

**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 January 31, 2026

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 001-36401

SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

1475 West 9000 South Suite A
West Jordan, Utah
(Address of principal executive offices)

39-1975614
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

84088
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (801) 566-6681

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, par value \$0.01 per share	SPWH	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (Nasdaq Global Select Market)

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 Section 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, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

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 Act). YES NO

As of August 2, 2025, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, 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 the registrant's common stock on The Nasdaq

Global Select Market on such date, was approximately \$122.0 million. Shares held by each executive officer and director and by each other person or entity deemed to be an affiliate have been excluded in such calculation. The determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2026 was 38,804,440.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the registrant's 2025 fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, where indicated.

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References throughout this document to “Sportsman’s Warehouse,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Sportsman’s Warehouse Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries, and references to “Holdings” refer to Sportsman’s Warehouse Holdings, Inc. excluding its subsidiaries. References to (i) “fiscal year 2025” refer to our fiscal year ended January 31, 2026; (ii) “fiscal year 2024” refer to our fiscal year ended February 1, 2025; and (iii) “fiscal year 2023” refer to our fiscal year ended February 3, 2024.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “10-K”) contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements as that term is defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements concern our business, operations and financial performance and condition as well as our plans, objectives and expectations for our business operations and financial performance and condition, which are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this 10-K are forward-looking statements. These statements may include words such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “can have,” “could,” “due,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “likely,” “may,” “objective,” “plan,” “positioned,” “potential,” “predict,” “should,” “target,” “will,” “would” and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events or trends. For example, all statements we make relating to our plans and objectives for future operations, growth or initiatives and strategies are forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our business and the industry in which we operate and our management’s beliefs and assumptions. We derive many of our forward-looking statements from our own operating budgets and forecasts, which are based upon many detailed assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, we caution that predicting the impact of known factors is very difficult, and we cannot anticipate all factors that could affect our actual results.

All of our forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from our expectations. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to:

- *current and future government regulations, in particular regulations relating to the sale of firearms and ammunition, which may negatively impact the demand for our products and our ability to conduct our business;*
- *our retail-based business model, which is impacted by general economic and market conditions such as elevated interest rates, inflationary pressures and economic, market and financial uncertainties that may cause a decline in consumer spending;*
- *our concentration of stores in the Western United States, which makes us susceptible to adverse conditions in this region;*
- *the highly fragmented and competitive industry in which we operate and the potential for increased competition;*
- *changes in consumer demands, including regional preferences, which we may not be able to identify and respond to in a timely manner;*
- *our entrance into new markets or operations in existing markets, including our long-term strategy to open new stores in future periods, which may not be successful;*
- *the costs to close underperforming stores, if we decide to do so, which costs may be significant;*
- *stringent and evolving U.S. obligations related to data privacy and security; and*
- *the impact of general macroeconomic conditions, such as labor shortages, inflation, elevated interest rates, the impacts of tariffs and trade disputes, economic slowdowns, and recessions or market corrections.*

The above is not a complete list of factors or events that could cause actual results to differ from our expectations, and we cannot predict all of them. All written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements disclosed under “Part I, Item 1A., Risk Factors,” “Part II, Item 7, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and elsewhere in this 10-K, as such disclosures may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), including subsequent Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and public communications. You should evaluate all forward-looking statements made in this 10-K and otherwise in the context of these risks and uncertainties.

Potential investors and other readers are urged to consider these factors carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements we make. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this 10-K and are not guarantees of future performance or developments and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in many cases beyond our control. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements publicly, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Below is a summary of certain material factors that could harm our business, operating results and/or financial condition, impair our future prospects, and/or cause the price of our common stock to decline. Please refer to the additional discussion of the risks summarized below in “Part I, Item 1A., Risk Factors,” in this 10-K, which should be carefully considered, together with other information in this 10-K and in our other filings with the SEC, before making an investment decision regarding our common stock.

