation. obligations.

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GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

Insurance Finance Arrangement Note Agreement

In connection with the renewal resolution of our property MPSV Litigation and equipment insurance coverages, during 2022 the Settlement Agreement, on November 6, 2023, we entered into a short-term premium finance arrangement promissory note ("Note Agreement") with one of our Sureties (Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland ("FDC") and Zurich American Insurance Finance Arrangement" Company (together with FDC, "Zurich") totaling ), pursuant to which we will pay Zurich \$2.4 20.0 million, payable in ten equal monthly installments and accruing million. The Note Agreement bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.3 3.0% per annum. We consider the transaction to be a non-cash financing activity, annum commencing on January 1, 2024, with the initial financed amount reflected within accrued expenses principal and other liabilities on our Balance Sheet, and a corresponding asset reflected within prepaid expenses and other assets on our Balance Sheet. We have reflected principal payments interest payable in 15 equal annual installments of approximately \$1.7 million, for 2022, beginning on December 31, 2024 and ending on December 31, 2038. Future annual principal maturities under the Note Agreement are as a financing activity on our Statement follows (in thousands):

	Principal Maturities
2024	\$ 1,075
2025	1,108
2026	1,141
2027	1,175
2028	1,210
Thereafter	14,291
Total maturities (1), (2)	\$ 20,000

(1) At December 31, 2023, the estimated present value of Cash Flows, and at December 31, 2022, our remaining principal balance the Note Agreement amount was \$0.7 12.7 million, million based on an estimated market rate of interest.

Loan Agreement (2)On April 17, 2020 Due to the forbearance of interest until January 1, 2024, the effective rate on the Note Agreement is 2.9% per annum. Accordingly, we entered into an unsecured loan in the aggregate amount accrued interest expense of \$10.0 million ("PPP Loan") with Whitney Bank pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, as amended ("CARES Act"). The PPP Loan, and accrued interest, were eligible to be forgiven partially or in full, if certain conditions were met. Following the approval of our application for forgiveness by the Small Business Administration

("SBA"), on July 28, 2021, Whitney Bank received \$9.1 million from the SBA, which was the amount of loan forgiveness requested, plus accrued interest. The forgiveness of the PPP Loan and accrued interest resulted in a gain of \$9.1 0.1 million during 2021, 2023 associated with the difference between the effective interest rate and is reflected within gain stated interest rate on extinguishment of debt on our Statement of Operations. On July 29, 2021, we repaid Whitney Bank the remaining balance Note Agreement.

See Note 7 for further discussion of the PPP Loan, together with accrued interest.

Because resolution of our MPSV Litigation and the amount borrowed exceeded \$2.0 million, we are required by the SBA to retain all records relating to the PPP Loan for six years from the date the loan was forgiven and permit authorized representatives of the SBA to access such records upon request. While we believe we are a qualifying business and have met the eligibility requirements of the PPP Loan, and believe we have used the loan proceeds only for expenses which may be paid using proceeds from the PPP Loan, we can provide no assurances that any potential SBA review or audit will verify the amount forgiven, in whole or in part, and we could be required to repay all or part of the forgiven amount. Settlement Agreement.

#### Mortgage Agreement and Restrictive Covenant Agreement

On April 19, 2021, and in connection with the receipt of a consent for the Shipyard Transaction from one of our Sureties, Zurich, we entered into a multiple indebtedness mortgage ("Mortgage Agreement") and a restrictive covenant arrangement ("Restrictive Covenant Agreement") with such Surety Zurich to secure our obligations for our MPSV projects and two forty-vehicle ferry projects. The Mortgage Agreement encumbers all remaining real estate that was not sold in connection associated with the Shipyard Transaction Houma Facilities and includes certain covenants and events of default. Further, In connection with the resolution of our MPSV Litigation and Note Agreement entered into with Zurich, the Mortgage Agreement was modified on November 6, 2023, to include a provision requiring that 50 percent of the net proceeds received by us in excess of \$8.0 million from the sale of any real estate of our Houma Facilities be used to make early payments on the principal balance under the Note Agreement. The Mortgage Agreement will terminate when the obligations and liabilities of Zurich associated with the outstanding surety bonds for the forty-vehicle ferry projects are discharged and the Note Agreement is repaid. The Restrictive Covenant Agreement precludes precluded us from paying dividends or repurchasing shares of our common stock. The Mortgage stock; however, in connection with the Settlement Agreement, and the Restrictive Covenant Agreement will terminate when the obligations and liabilities of the Surety associated with the outstanding surety bonds are discharged, or any judgment against us or the Surety arising out of litigation related to such contracts is satisfied by us. was terminated. See Note 3 1 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction. Transaction and Note 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation and the Settlement Agreement.

#### Insurance Finance Arrangements

In connection with the renewal of our property and equipment insurance coverages during 2022, and general liability insurance coverages during 2023, we entered into short-term premium finance arrangements ("Insurance Finance Arrangements"). The property and equipment arrangement totaled \$2.4 million, payable in ten equal monthly installments through March 2023, with interest at a fixed rate of 4.3% per annum. The general liability arrangement totaled \$0.5 million, payable in eight equal monthly installments through August 2023, with interest at a fixed rate of 6.6% per annum. We considered the transactions to be non-cash financing activities, with the initial financed amount reflected within accrued expenses and other liabilities, and a corresponding asset reflected within prepaid expenses and other assets, on our Balance Sheet. During 2023 and 2022, we made principal payments of \$1.3 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, which have been reflected as a financing activity on our Statement of Cash Flows.

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### GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

#### 7.5. INCOME TAXES

##### Income Tax (Expense) Benefit

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory tax rate to our income tax (expense) benefit from continuing operations for 2022 2023 and 2021, 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
U.S. statutory rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Increase (decrease) resulting from:				
Permanent differences	(5.1)%	(3.1)%	(1.0)%	(5.1)%
State income taxes	5.7 %	0.5 %	(0.3)%	5.7 %
Other	—	(0.1)%		
Discrete items				

Vesting of common stock	(1.0)%	(1.4)%	(0.2)%	(1.0)%
Change in valuation allowance	(23.1)%	(44.3)%	(19.4)%	(23.1)%
PPP Loan forgiveness	—	39.5%		
Return to provision and other	1.8%	(11.6)%	0.1%	1.8%
Income tax (expense) benefit	(0.7)%	0.5%	0.2%	(0.7)%

Significant components of our income tax (expense) benefit from continuing operations for 2022 2023 and 2021, 2022, were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Current				
Federal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
State	—	—	—	—
Total current	—	—	—	—
Deferred				
Federal	556	2,185	4,933	556
State	166	(20)	(24)	166
Valuation allowance	(745)	(2,141)	(4,868)	(745)
Total deferred	(23)	24	41	(23)
Income tax (expense) benefit	\$ (23)	\$ 24	\$ 41	\$ (23)

## Deferred Taxes

Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets				
Leases	\$ 221	\$ 233	\$ 144	\$ 221
Employee benefits	1,465	1,208	1,499	1,465
Accrued losses on uncompleted contracts	2,076	2,572	77	2,076
Stock based compensation expense	351	247	373	351
Debt interest			516	-
Federal net operating losses	22,444	21,724	28,413	22,444
State net operating losses	3,493	3,299	3,407	3,493
R&D and other tax credits	1,013	938	1,037	1,013
Other	481	545	242	481
Total deferred tax assets	31,544	30,766	35,708	31,544
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	(1,051)	(1,285)		
Depreciation			(564)	(1,051)
Prepaid insurance	(497)	(231)	(280)	(497)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,548)	(1,516)	(844)	(1,548)
Net deferred tax assets	29,996	29,250	34,864	29,996
Valuation allowance	(30,100)	(29,331)	(34,927)	(30,100)
Net deferred taxes <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ (104)	\$ (81)	\$ (63)	\$ (104)

(1) Amounts are included in other noncurrent liabilities on our Balance Sheet.

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

At December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, we had total DTAs of \$31.5, \$35.7 million and \$30.8, \$31.5 million, respectively (including U.S. federal net operating losses ("NOL(s)") DTAs of \$22.4, \$28.4 million and \$21.7, \$22.4 million, respectively). On a periodic and ongoing basis, we evaluate our DTAs (including our NOL DTAs) and assess the appropriateness of our valuation allowance(s) ("VA(s)"). In assessing the need for a VA, we consider both positive and negative evidence related to the likelihood of realizing our DTAs. If, based upon the available evidence, our assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that some or all of the DTAs will not be realized, we record a VA. Our assessments include, among other things, the amount of taxable temporary differences that will result in future taxable income, the value and quality of our backlog, evaluations of existing and anticipated market conditions, analysis of recent and historical operating results (including cumulative losses over multiple periods) and projections of future results and strategic plans, as well as asset expiration dates. As a result of our assessment and due to cumulative losses for the three years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, we believe the negative evidence outweighs the positive evidence with respect to our ability to realize our DTAs, and accordingly, at December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, we had VAs of \$30.1, \$34.9 million and \$29.3, \$30.1 million, respectively, offsetting our total DTAs.

At December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, we had gross U.S. federal NOL carryforwards (excluding VAs) of \$106.9, \$135.3 million, of which \$62.7, \$42.3 million will expire in from 2035 through 2037 with the remaining U.S. federal NOL carryforwards eligible to be carried forward indefinitely, subject to an 80% limitation on taxable income in each year. At December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, we had gross state NOL carryforwards (excluding VAs) of \$46.3, \$45.2 million, which will expire from 2035 through 2041.

**Uncertain Tax Positions**

Reserves for uncertain tax positions are recognized when we consider it more likely than not that additional tax will be due in excess of amounts reflected in our income tax returns, irrespective of whether or not we have received tax assessments. Interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions are recorded within income tax expense. At December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, we had no material reserves for uncertain tax positions. Tax returns subject to examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service are open for years after 2018, 2019.

**8.6. RETIREMENT AND LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLANS**

**Defined Contribution Plan**

We sponsor a defined contribution plan for eligible employees that is qualified under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, which includes voluntary employee pre-tax contributions and Company-matching contributions, with potential additional discretionary contributions determined by our Board of Directors. For Directors ("Board"). During 2023 and 2022, and 2021, we contributed \$0.7 million and \$0.4, \$0.7 million, respectively, to the plan.

**Long-Term Incentive Plans**

Under our long-term incentive plans ("Incentive Plans"), the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors may grant cash-based and equity-based awards to eligible employees and non-employee directors, including restricted stock unit ("RSU") awards (both time-based and performance-based), stock option awards and cash-based performance awards. The Compensation Committee determines the value amount of each award, as well as the terms, conditions, performance measures and other provisions of the award. Under our Incentive Plans, the maximum number of shares that may be granted to any one officer or employee during any single calendar year is 250,000, 300,000. At December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, we had 697,726, 1,146,746 authorized shares available for future issuance under our Incentive Plans.

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**RSU Awards** – An RSU represents the right to receive one share of our common stock upon vesting, or the equivalent cash value on the vesting date if the award is cash-settled. RSUs are subject to transfer restrictions, forfeiture provisions and other terms and conditions of the Incentive Plans and applicable award agreements. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur.

- **Time-based RSU Awards** – Outstanding time-based RSU awards to our employees and non-employee directors and employees have a one, one-year or three-year, respectively, graded vesting period. The total initial fair value for these awards was determined based upon the closing price of our stock on the date of grant applied to

the total number of units granted. The fair value is expensed on a straight-line basis over the applicable vesting period, period on a straight-line basis.

- Performance-based RSU Awards** – Outstanding performance-based RSU awards to our employees have a three-year graded vesting period with period. These awards provide that the number of units shares of common stock ultimately awarded issued will be between 0% and 200% of the target award based on the achievement of performance targets attributable to the year in which the awards are made. made, up to the maximum per person limit, with any excess shares earned payable in cash. The total initial fair value for these awards was determined based upon the closing price of our stock on the date of grant applied to the total number of units anticipated to be awarded granted based on the performance targets achieved. This fair value is expensed over the applicable vesting period using the graded vesting method. As a result of the performance targets achieved for 2021, one award recipient's performance-based RSU awards exceeded the annual limit and, as a result, are were subject to partial cash-settlement ("Cash-Settled RSUs"), as described above. Accordingly, we account for this portion of the awards as liability-classified awards, with changes in the fair value of the awards reflected within general and administrative expense on our Statement of Operations over the vesting period. Compensation expense for our Cash-Settled RSU awards RSUs was not significant for 2023 and was \$0.1 million for 2022. During 2023 and 2022, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, for 2022 and 2021, respectively, and the total fair value of Cash-Settled RSU awards granted during 2021 was \$0.2 million, with a weighted average grant-date fair value per share of \$4.77. During 2022, \$0.1 million was paid related to our Cash-Settled RSUs, and no amounts were paid during 2021, RSUs.

A summary of activity for our RSU awards (excluding Cash-Settled RSUs) for 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 is as follows:

	2022		2021		2023		2022	
	Weighted-Average Grant-Date	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date	Number of Shares
RSUs, beginning of period	842,5	58	613,0	44	838,267	\$ 4.34	842,558	\$ 4.47
Granted	463,600	4.24	547,250	4.71	550,980	3.47	463,600	4.24
Vested	(403,559)	4.46	(285,416)	5.19	(443,106)	4.21	(403,559)	4.46
Forfeited	(64,332)	4.49	(32,320)	4.40	—	—	(64,332)	4.49
RSUs, end of period	838,267	4.34	842,558	4.47	946,141	3.89	838,267	4.34

Compensation expense for our RSU awards was \$2.3 2.0 million and \$1.7 2.3 million for 2022 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively, and is reflected within included in general and administrative expense and cost of revenue, as applicable, on our Statement of Operations. At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had \$2.0 1.9 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to our RSU awards. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.6 1.5 years. The total fair value of RSU awards granted during 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was \$2.0 1.9 million and \$2.6 2.0 million, respectively, and the total fair value of RSU awards that vested during 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was \$1.6 million and \$1.2 1.6 million, respectively. The income tax benefit (expense) associated with our share-based compensation arrangements was not significant for 2022 2023 or 2021. Share and expense amounts associated with our stock-based compensation relate only to our continuing operations, and accordingly, may be different from the amounts reflected on our Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Shareholders' Equity. See Note 3 for further discussion of our discontinued operations. 2022.