Risks Related to the Firearms Business

- Current and future government regulations, particularly regulations relating to the sale of firearms and ammunition, may negatively impact the demand for our products and our ability to conduct our business.
- We have incurred, and may incur in the future, costs from litigation involving products that we sell, particularly firearms and ammunition, which could adversely affect our net sales and profitability.
- Our net sales and profitability could be impacted if the strength of our brand is not maintained, and our sales of firearm-related products could present reputational risks and negative publicity.

Risks Related to Our Retail Operations

- Our retail-based business model is impacted by general economic and market conditions, such as elevated interest rates, inflationary pressures and economic, market and financial uncertainties that may cause a decline in consumer spending, that may adversely affect our business, operations, liquidity, financial results and stock price.
- Competition in the outdoor activities and sporting goods market could reduce our net sales and profitability.
- If we fail to anticipate changes in consumer demands, including regional preferences, in a timely manner, our operating results could suffer.
- Our same store sales may fluctuate and may not be a meaningful indicator of future performance.
- We have experienced in the past, and may experience in the future, supply chain disruptions and delays of the supply of products from our vendors, which may have an adverse impact on our net sales and profitability.
- We and the third parties with whom we work are subject to stringent and evolving U.S. obligations related to data privacy and security, and our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations (or such failure by the third parties with whom we work) could lead to adverse business consequences.

Risks Related to Our Business Strategy

- Our long-term strategy includes opening new stores. If we open new stores, in particular in new, unfamiliar markets to us, increased risks related to operating new stores may prevent us from being profitable in those markets.
- If we decide to close underperforming stores, the costs to do so may be significant and may negatively impact our cash flows and our results of operations.
- If we are unable to successfully develop and maintain our omni-channel strategy, we may not be able to compete effectively and our sales and profitability may be adversely affected.
- If our information technology systems, or those of third parties with whom we work, or our data are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences.

- Our future growth may strain our business infrastructure, which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.
- We may pursue strategic acquisitions or investments, and the failure of an acquisition or investment to produce the anticipated results or the inability to fully integrate the acquired companies could have an adverse impact on our business.

Risks Related to Liquidity and Capital Resources

- Our ability to operate and expand our business and to respond to changing business and economic conditions will depend on the availability of adequate capital.
- Our revolving credit facility and our term loan facility contain restrictive covenants that may impair our ability to access sufficient capital and operate our business.
- An increase in market interest rates could increase our interest costs on existing and future debt and could adversely affect our stock price.

There are additional risks related to the ownership of our securities and our public company operations discussed in more detail in “Part I, Item 1A., Risk Factors,” in this 10-K, including, but not limited to, risks concerning our anti-takeover provisions and the volatility of our stock price.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Sportsman’s Warehouse is an outdoor sporting goods retailer focused on meeting the everyday needs of the seasoned outdoor veteran, the first-time participant and everyone in between. Our mission is to provide outstanding gear and exceptional service to inspire outdoor memories. We strive to accomplish this goal by tailoring our deeply curated merchandise assortment to meet the seasonal needs of our local markets, offering everyday value pricing and providing friendly support from our knowledgeable and highly trained employees, who we refer to as "outfitters". We also offer an e-commerce experience, extensive in-store events and educational programming. These core strategies help position Sportsman’s Warehouse as the “local outdoor experts” and the preferred place to not only shop, but to also share outdoor-based experiences in the communities we support and serve. We are working to grow our loyal customer base in existing markets, increase our omni-channel presence in both new and existing markets to capture new customers, and build our brand awareness as the local destination for hunting and fishing, which we believe will drive our growth and profitability.

Sportsman’s Warehouse was founded in 1986 as a single retail store in Midvale, Utah and has grown to 147 stores across 32 states. Today, we have the largest outdoor specialty store base in the Western United States and Alaska. Our stores range from 7,500 to 75,000 gross square feet, with an average size of approximately 37,000 gross square feet. Our store layout is adaptable to both standalone locations and strip centers. We believe it is less capital-intensive for us to open new stores compared to our principal competitors because our value engineered store layout requires lower initial cash investments to build out and our stores generally require less square footage than the stores of our large retail competitors. We also have a large assortment and offering of firearms available online for in-store purchase and buy-online-pickup-in-store. Together, these features and capabilities enable us to effectively serve markets of multiple sizes, from Metropolitan Statistical Areas (“MSAs”) with populations of less than 35,000 to major metropolitan areas with populations in excess of 1,000,000, while generating consistent four-wall adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“Adjusted EBITDA”), margins and returns on invested capital across a range of store sales volumes. For a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income, the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP, see “Part II, Item 7, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Non-GAAP Financial Measures.”

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe the following competitive strengths allow us to capitalize on the growth opportunity within the outdoor activities and sporting goods market:

Differentiated Shopping Experience for the Seasoned Outdoor Veteran, the First-Time Participant and Everyone in Between. We place great emphasis on providing an inviting and engaging store experience for customers of all experience levels. For the seasoned outdoor veteran, we offer a one-stop, convenient store layout that promotes “easy-in, easy-out” access to replenish supplies, learn about local conditions and test products. We also serve first-time participants and casual users who are interested in enjoying the outdoors but enter our store without a clear sense for the equipment needed for their chosen activity. Our highly trained outfitters, who often are local outdoor enthusiasts and users of the products we sell, engage and interact with our customers in order to educate them and equip them with the right gear. Our outfitters draw upon formal vendor sales training as well as first-hand experiences from using our products in local conditions. This selling approach allows us to offer a broad range of products and to deliver a shopping experience centered on the customer’s needs, which we believe results in increased customer loyalty, repeat visits and frequent referrals to other potential customers.

A customer’s shopping experience in our stores is further enhanced by a variety of helpful in-store and online offerings and features, including the use of technology to provide fishing reports and social media sharing with local market information for customers, access to hunting and fishing licenses, indoor test ranges for archery equipment and displays of customer-owned taxidermy. In addition, we actively engage our customers through in-store features (such as sharing local fishing reports), various contests (such as free-to-enter fishing and hunting contests), and

customer-owned taxidermy displays on the walls. We also host in-store programs (such as ladies' night and local events) and a wide range of educational seminars (such as fly fishing, fly tying, and choosing the right optic). These programs are all designed to help our customers connect with the outdoors and build the skills necessary to maximize enjoyment of their chosen activities. As a result, we believe our stores often serve as gathering spots where local enthusiasts can share stories, product knowledge and advice on outdoor recreation activities, which drives traffic and fosters a sense of community and customer loyalty.

Our in-store experience is further complimented by our e-commerce experience available on our website, sportsmans.com. We also offer the ability for our customers to buy our product on-line and pick up their order in any of our stores.

Comprehensive Locally Relevant Merchandise Serving the Needs of Outdoor Enthusiasts at a Compelling Value.

We offer our customers an extensive and carefully selected assortment of branded, high-quality outdoor products at competitive prices. We accomplish this primarily in three ways:

- ***Locally Relevant Merchandise:*** As an omni-channel retailer, we carry over 22,000 stock-keeping units ("SKUs") on average in a single store, out of Sportsman's Warehouse's total current offering of almost 170,000 SKUs. Of the total SKU count, approximately 65,000 are offered to customers through our dropship program, allowing us to offer our customers an expanded assortment of merchandise. Each store's merchandise is tailored to meet local needs of the consumer, which takes into account seasonal and weather requirements, regional game and fishing species and key demographic factors, so that our customers have access to the appropriate product at the right time for their geography.
- ***Breadth and Mix of Product Assortment:*** Our merchandise strategy is designed to serve a variety of purchasing occasions and user experience levels, from big-ticket items to consumables, and from first-time participants to seasoned outdoor veterans. We pride ourselves on carrying an extensive selection of branded good, better and best products at everyday value prices. Approximately 44% of our unit sales and 21% of our dollar sales during fiscal year 2025 were consumables, such as ammunition, bait, cleaning supplies, food, certain lures, propane and reloading supplies. We believe our specially curated assortment of hunting, fishing, shooting sports, and personal protection brands and products appeal to a broad range of customers and drives repeat traffic as well as increased average ticket value. This provides a full solution approach to consumers who love to participate in these outdoor pursuits.
- ***Strong Vendor Relationships:*** Due to our house of brands approach, we believe our vendors find our brand-centric, high-service store concept to be unique among national specialty outdoor retailers. Our strategically located stores, consistent presentation of merchandise and expertly trained outfitters, present a compelling opportunity for our vendors to offer their brands to local markets. As a result, we believe we are able to negotiate favorable terms with our vendors that are similar to those offered to our principal competitors that are larger in size. We share the benefits of these strategic vendor relationships with our customers through everyday value prices, enhanced access to certain products that are limited in production and special make-up products sold exclusively at Sportsman's Warehouse.