**Stock Option Awards and Cash-based Performance Awards** – At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had no outstanding stock option awards or cash-based performance awards and no such awards were made during 2022 2023 or 2021. 2022.

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GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

## 9.7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### Routine Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various routine legal proceedings in the normal conduct of our business, primarily involving commercial disputes and claims, workers' compensation claims, and claims for personal injury under general maritime laws of the U.S. and the Jones Act. While the outcome of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe that the outcome of any such proceedings, even if determined adversely, would not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

### Resolution of MPSV Litigation

On March 19, 2018, our subsidiary, Gulf Island Shipyards, LLC ("GIS"), received termination notices from its customer, Hornbeck Offshore Services, LLC ("Hornbeck"), of the contracts for the construction of two MPSVs. GIS disputed the purported terminations and disagreed with Hornbeck's reasons for such terminations. After receipt of In connection with such notices, GIS ceased all work and the partially completed vessels and associated equipment and materials remain in its possession in Houma, Louisiana. GIS continues to hold first priority security interests and possessory liens against the MPSVs securing the obligations GIS believes it is owed by Hornbeck under the construction contracts. purported terminations, Hornbeck also made claims against the performance bonds issued by the Surety Zurich in connection with the construction of the vessels, MPSVs, for which the face amount of the bonds total totaled \$50.0 million ("Performance Bonds").

On October 2, 2018, GIS filed a lawsuit against Hornbeck to enforce its rights and remedies under the applicable construction contracts for the two MPSVs. The lawsuit was filed in the Twenty-Second Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana and is was styled *Gulf Island Shipyards, LLC v. Hornbeck Offshore Services, LLC*, bearing docket number 2018-14861 ("MPSV Litigation"). Hornbeck responded subsequently asserted counterclaims against GIS and Zurich seeking damages.

On October 4, 2023, the MPSV Litigation was dismissed in full with prejudice at the request of the parties after the parties reached an agreement in principle. In addition, on November 6, 2023, GIS and the Company entered into an agreement ("Settlement Agreement") with Zurich pursuant to which Zurich released GIS and the Company from all of their obligations under the Performance Bonds and the associated general indemnity agreements relating to the lawsuit denying many Performance Bonds, and we agreed to release possession of GIS's allegations and asserted a counterclaim against GIS seeking damages. GIS filed a response the MPSVs to Zurich, which occurred in the counterclaim denying all fourth quarter 2023. Further, we entered into the Note Agreement. See Note 4 for further discussion of Hornbeck's claims. Hornbeck subsequently amended its counterclaim to add claims against the Surety and additional claims against GIS. Note Agreement.

Following previously disclosed developments in the litigation, on November 16, 2022, Hornbeck filed motions for partial summary judgment against GIS seeking the dismissal of GIS's claim that Hornbeck wrongfully terminated the vessel construction contracts. On January 31, 2023, the trial court granted Hornbeck's motions. GIS appealed such decision, and on March 2, 2023, the appellate court reversed the trial court's decision, thereby reinstating GIS's wrongful termination claim. As a result of the appellate court's ruling, resolution of the trial, previously scheduled MPSV Litigation, during the third quarter 2023, we recorded a charge of \$32.5 million, consisting of (i) a \$12.5 million non-cash charge associated with the write-off of a noncurrent net contract asset related to begin on March 6, 2023, has been rescheduled to begin on October 16, 2023.

GIS continues to believe that Hornbeck wrongfully terminated the MPSV construction contracts, and is liable (ii) a \$20.0 million charge associated with recording a liability resulting from the Settlement Agreement and Note Agreement. The charge was reflected as a reduction to GIS for damages, including amounts due to GIS for unpaid work. However, Hornbeck is seeking damages against GIS based previously recognized revenue on Hornbeck's estimates of the cost to complete the vessels and its claims for lost profits (all of which are disputed by GIS) that together significantly exceed the face amount of the Performance Bonds. GIS believes that Hornbeck will only be entitled to recover damages if it is determined that Hornbeck rightfully terminated the MPSV construction contracts, and if Hornbeck can prove it incurred damages. Further, GIS believes that Hornbeck is only entitled to recover damages resulting in a negative revenue amount for lost profits if GIS is found to have breached the construction contracts in bad faith Shipyard Division for 2023, and if the waiver of consequential damages that is included in the construction contracts is found to be ineffective. GIS also believes that Hornbeck has significantly overstated its damages, a belief that is supported by GIS changes in noncurrent assets and liabilities, net on our Statement of Cash Flows. The liability was replaced with the Surety's expert evaluations.

Due to inherent uncertainties of litigation, there is a range of potential favorable or unfavorable outcomes with respect to the disputed claims, and the amount of GIS's potential recovery or loss, if any, or the timing of payment thereof, are uncertain. We can provide no assurances that GIS will not incur additional costs as it pursues its rights and remedies under the construction contracts and defends against Hornbeck's claims. An unfavorable outcome to GIS Note Agreement in the litigation could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations fourth quarter 2023 and liquidity is reflected as current and would be accounted for as a reversal of previously recognized revenue with respect to the construction contracts to the extent of any loss.

At both December 31, 2022 and 2021, other noncurrent assets long-term debt on our Balance Sheet included a net contract asset of \$12.5 million, representing GIS's net receivable amount (after giving effect to purported liquidated damages of \$11.2 million) at the time of Hornbeck's purported terminations of the construction contracts; however, an unfavorable outcome in the litigation could result in a loss from the write-off of the contract asset, or portions thereof.

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### GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued) December 31, 2023.

### Insurance

We maintain insurance coverage for various aspects of our business and operations. However, we may be exposed to future losses due to coverage limitations and our use of deductibles and self-insured retentions for our exposures related to property and equipment damage, **builders' builder's** risk, third-party liability and **workers' workers'** compensation and USL&H claims. **We expect** in connection with our insurance coverage renewal for our property and equipment during 2023, we determined that the benefits of maintaining insurance coverage for our property and equipment were limited due to high premium costs and deductibles and increased coverage limitations. Accordingly, we did not renew all of our property and equipment coverage and are now generally self-insured for exposures resulting from any future damage to our property and equipment.

To the extent we have insurance coverage, we do not have an offset right for liabilities in excess of any deductibles and self-insured **retentions to be covered by insurance;** however, because we do not have an offset right, **retentions.** Accordingly, we have recorded a liability for estimated amounts in excess of our deductibles **and retentions,** and have recorded a corresponding asset related to estimated insurance recoveries, on our Balance Sheet. **To Further,** to the extent we are self-insured, reserves are recorded based upon our estimates, with input from legal and insurance advisors. Changes in assumptions, as well as changes in actual experience, could cause these estimates to change. See Note 2 for discussion of **insurance deductibles the costs** incurred during 2022 and 2021 associated with damage caused by Hurricanes Ida.