Flexible and Adaptable Real Estate Strategy. We believe that our store model is a competitive advantage that enables us to better address the needs of markets of varying sizes and geographies. Our stores vary in size from approximately 7,500 to 75,000 gross square feet. We have had success with leasing existing sites, constructing new build-to-suit sites and purchasing existing stores and converting them to the Sportsman's Warehouse brand. Our flexible store model permits us to serve both large metropolitan areas, like Phoenix, Arizona, and smaller MSAs, like Soldotna, Alaska, while generating consistent four-wall Adjusted EBITDA margins and returns on invested capital across a range of store sales volumes. In small- to medium-sized markets, we are often able to establish ourselves as a standalone destination for our customers; in larger markets, we have successfully leveraged existing infrastructure to open stores in shopping plazas near complementary retailers, drawing upon existing foot traffic. We believe our low-cost, flexible model allows us to access both large and small markets more economically than many of our peers.

We maintain a disciplined approach to new store development and perform comprehensive market research before selecting a new site, including partnering with specialized, third-party local real estate firms. We select sites using technology to create models and evaluate thousands of data points, including criteria such as local demographics,

traffic patterns, density of hunting and fishing license holders in the area, abundance of hunting and fishing game and outdoor recreation activities, store visibility and accessibility, purchase data from our existing customer database and availability of attractive lease terms. We have established productive relationships with well-regarded commercial real estate firms and believe that we are a sought-after tenant, given the strength of the Sportsman's Warehouse brand, the high volume of customers that visit our stores and our strong financial performance since becoming a public company.

Low Cost Operating Structure with Attractive and Replicable Store Economics. We strive to maintain a lower operating cost structure than many of our key competitors, which allows us to serve small- to medium-sized markets as well as larger MSAs. We achieve this through discipline and financial rigor around store-level expenses, real estate costs and corporate overhead. In addition, we utilize efficient, localized marketing campaigns and our “no frills” warehouse store layout helps us maintain comparatively low operating costs and provides us with the opportunity to achieve four-wall Adjusted EBITDA margins of 10% or more for stores in most new markets after the first 24 month period after opening the new store. Our average net capital investment to open a new store is approximately \$5.0 million, net of tenant allowances, including about \$2.5 million in initial inventory. We do not currently plan to open any new stores in fiscal year 2026 and we continue to evaluate our short-term strategy related to opening new stores. As of the end of fiscal year 2025, the majority of our stores that had been open for more than twelve months were profitable and those stores had an average four-wall Adjusted EBITDA margin of over 10%. We believe this low-cost, capital-efficient approach also allows us to successfully serve markets that are not well-suited for the more capital-intensive store models of our key competitors. Approximately 62% of our markets currently lack another nationally recognized outdoor specialty retailer, which we believe is a result of these dynamics.

New Store Growth Opportunity within Existing and New Markets. As of January 31, 2026, we operated 147 stores across 32 states, primarily in the Western United States and Alaska. We believe our leadership position in the Western United States and our expansion in other geographical regions of the United States, combined with our existing scalable infrastructure, provides a strong foundation for further expansion within our core markets as well as expanding into new geographies.