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GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

Letters of Credit and Surety Bonds

We obtain letters of credit under our LC Facility or surety bonds from financial institutions to provide to our customers in order to secure advance payments or guarantee performance under our contracts, or in lieu of retention being withheld on our contracts. Letters of credit under our LC Facility are subject to cash securitization of the full amount of the outstanding letters of credit. In the event of non-performance under a contract, our cash securitization with respect to the letter of credit supporting such contract would become **the** property of Whitney Bank. With respect to surety bonds, **including the construction contracts associated with our MPSV Litigation,** payments by **the a** Surety pursuant to a bond in the event of non-performance are subject to reimbursement to **the such** Surety by us under a general indemnity **agreement. agreement relating to such bond.** Such indemnification obligations may include the face amount of the surety bond, or portions thereof, as well as other reimbursable items such as interest and certain investigative expenses and legal fees of the Surety. Such indemnification obligations would require us to use our cash, cash equivalents or short-term investments, and we may not have sufficient liquidity to satisfy such indemnification obligations. When a contract is complete, the contingent obligation terminates, and letters of credit or surety bonds are returned. See Note **6 4** for further discussion of our LC Facility and surety bonds.

Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to extensive and changing U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations, as well as the laws of other countries, that establish health and environmental quality standards. These standards, among others, relate to air and water pollutants and the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. We are exposed to potential liability for personal injury or property damage caused by any release, spill, exposure or other accident involving such pollutants, substances or wastes. In connection with the historical operation of our facilities, including those associated with acquired operations, substances which currently are or might be considered hazardous were used or disposed of at some sites that will or may require us to make expenditures for remediation. We believe we are in compliance, in all material respects, with environmental laws and regulations and maintain insurance coverage to mitigate exposure to environmental liabilities. We do not believe any environmental matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flow.

Leases

We maintain operating leases for our corporate office and certain operating facilities and equipment. See Note **5 3** for further discussion of our leases.

10. 8. INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Income (Loss) Per Share

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted loss per share for **2022 2023** and **2021 2022** (in thousands, except per share data):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net loss	\$ (24,402)	\$ (3,352)
Weighted average shares	16,193	15,840
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (1.51)	\$ (0.21)

Shareholders' Equity

Years Ended December 31,



	2022	2021
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (3,352)	\$ (4,796)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	(17,372)
Net loss	\$ (3,352)	\$ (22,168)
Basic and diluted loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.31)
Basic and diluted loss from discontinued operations	—	(1.12)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.43)
Weighted average shares	15,840	15,510

On December 1, 2023, our Board approved a share repurchase program ("Share Repurchase Program") authorizing the repurchase of up to \$5.0 million of our outstanding common stock, effective from December 15, 2023 through December 15, 2024. The timing and amount of any share repurchases is at the discretion of management and may be made from time to time through transactions in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or by other means in accordance with applicable laws. The Share Repurchase Program does not obligate us to repurchase any shares of common stock and may be modified, increased, suspended or terminated at the discretion of our Board. During 2023, we repurchased 29,578 shares of our common stock for \$0.1 million, and at December 31, 2023, we had remaining authorization to purchase \$4.9 million under the Share Repurchase Program.

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**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)**

**11.9. OPERATING SEGMENTS**

During 2021, we operated and managed our business through two operating divisions ("Fabrication & Services" and "Shipyard") and one non-operating division ("Corporate"), which represented our reportable segments. In the first quarter 2022, we realigned our operating divisions due to the DSS Acquisition and related changes in our management structure and oversight of our various lines of business. As a result, we We currently operate and manage our business through three operating divisions ("Services", "Fabrication" and "Shipyard") and one non-operating division ("Corporate"), which represent our reportable segments. Accordingly, financial information (including the effects of eliminations) for our Fabrication & Services Division for 2021 has been recast to conform to the presentation of our reportable segments for 2022. Our three operating divisions and Corporate Division are discussed below:below.

*Services Division* – Our Services Division provides maintenance, repair, construction, scaffolding, coatings, welding enclosures and other specialty services on offshore platforms and inland structures and at industrial facilities; provides services required to connect production equipment and service modules and equipment on offshore platforms; provides project management and commissioning services; provides industrial staffing services; and performs municipal and drainage projects, including pump stations, levee reinforcement, bulkheads and other public works. Our services activities are managed from our various Facilities and include the DSS Business acquired in connection with the DSS Acquisition. See Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition. Facilities.

*Fabrication Division* –Our Fabrication Division fabricates modules, skids and piping systems for onshore refining, petrochemical, LNG and industrial facilities and offshore facilities; fabricates foundations, secondary steel components and support structures for alternative energy developments and coastal mooring facilities; fabricates offshore production platforms and associated structures, including jacket foundations, piles and topsides for fixed production and utility platforms, as well as hulls and topsides for floating production and utility platforms; and fabricates other complex steel structures and components. Our fabrication activities are performed at our Houma Facilities.

*Shipyard Division* –Our Shipyard Division previously fabricated newbuild marine vessels and provided marine repair and maintenance services. The activities were performed at our Shipyard Facility. However, on April 19, 2021, in the second quarter 2021, we completed the Shipyard Transaction, which included the Divested Shipyard Contracts and our Shipyard Facility. We determined that the assets, liabilities and operations associated with the Transaction. The Shipyard Transaction excluded the contracts and certain previously closed facilities, were discontinued operations in 2021. Accordingly, such operating results related obligations for 2021 have been classified as discontinued operations on our Statement of Operations. The assets, liabilities and operating results attributable to the Retained Shipyard Contracts and remaining assets and liabilities of our Shipyard Division operations Ferry Projects that were under construction as of the transaction date, and excluded from the Shipyard Transaction, contracts and are not associated with related obligations for the previously closed facilities, represent projects that were subject to our Shipyard Division and are classified as continuing operations MPSV Litigation, which was resolved on our Balance Sheet and Statement October 4, 2023. Construction of Operations. The Active Retained Shipyard Contracts are being completed the Ferry Projects was

performed at our Houma Facilities and we intend the wind down of our remaining Shipyard Division operations was substantially completed in the fourth quarter 2023. Final completion of the wind down will occur upon completion of the warranty periods for the Ferry Projects, the last of which is anticipated to wind down occur in the first quarter 2025. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the net operating liabilities on our Balance Sheet associated with our Shipyard Division operations (which exclude the MPSV projects that are subject to our MPSV Litigation) by the second quarter 2023 (previously the first quarter 2023, but delayed totaled \$1.4 million and subject to the potential schedule impacts discussed in Note 2), \$2.7 million, respectively. See Note 3.1 for further discussion of the Shipyard Transaction, and Note 2 for further discussion of our discontinued operations Ferry Projects and Note 9.7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation.