Passionate and Experienced Management Team with Proven Track Record. We are focused on delivering an unsurpassed shopping experience to anyone who enjoys the excitement of the outdoors. This passion and commitment is shared by team members throughout our entire organization, from senior management to the outfitters in our stores. Our senior management team has an average of over 30 years of retail experience, with extensive capabilities across a broad range of disciplines, including merchandising, marketing and e-commerce, finance, compliance, store operations, supply chain management and information technology.

Our Growth Strategy

We are pursuing a number of strategies designed to continue our growth and strong financial performance, including the following:

Leveraging Our Omni-Channel Presence and Increasing Our Same Store Sales Growth. We are committed to leveraging our omni-channel retail presence and increasing same store sales through a number of ongoing and new initiatives, including (i) improving the customer experience on our website through continuous category optimization and personalization and product recommendations for online shopping, (ii) growing our consumer databases and leveraging them to drive revenue and the long term value of our customers, (iii) building depth and focus in our product assortment in stores, including locally curated brands and leveraging our e-commerce platform to increase the SKU count online (with the assistance of our vendor partners through drop ship and our Federal Firearms License (“FFL”) dealer partners), (iv) enhancing our brand awareness to be the local destination for hunting and fishing by leveraging our marketing platforms, creating unique online content using our outfitters and local influencers and providing exclusive online informational and education content, including news, buyer's guide and how to's, accessory finders, and wild game recipes, and (v) establishing Sportsman's Warehouse as the go-to authority in personal protection. Each of these ongoing and new initiatives is designed to foster additional shopping convenience, add deeper merchandise selection and provide more engaging product information to the customer. We believe these initiatives will continue to drive omni-channel traffic, improved conversion and increased average ticket value.

Continuing to Enhance Our Operating Margins. We believe our store base and omnichannel platform allows us to take advantage of economies of scale in product sourcing and leverage our existing infrastructure, supply chain, corporate overhead and other fixed costs. Furthermore, we expect to increase our gross profit margin by improving vendor terms with key suppliers, rationalizing the number of suppliers and product SKUs, increasing sales of used firearms, selling more firearm service plans, growing our fishing department at a faster rate than the total business, and focusing on improved in-stocks for key items that customers expect to find daily.

Growing the Sportsman's Warehouse Brands. We are committed to supporting our stores, product offerings and brand through a variety of marketing programs, private label offerings and corporate partnerships. Our marketing and promotional strategy includes coordinated digital and social media platforms, print, as well as our internal data base of loyalty customers. In-store, we offer a wide range of outdoor-themed activities and seminars, from turkey frying to firearm operation and safety. In addition, we sponsor community outreach and charity programs to more broadly connect with our local communities with the aim of promoting our brand and educating consumers.

Growing our Loyalty and Credit Card Programs. We offer both a loyalty program and co-branded credit card program to our customers. These programs allow our customers to earn points that can be redeemed for in-store credit through purchases at Sportsman's Warehouse stores and through the use of the co-branded credit card for all daily purchases. We believe these benefits are key in helping us obtain and retain new customers. We plan to continue to invest in the marketing of these programs, in particular at the point-of-sale.

Expanding Our Store Base. Over the last three fiscal years, we have opened an average of five stores per year. As noted elsewhere, we are reviewing our current stores and have identified potential stores for closure due to underperformance and lack of profitability. We do not currently plan to open any new stores in fiscal year 2026 as we evaluate our short-term strategy related to opening new stores. Our longer-term plans, however, will continue to include expanding our store base to serve the outdoor needs of enthusiasts in markets across the United States. We believe our existing infrastructure, including distribution, omni-channel capabilities, information technology, loss prevention and outfitter training, is capable of sustaining our current growth plans without significant additional capital investment, although we may determine to invest in our existing infrastructure to prepare for future growth.