**Corporate Division and Allocations** – Our Corporate Division includes costs that do not directly relate to our operating divisions. Such costs include, but are not limited to, costs of maintaining our corporate office, executive management salaries and incentives, board of directors' fees, certain insurance costs and costs associated with overall corporate governance and reporting requirements for a publicly traded company. Shared resources and costs that benefit more than one operating division are allocated amongst the operating divisions based on each operating division's estimated share of the benefit received. Such costs include, but are not limited to, human resources, insurance, information technology, accounting, business development and certain division leadership.

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## GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

**Segment Results** – We generally evaluate the performance of, and allocate resources to, our divisions based upon gross profit or loss and operating income or loss. Segment assets are comprised of all assets attributable to each division. Intersegment revenues are priced at the estimated fair value of work performed. Summarized financial information for our segments as of and for the two-year period ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2022					Year Ended December 31, 2023				
	Servic es	Fabrica tion	Ship yard	Corpor ate	Total	Services	Fabrication	Shipyard	Corporate	Total
Revenue (eliminations)	87,0	48,29	7,67		142,					
	\$ 22	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ (672)	\$ 320					
Revenue (eliminations) <sup>(1)</sup>						\$ 93,548	\$ 89,046	\$ (30,417)	\$ (1,110)	\$ 151,067
Gross profit (loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	11,2		(3,05							
	27	(274)	8)	—	7,895	13,783	10,178	(35,862)	—	(11,901)
Operating income (loss) <sup>(2)</sup>	8,12		(7,55	(8,85	(3,41					
	4	4,874	4)	9)	5)	10,929	10,558	(39,374)	(7,996)	(25,883)
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,49									
	6	3,343	—	259	5,098	1,926	3,249	—	291	5,466
Capital expenditures	2,32									
	6	633	—	127	3,086	544	2,233	—	99	2,876
Total assets <sup>(3)</sup>	28,0	40,53	16,3	49,98	134,					
	16	1	30	9	866	32,191	42,368	1,553	52,316	128,428

  

	Year Ended December 31, 2021					Year Ended December 31, 2022				
	Servic es	Fabrica tion	Ship yard	Corpor ate	Total	Services	Fabrication	Shipyard	Corporate	Total
Revenue (eliminations)	40,5	41,33	12,8	(1,32	93,4					
	\$ 58	\$ 9	\$ 78	\$ 3)	\$ 52	\$ 87,022	\$ 48,299	\$ 7,671	\$ (672)	\$ 142,320
Gross profit (loss) <sup>(2)</sup>	5,69		(4,24							
	2	497	2)	(283)	1,664	11,227	(274)	(3,058)	—	7,895
Operating income (loss) <sup>(2)</sup>	3,49		(5,76	(7,97	(13,4					
	8	(3,237)	9)	6)	84)	8,124	4,874	(7,554)	(8,859)	(3,415)

Depreciation and amortization expense	641	3,360	—	319	4,320	1,496	3,343	—	259	5,098
Capital expenditures	1,09									
	2	49	—	—	1,141	2,326	633	—	127	3,086
Total assets <sup>(3)</sup>	21,7	37,31	16,2	59,99	135,					
	45	0	22	6	273	28,016	40,531	16,330	49,989	134,866

- (1) Revenue for 2023 includes a charge of \$32.5 million resulting from the resolution of our MPSV Litigation for our Shipyard Division. Gross profit (loss) and operating income (loss) for 2023 includes a charge of \$32.5 million resulting from the resolution of our MPSV Litigation and project charges of \$2.7 million for our Shipyard Division. Operating income (loss) for 2023 also includes gains of \$2.0 million from the net impact of insurance recoveries and costs associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida for our Fabrication Division, charges of \$0.5 million associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida for our Shipyard Division, and the partial under-recovery of overhead costs for our Fabrication Division. See Note 2 for further discussion of our project and Hurricane Ida impacts and Note 7 for further discussion of the resolution of our MPSV Litigation.
- (2) Gross profit (loss) and operating income (loss) for 2022 includes project charges of \$2.0 million for our Shipyard Division. Operating income (loss) for 2022 also includes gains of \$7.5 million from the net impact of insurance recoveries and costs associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida for our Fabrication Division, charges of \$0.2 million associated with damage previously caused by Hurricane Ida for our Shipyard Division, an impairment charge of \$0.5 million associated with the underlying right-of-use asset for our corporate office lease for our Corporate Division, and the partial under-recovery of overhead costs for our Fabrication Division. See Note 2 for further discussion of our project and Hurricane Ida impacts and Note 3 for further discussion of our corporate office lease asset impairment.
- (2) Gross profit (loss) and operating income (loss) for 2021 includes project improvements of \$3.3 million for our Fabrication Division, project charges of \$3.8 million for our Shipyard Division, and costs of \$0.3 million for our Corporate Division associated with operating division support that are reflected within our Services Division and Fabrication Division for 2022. Operating income (loss) for 2021 also includes charges of \$0.1 million, \$3.1 million and \$0.6 million associated with damage caused by Hurricane Ida for our Services Division, Fabrication Division and Shipyard Division, respectively, acquisition costs of \$0.5 million associated with the DSS Acquisition for our Services Division, and the partial under-recovery of overhead costs for our Fabrication Division. See Note 2 for further discussion of our project and Hurricane Ida impacts and Note 4 for further discussion of the DSS Acquisition.
- (3) Cash and short-term investments are reported within our Corporate Division.

## 10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In February 2024, we sold our Houma AHFS for \$8.5 million (net of transaction and other costs). See Note 3 for further discussion of our Houma AHFS.

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### GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC. EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NUMBER	
2.1	<a href="#">Asset Purchase Agreement by and among Bollinger Houma Shipyards L.L.C. and Bollinger Shipyards Lockport, L.L.C., as purchasers, and Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc., Gulf Island Shipyards, LLC and Gulf Island, L.L.C., as sellers, dated April 19, 2021, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 19, 2021.</a>
2.2	<a href="#">Asset Purchase Agreement by and among Gulf Island Services, L.L.C., as purchaser, and Dynamic Industries, Inc. and Innovative Manpower Solutions, LLC, as sellers, dated December 1, 2021, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 1, 2021.</a>
3.1	<a href="#">Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 22, 2020 (SEC File No. 001-34279).</a>
3.2	<a href="#">Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 10, 2020 November 6, 2023 (SEC File No. 001-34279).</a>
4.1	<a href="#">Specimen Common Stock Certificate, incorporated by reference to the Company's Form S-1/A filed with the SEC on March 19, 1997 (Registration No. 333-21863).</a>
4.2	<a href="#">Description of Common Stock of the Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Form 10-K for the year quarter ended December 31, 2020 June 30, 2023 filed with the SEC on March 30, 2021 August 8, 2023.</a>