Our Stores

We operate 147 stores across 32 states as of January 31, 2026. Most of our stores are located in power, neighborhood and lifestyle centers. Power centers are large, unenclosed shopping centers that are usually anchored by three or more national supercenters, such as Target, Walmart and Costco. Neighborhood centers are shopping centers anchored by a supermarket or drugstore that provide convenience goods and services to a neighborhood. Lifestyle centers are shopping centers that combine the traditional functions of a shopping mall with leisure amenities such as pedestrian friendly areas, open air seating and inviting meeting spaces. We also operate several single-unit, stand-alone locations. Our stores average approximately 37,000 gross square feet.

The following table lists the location by state of our 147 stores open as of January 31, 2026:

	Number of Stores		Number of Stores
California	17	New Mexico	3
Washington	14	North Carolina	3
Utah	12	South Carolina	3
Arizona	11	Kentucky	2
Colorado	9	New York	2
Oregon	8	Tennessee	2
Pennsylvania	7	West Virginia	2
Wyoming	7	Wisconsin	2
Florida	6	Arkansas	1
Idaho	6	Iowa	1
Alaska	5	Louisiana	1
Michigan	4	Minnesota	1
Nevada	4	Mississippi	1
Virginia	4	Nebraska	1
Indiana	3	North Dakota	1
Montana	3	Ohio	1

Store Design and Layout

We present our broad and deep assortment of products in a convenient and engaging atmosphere to meet the everyday needs of all outdoor enthusiasts, from the seasoned veteran to the first-time participant. We maintain a consistent floor layout across our store base that we believe promotes an “easy-in, easy-out” shopping experience. All of our stores feature wide aisles, high ceilings, visible signage and central checkouts with multiple registers. Sportsman’s Warehouse stores, true to their name, are designed in a value engineered warehouse format that welcomes customers directly from or on the way to an outdoor activity. All of our stores also feature “store-within-a-store” concepts for certain popular brand partners, such as Huk, Ariat, Carhartt, Sitka, Costa, Leupold, Vortex Optics, and Yeti, through which we dedicate a portion of our floor space to these brands to help increase visibility and drive additional sales.

Our stores include locally relevant features such as a large fishing board at the entrance that displays current fishing conditions in local lakes and rivers with coordinating gear in end-cap displays in the fishing aisles. We actively engage our customers through in-store features (such as sharing local fishing reports), various contests (such as free-to-enter fishing and hunting contests), and customer-owned taxidermy displays on the walls. We also host in-store programs (such as ladies’ night and local events) and a wide range of educational seminars (such as fly fishing and fly tying and choosing the right optic). Annually, we organize thousands of educational programs across our stores for the benefit of our customers. We believe these programs help us to connect with the communities in which we operate and encourage new participants to build the skills necessary to become outdoor enthusiasts and loyal customers.

The retail stores and the distribution center have loss prevention teams who monitor approximately 50 cameras at each store and 250 cameras at the distribution center. These cameras are observed locally and centrally at our headquarters in our dedicated surveillance room. Our systems are a key factor in our shrink rates of less than 1.9% and an important component of our comprehensive compliance program.

Expansion Opportunities and Site Selection

We have developed a rigorous and flexible process for site selection. We select sites for new store openings or store acquisitions based on criteria such as local demographics, traffic patterns, density of hunting and fishing license holders in the area, abundance of hunting and fishing game and outdoor recreation activities, store visibility and accessibility, purchase data from our existing customer database and availability of attractive lease terms. Our store model is adaptable to markets of multiple sizes, from MSAs with populations of less than 75,000 to major

metropolitan areas with populations in excess of 1,000,000. We have been successful both in remodeling existing buildings and in constructing new build-to-suit locations.