10.1	<a href="#">Form of Indemnification Agreement by and between the Company and each of its directors and executive officers, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 4, 2016.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.2	<a href="#">The Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to the Company's Form S-1 filed with the SEC on February 14, 1997 (Registration Number 333-21863).</a> <sup>†^</sup>
10.3	<a href="#">The Company's 2002 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 filed with the SEC on July 27, 2006.</a> <sup>†^</sup>
10.4	<a href="#">The Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99 to the Company's Form S-8 filed with the SEC on August 9, 2011 (Registration No. 333-176187) (SEC File No. 001-34279).</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.5	<a href="#">The Company's Second Amended and Restated 2015 Stock Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 10.2 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 June 30, 2023 filed with the SEC on August 11, 2021 August 8, 2023.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.6 10.3	<a href="#">Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 filed with the SEC on August 11, 2021.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.7 10.4	<a href="#">Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 filed with the SEC on August 11, 2021.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.8 10.5	<a href="#">Form of Non-Management Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 filed with the SEC on August 9, 2022.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.9 10.6	<a href="#">Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 filed with the SEC on August 9, 2022.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.10 10.7	<a href="#">Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 filed with the SEC on August 8, 2023.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.8	<a href="#">The Company's Amended and Restated Annual Incentive Program, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 5, 2015.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.11 10.9	<a href="#">Change of Control Agreement dated May 13, 2021 between the Company and Westley S. Stockton, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 17, 2021.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.12 10.10	<a href="#">Change of Control Agreement dated May 13, 2021 between the Company and Richard W. Heo, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 17, 2021.</a> <sup>†</sup>
10.13	<a href="#">Credit Agreement dated June 9, 2017, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 12, 2017.</a>

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EXHIBIT NUMBER	
10.14	<a href="#">First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated December 29, 2017, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 filed with the SEC on March 9, 2018.</a>
10.15	<a href="#">Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated February 26, 2018, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 filed with the SEC on March 9, 2018.</a>
10.16	<a href="#">Third Amendment to Credit Agreement dated August 27, 2018, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 filed with the SEC on November 9, 2018.</a>
10.17	<a href="#">Consent and Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated May 1, 2019, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2019 (SEC File No. 001-34279).</a>

10.18	<a href="#">Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated February 28, 2020, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 filed with the SEC on March 5, 2020.</a>
10.19	<a href="#">Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated August 3, 2020, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020 filed with the SEC on August 5, 2020.</a>
10.20	<a href="#">Waiver and Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement dated March 26, 2021, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 filed with the SEC on March 30, 2021.</a>
10.21	<a href="#">Eighth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated October 12, 2021, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 filed with the SEC on November 10, 2021.</a>
10.22	<a href="#">Restrictive Covenant Regarding Restrictive Payments by and among Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc., Gulf Island, L.L.C., Gulf Island Shipyards, L.L.C., Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and Zurich American Insurance Company, dated April 19, 2021, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 19, 2021.</a>
10.23 10.11	<a href="#">Multiple Indebtedness Mortgage by and among Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and Zurich American Insurance Company, as mortgagees, and Gulf Island, L.L.C. and Gulf Island Services, L.L.C. f/k/a Dolphin Services, L.L.C., as mortgagors, dated April 19, 2021, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 19, 2021.</a>
10.12	<a href="#">Amendment to Multiple Indebtedness Mortgage by and among Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and Zurich American Insurance Company, as mortgagees, and Gulf Island, L.L.C. and Gulf Island Services, L.L.C. f/k/a Dolphin Services, L.L.C., as mortgagors, dated November 6, 2023, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 filed with the SEC on November 7, 2023.</a>
10.13	<a href="#">Secured Promissory Note by and among the Company and all of its subsidiaries, as payors, and Zurich American Insurance Company and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, as payees, dated November 6, 2023, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 filed with the SEC on November 7, 2023.</a>
21	Subsidiaries of the Company - The Company's significant subsidiaries, Gulf Island Works, L.L.C., Gulf Island, L.L.C., Gulf Island Shipyards, L.L.C. (with trade name Gulf Island Marine Fabricators), Gulf Island Services, L.L.C. (with trade names Gulf Island Steel Sales, Dolphin Services and Dolphin Steel Sales) (each organized under Louisiana law) and Gulf Island Marine Fabricators, L.P. (a Texas limited partnership) are wholly owned and are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.
22	Subsidiary guarantors and issuers of guaranteed securities – From time to time, the Company may issue debt securities under a registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC that are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Gulf Island, L.L.C., Gulf Island Shipyards, LLC and Gulf Island Services, L.L.C., each a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
23.1	<a href="#">Consent of Ernst &amp; Young LLP.*</a>
31.1	<a href="#">CEO Certifications pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.*</a>
31.2	<a href="#">CFO Certifications pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.*</a>
32	<a href="#">Section 906 Certifications furnished pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.*</a>
97.1	<a href="#">Company's Executive Compensation Clawback Policy.*</a>
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 <b>With Embedded Linkbase Document.</b>
101.CAL	<b>Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.</b>

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EXHIBIT NUMBER	
101.DEF	<b>Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.</b>
101.LAB	<b>Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.</b>
101.PRE	<b>Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document. Documents.</b>
104	The cover page for the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended <b>December 31, 2022</b> <b>December 31, 2023</b> , has been formatted in Inline XBRL and is contained in Exhibit 101.

† Management Contract or Compensatory Plan.

\* Filed herewith.

^ SEC File Number 000-22303.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on March 28, 2023 March 7, 2024.

GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.  
(Registrant)

By: /S/ RICHARD W. HEO  
Richard W. Heo  
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 28, 2023 March 7, 2024.

Signature	Title
/S/ RICHARD W. HEO Richard W. Heo	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal) (Principal Executive Officer)
/S/ WESTLEY S. STOCKTON Westley S. Stockton	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
/S/ ROBERT M. AVERICK Robert M. Averick	Director
/S/ MURRAY W. BURNS Murray W. Burns	Director
/S/ WILLIAM E. CHILES William E. Chiles	Chairman of the Board
/S/ MICHAEL J. KEEFFE Michael J. Keffe	Director
/S/ CHERYL D. RICHARD Cheryl D. Richard	Director
/S/ JAY R. TROGER Jay R. Troger	Director

## Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

1. Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-46155) pertaining to the Long-Term Incentive Plan of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.,
2. Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-88466) pertaining to the 2002 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.,
3. Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-176187) pertaining to the 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.,
4. Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-204158) pertaining to the 2015 Stock Incentive Plan of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.,
5. Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-242337) pertaining to the Amended and Restated 2015 Stock Incentive Plan of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc., and
6. Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-273969) pertaining to the Second Amended and Restated 2015 Stock Incentive Plan of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc., and
7. Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-249560) 333-273950 of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.

of our report dated March 28, 2023 March 7, 2024, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Houston, Texas

March 28, 2023 7, 2024

## Certifications

I, Richard W. Heo, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer 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 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 and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Richard W. Heo

Richard W. Heo

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: **March 28, 2023** March 7, 2024

## Exhibit 31.2

### Certifications

I, Westley S. Stockton, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer 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 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 and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Westley S. Stockton

Westley S. Stockton

Date: March 28, 2023 March 7, 2024

Exhibit 32

**Certification Furnished Pursuant to  
18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to  
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. (the "Company") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, who are the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, that, to the best of their knowledge:

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

By: /s/ Richard W. Heo

Richard W. Heo

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Westley S. Stockton

Westley S. Stockton

Executive Vice President,

Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Secretary

(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: March 28, 2023 March 7, 2024

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. and will be retained by Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 97.1

**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**

**Incentive-Based Compensation Recovery Policy**

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. (the "Company") has determined that it is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to adopt this Incentive-Based Compensation Recovery Policy (this "Policy"), which provides for the recovery of certain incentive compensation in the event of an Accounting Restatement (as defined below). This Policy is designed to comply with, and shall be interpreted to be consistent with, Section 10D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), Rule 10D-1 promulgated under the Exchange Act ("Rule 10D-1") and Listing Rule 5608 (the "Listing Standards") of The Nasdaq Stock Market ("NASDAQ"). As required by SEC Rule 10D-1, the Listing Standards require the Company to adopt a compensation recovery policy as set forth in the rule, comply with the policy and provide related disclosures required by the Listing Standards and in applicable filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in order for the Company's common stock to remain listed on NASDAQ. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the meanings set forth in Section 2 hereof.

**1. Administration**

Except as specifically set forth herein, this Policy shall be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board (the “Committee”). The Committee is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate or advisable to administer, and cause the Company to comply with, this Policy, without further action by the Board. Any determinations made by the Committee shall be final and binding on all affected persons, including the Company and the Covered Executives, and need not be uniform with respect to each person covered by the Policy. The Committee is authorized to consult with the full Board, the Audit Committee of the Board, or any other committee of the Board if and to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate to administer, and cause the Company to comply with, this Policy.

## 2. Definitions

As used in this Policy, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) **“Accounting Restatement”** means an accounting restatement of the Company’s financial statements due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements (i) that is material to the previously-issued financial statements (commonly referred to as a “Big R” restatement), or (ii) that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (commonly referred to as a “little r” restatement).
- (b) **“Clawback Period”** means, with respect to any Accounting Restatement, the three completed fiscal years of the Company immediately preceding the Restatement Date and any transition period (that results from a change in the Company’s fiscal year) of less than nine months within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years.
- (c) **“Code”** means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Any reference to a section of the Code or regulation thereunder includes such section or regulation, any valid regulation or other official guidance promulgated under such section, and any comparable provision of any

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future legislation or regulation amending, supplementing, or superseding such section or regulation.

- (d) **“Committee”** has the meaning set forth in Section 1 hereof.
- (e) **“Covered Executives”** means the Company’s current and former executive officers, as determined by the Board in accordance with the definition of executive officer set forth in Rule 10D-1 and the Listing Standards.
- (f) **“Effective Date”** means October 2, 2023.
- (g) **“Erroneously Awarded Compensation”** has the meaning set forth in Section 4 of this Policy.
- (h) **“Financial Reporting Measures”** means measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company’s financial statements, and all other measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and total stockholder return (and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from stock price or total stockholder return) shall, for purposes of this Policy, be considered Financial Reporting Measures. For the avoidance of doubt, a Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented within the Company’s financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC.
- (i) **“Incentive-Based Compensation”** means any compensation that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure.
- (j) **“Restatement Date”** means the earlier to occur of (i) the date the Board, a committee of the Board or the officer or officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, or (ii) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare an Accounting Restatement, in each case regardless of if or when the restated financial statements are publicly disseminated or filed with the SEC.

## 3. Covered Executives; Incentive-Based Compensation

This Policy applies to all Incentive-Based Compensation received by a person: (a) on or after the Effective Date (even if approved, awarded, granted or paid prior to the Effective Date); (b) after beginning service as a Covered Executive; (c) who served as a Covered Executive at any time during the performance period for such Incentive-Based Compensation; (d) while the Company had a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange or a national securities association; and (e) during the Clawback Period.

For purposes of this Policy, Incentive-Based Compensation is deemed “received” in the Company’s fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive-Based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of such Incentive-Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period. For the avoidance of doubt, Incentive-Based Compensation that is subject to both a Financial Reporting Measure vesting condition and a service-based vesting condition shall be considered received when the relevant Financial Reporting Measure is achieved, even if the Incentive-Based Compensation continues to be subject to the service-based vesting condition.

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#### 4. Required Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation in the Event of an Accounting Restatement

In the event of an Accounting Restatement, the Company must recover, reasonably promptly, Erroneously Awarded Compensation, in amounts determined pursuant to this Policy and in accordance with Rule 10D-1 and the Listing Standards, as follows:

- (a) For purposes of this Policy, “**Erroneously Awarded Compensation**” means, in the event of an Accounting Restatement, the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation received that exceeds the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that otherwise would have been received had it been determined based on the restated amounts in such Accounting Restatement, computed without regard to any taxes paid by the relevant Covered Executive.
  - (i) With respect to Incentive-Based Compensation based on stock price or total stockholder return, where the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in an Accounting Restatement:
    - A. the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation will instead be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on the stock price or total stockholder return upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was received; and
    - B. the Company must maintain documentation of the determination of that reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to NASD.
  - (ii) With respect to any compensation plans or programs that take into account Incentive-Based Compensation, the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation subject to recovery hereunder includes, but is not limited to, the amount contributed to any notional account based on Erroneously Awarded Compensation and any earnings accrued to date on that notional amount.
- (b) After an Accounting Restatement, the Committee shall promptly determine the amount of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation received by each Covered Executive and shall promptly provide written notice to each Covered Executive by email, certified mail or overnight mail of the amount of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation and a demand for repayment or return of such compensation.
- (c) The Committee shall have discretion to determine the appropriate means of recovering Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on the particular facts and circumstances. Notwithstanding the foregoing, except as set forth in Section 5 below, in no event may the Company accept an amount that is less than the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation in satisfaction of a Covered Executive's obligations hereunder.
- (d) To the extent that the Covered Executive has already reimbursed the Company for any Erroneously Awarded Compensation, the Committee may credit the reimbursed amount against the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation that is subject to recovery under this Policy.
- (e) To the extent that a Covered Executive fails to repay all Erroneously Awarded Compensation to the Company when due, the Company shall take such reasonable and appropriate actions to recover such Erroneously Awarded Compensation from the applicable Covered Executive. The

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applicable Covered Executive shall be required to reimburse the Company for any and all expenses reasonably incurred (including legal fees) by the Company in recovering such Erroneously Awarded Compensation in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence. Such recovery and reimbursement may include offsetting such Erroneously Awarded Compensation and expenses against any amounts due from the Company or its subsidiaries to the Covered Executive.

- (f) Recovery under this Policy with respect to a Covered Executive shall not require any finding that such Covered Executive engaged in misconduct or is responsible for any error that caused or contributed to the Accounting Restatement.
- (g) Any action by the Company to recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation under this Policy from a Covered Executive shall not, whether alone or in combination with any other action, event or condition, be deemed (i) “good reason” for resignation or to serve as a basis for a claim of constructive termination under any benefits or compensation arrangement applicable to such Covered Executive, or (ii) to constitute a breach of a contract or other arrangement with which such Covered Executive is party.