Our store model is designed to be profitable in a variety of real estate venues, including power, neighborhood and lifestyle centers as well as single-unit, stand-alone locations. In small- to medium-sized markets, we generally seek anchor locations within high-traffic, easily accessible shopping centers. In larger metropolitan areas, we generally seek locations in retail areas with major discount retailers (such as Walmart), wholesale retailers (such as Costco), other specialty hardline retailers (such as The Home Depot) or supermarkets. As we continue to expand our store base, we believe that small- to medium-sized markets offer a significant opportunity. In these markets, we believe our store size, which is smaller than many of our national competitors, but larger than many independent retailers, enables us to find convenient, easily accessible store locations while still offering the broad and deep selection of merchandise that our customers desire. In addition, our store format and size allow us to open multiple stores within major MSAs, which gives our customers convenient, easy access to our products without having to travel long distances.

Members of our real estate team spend considerable time and utilize sophisticated tools in evaluating prospective sites before bringing a proposal to our Real Estate Committee. Our Real Estate Committee, which is comprised of members of our senior management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Retail Officer, approves all prospective locations before a lease is signed.

Our typical store location ranges in size from 7,500 to 75,000 gross square feet. Our average net capital investment to open a new store is approximately \$5.0 million, net of tenant allowances, including about \$2.5 million in initial inventory. After the first 24 month period after opening a new store, we target a four-wall Adjusted EBITDA margin of more than 10%. We do not currently plan to open any new stores in fiscal year 2026 and we continue to evaluate our short-term strategy related to opening new stores.

Omni-Channel Strategy

We believe our website is an extension of our brand and our retail stores. The majority of our customers begin their shopping journey online, and our omnichannel marketing strategy reflects this reality. Our approach emphasizes customer engagement through their preferred digital marketing channels. Our website, www.sportsmans.com, serves as both a sales channel and a platform for marketing and product education, enabling us to connect more deeply with the outdoor community across all our localities. In addition to offering merchandise similar to what is available in our retail stores, our website provides a substantial amount of additional assortment. Regulatory restrictions create structural barriers to the online sale of certain products, such as firearms, ammunition, specific types of cutlery, propane, and reloading powder. Consequently, this portion of our business is more insulated from competition with online-only retailers.

We also provide our online customers with convenient omni-channel services. To ensure that our customers have access to our entire assortment of products available on the e-commerce website, our retail stores feature kiosks that allow customers to place orders for items that are available only on our website, out of stock or not regularly stocked. We view our kiosk offering as an important complement to our larger format stores, as well as a key differentiator and extension of our smaller format stores. Our in-store pickup offering allows customers to order products through our e-commerce website and pick up the products in our retail stores without incurring shipping costs. We believe our ship-to-store is a valuable service offering to customers, as well as a means to generate additional foot traffic to our retail stores. We also have the ability to ship-from-store to fulfill customer orders. This feature has allowed us to turn all of our retail stores into distribution centers, decreasing the time it takes to fulfill orders, and increasing our ability to leverage our inventory across our Company.

In addition, our website features local-area content, including fishing reports and event schedules, as well as online educational resources, including buyer's guides, how to's, tips, advice and links to video demonstrations on our dedicated YouTube channel. We are also highly engaged with hundreds of thousands of social media followers on our Facebook and Instagram pages. These platforms allow us to reach our customers more directly with targeted postings of advertisements and in-store events. We leverage technology that aggregates customer location, browsing

behavior and purchase history to present a personalized shopping experience. We gather thousands of feedback data points near real-time from our customers and measure the customer satisfaction (“CSAT”) as an item of our performance measurement from various surveys on the website and leverage direct customer feedback to improve our online shopping experience. We believe our online educational resources and community outreach drive traffic to our website and retail stores, while improving user engagement as shoppers move from single-purchase users to loyal customers. We provide online customer service support and fulfill orders through our in-house distribution center and through select partner drop ship integration. In fiscal year 2025, our website received more than 117 million visits with e-commerce driven sales in excess of 20% of total sales, which we believe demonstrates our position as a leading resource for outdoor products and product education.