#### 5. Method of Recovery

The Committee shall determine, in its sole discretion, the timing and method for promptly recovering Erroneously Awarded Compensation hereunder, which may include without limitation (a) seeking reimbursement of all or part of any cash or equity-based award, (b) cancelling prior cash or equity-based awards, whether vested or unvested or paid or unpaid, (c) cancelling or offsetting against base salary and/or any planned future cash or equity-based awards, (d) forfeiture of deferred compensation, subject to compliance with Section 409A of the Code, and (e) any other method that does not contravene any applicable law, including without limitation Section 409A of the Code.

The Company is authorized and directed pursuant to this Policy to recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation in compliance with this Policy unless the Committee or, in the absence of the Committee, a majority of the independent directors serving on the Board, has determined in good faith that recovery would be impracticable solely for one or more of the following limited reasons, and subject to the following procedural and disclosure requirements:

- The direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing the Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered. Before concluding that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on the expense of enforcement, the Committee must make a reason-

- attempt to recover such Erroneously Awarded Compensation, document such reasonable attempt(s) to recover and provide that documentation to NASDAQ;
- Recovery would violate home country law where that law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022. Before concluding that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on violation of home country law, the Committee must satisfy the applicable opinion and disclosure requirements of Rule 10D-1 and the Listing Standards; or
- Recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of Section 401(a)(13) or Section 411(a) of the Code.

## 6. No Indemnification of Covered Executives Against Loss of Erroneously Awarded Compensation

Notwithstanding the terms of any indemnification or insurance policy, any contractual arrangement with any Covered Executive or any provision of the Company's or any of its subsidiaries' governing or organizational documents (such as articles of incorporation, certificates of incorporation, by-laws or similar document) that provides or may be interpreted to provide to the contrary, the Company shall not indemnify any Covered Executives against the loss of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation, including any payment or reimbursement for the cost of third-party insurance purchased by any Covered Executive to fund potential clawback obligations under this Policy.

## 7. Committee Indemnification

Any members of the Committee, and any other members of the Board who assist in the administration of this Policy, shall not be personally liable for any action, determination or interpretation made with respect to this Policy and shall be fully indemnified by the Company to the fullest extent permitted under any articles of incorporation, certificate of incorporation, bylaw, similar organizational document, contract, policy or law applicable to the Company with respect to any such action, determination or interpretation.

## 8. Effective Date

This Policy shall be effective as of the Effective Date. Subject to applicable law, the Committee may affect recovery under this Policy from any amount of compensation approved, awarded, granted, payable or paid to the Covered Executive prior to, on or after the Effective Date.

## 9. Other Recovery Rights; Company Claims

The Board intends that this Policy shall be applied to the fullest extent of the law. Any right of recovery by the Company under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recovery that may be available to the Company under applicable law, including Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, government regulation, or stock exchange listing requirement or pursuant to the terms of any similar policy in any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or other agreement, policy or plan of the Company and any other legal or equitable remedies available to the Company, including those set forth in any corporate governance guidelines that may be adopted or amended by the Board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless otherwise required by applicable law, any amounts recovered under any other such recovery, recoupment or clawback rights that would be recoverable under this Policy shall count toward any required recovery under this Policy and vice versa.

Nothing contained in this Policy, and no recoupment or recovery as contemplated by this Policy, shall limit any claims, damages or other legal or equitable remedies the Company or any of its affiliates may have against a Covered Executive arising out of or resulting from any actions or omissions by the Covered Executive.

## 10. Amendment

The Board may amend, modify, supplement, rescind or replace all or any portion of this Policy at any time and from time to time in its discretion, and shall amend this Policy as it deems necessary to comply with applicable law or any rules or standards adopted by NASDAQ or other national securities exchange on which the Company's securities are listed.

## 11. Acknowledgement of Binding Effect

As a condition to continued employment, each Covered Executive shall sign and deliver to the Company, within 60 calendar days following the later of (i) the Effective Date of this Policy or (ii) the date the individual becomes a Covered Executive, the Acknowledgement Form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, pursuant to which the Covered Executive agrees to be bound by, and to comply with, the terms and conditions of this Policy. This Policy is binding upon all Covered Executives, even if such Covered Executive fails to execute or deliver the attached Acknowledgment Form to the Company.

**12. Severability**

The provisions in this Policy are intended to be applied to the fullest extent of the law. To the extent that any provision of this Policy is found to be unenforceable or invalid under any applicable law, such provision shall be applied to the maximum extent permitted, and shall automatically be deemed amended in a manner consistent with its objectives to the extent necessary to conform to any limitations required under applicable law.

**13. Successors**

This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Executives and their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives.

**14. Governing Law; Jurisdiction and Forum; Waiver of Jury Trial**

- (a) This Policy shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, Section 10 of the Exchange Act, Rule 10D-1 and the Listing Standards to the extent applicable, the laws of the State of Louisiana.
- (b) The Company and each Covered Executive: (i) submits to the personal jurisdiction of the federal district court with jurisdiction over the location of the Company's headquarters and, if that court lacks jurisdiction, the state court with jurisdiction over the location of the Company's headquarters, and the appellate courts, in the event any dispute arises out of this Policy; (ii) agrees that it, he or she will not attempt to deny or defeat such personal jurisdiction or other request for leave from any such court; and (iii) agrees that it, he or she will not bring any proceeding relating to this Policy in any court other than the court designated in the preceding clause (i).
- (c) The Company and each Covered Executive: (i) waives trial by jury in any action, proceeding, or counterclaim arising out of or in any way connected with this Policy or the administration thereof, and (ii) agrees to refrain from seeking a jury trial in any lawsuit, proceeding, counterclaim or any other litigation proceeding based upon, or arising out of, this Policy.

**15. Required Policy-Related Filings and Disclosures**

A copy of this Policy and any amendments thereto will be filed as an exhibit to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC. In addition, the Company shall file all disclosures with respect to this Policy in accordance with the requirements of the federal securities laws, including disclosures required by the SEC.

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**EXHIBIT A**  
**GULF ISLAND FABRICATION, INC.**  
**INCENTIVE-BASED COMPENSATION RECOVERY POLICY**  
**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM**

By signing below, the undersigned acknowledges and confirms that the undersigned has received and reviewed a copy of the Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc. Incentive-Based Compensation Recovery Policy (as it may be amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "**Policy**"). Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined in this Acknowledgement Form (this "**Acknowledgement Form**") shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Policy.

By signing this Acknowledgement Form, the undersigned further acknowledges and agrees that:

- the undersigned is and will continue to be subject to the Policy;
- the Policy will apply both during and after the undersigned's employment with the Company;
- in the event of any inconsistency between the Policy and the terms of any employment agreement to which the undersigned is a party, or the terms of any compensation plan, program or agreement under which any compensation has been granted, awarded, earned or paid, or any right to indemnification available under state law, any agreement or policy or the Company's governing or organizational documents, the terms of the Policy shall govern and all such agreements, plans, programs, policies or rights shall be deemed amended to include the terms of this Policy;
- the undersigned will abide by the terms of the Policy, including, without limitation, by returning any Erroneously Awarded Compensation to the Company to the extent required by, and in a manner permitted by, the Policy; and
- the Policy shall be binding and enforceable against the undersigned and the undersigned's beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators and other legal representatives.

**Covered Executive**

Signature

Printed Name

Date

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