Our Products and Services

Merchandise Strategy

We offer a broad range of products at a variety of price points and carry a deep selection of branded merchandise from well-known manufacturers, such as Browning, Carhartt, Yeti, Columbia Sportswear, Federal Premium Ammunition, Honda, Johnson Outdoors, Crispi, Camp Chef, Shakespeare, Shimano, Smith & Wesson and Ruger. To reinforce our convenient shopping experience, we offer our products at everyday value prices. We believe our competitive pricing strategy, including our everyday value pricing strategy on high-demand ammunition calibers, supports our strong value proposition, instills price confidence in both our customers and our outfitters, and is a critical element of our competitive position.

We believe we offer a wider selection of outdoor brands and products than many of our competitors. We employ a good, better, best merchandise strategy to meet the needs of the customer, no matter their level of experience. We strive to keep our merchandise mix fresh and exciting by continuously searching for new, innovative products and introducing them to our customers. Our hunting and shooting sports department, which is strategically located at the back of the store, is a key driver of store traffic and one of the reasons for our high frequency of customer visits. We carry a large assortment of consumable goods, which includes ammunition, bait, cleaning supplies, food, certain lures, propane and reloading supplies. We believe that offering a broad assortment of consumables and replenishment items helps drive repeat traffic, with the majority of our customers visiting our stores multiple times per year (according to our internal surveys). During such visits, our customers frequently browse and purchase other items, including additional gear and accessories.

We also carry a small, but strategically assorted variety of private label and special make-up offerings under the Rustic Ridge™, Killik™, Vital Impact™, Yukon Gold, Lost Creek and Sportsman’s Warehouse brands as well as special make-up items through vendors such as Tikka, Weatherby, Camp Chef and various others. These products are designed and priced to complement our house of brands strategy, by rounding out the assortment and ensuring customer needs are met for good, better and best within key product categories. During fiscal year 2025, private label offerings accounted for approximately 4.4% of our total sales with special make-up offerings accounting for an additional 2.0% of our total sales. This combined total of 6.4% compares to more than 20% for many of our sporting goods retail peers. We believe our private label and special make-up products are an important opportunity to drive sales and increase margins alongside our branded merchandise.

In addition to outfitting our customers with the correct gear, we provide our customers with value-added, technical support services, such as gunsmithing, product warranties, and firearm service plans. Many of our stores offer full-service archery technician services, fishing-reel line winding, scope mounting and bore sighting, and cleaning services. We also help participants enjoy the outdoors responsibly by issuing hunting and fishing licenses. We believe the support services provided by our highly trained outfitters differentiate us from our competitors, increase customer loyalty and drive repeat traffic to our stores.

Products

Our stores are organized into six departments. The table below summarizes the key product lines by department:

Department	Product Offerings
Camping	Backpacks, camp essentials, canoes and kayaks, coolers, outdoor cooking equipment, sleeping bags, tents and tools
Apparel	Camouflage, jackets, hats, outerwear, sportswear, technical gear and work wear
Fishing	Bait, electronics, fishing rods, flotation items, fly fishing, lines, lures, reels, tackle and small boats
Footwear	Hiking boots, socks, sport sandals, technical footwear, trail shoes, casual shoes, waders and work boots
Hunting and Shooting Sports	Ammunition, archery items, ATV accessories, blinds and tree stands, decoys, firearms, reloading equipment, and shooting gear
Optics, Electronics, Accessories, and Other	Gift items, GPS devices, knives, lighting, optics, two-way radios, and other license revenue, net of revenue discounts

Each department has buying and planning teams that are responsible for monitoring product availability from vendors and sales volume within the department and across all stores. We actively monitor the profitability of each product category within each department and adjust our assortment and floor space accordingly. This flexibility enables us to provide customers with more preferred product choices and to enhance the profit potential of each store.

Hunting and Shooting Sports has historically been the largest contributor to our sales. Hunting and Shooting Sports department products are generally sold at significantly higher price points than other merchandise, but often have lower margin percentages. Fishing is our third largest category and we experienced sales growth in Fishing during fiscal year 2025. We believe Fishing, with its higher gross margins and appeal to a broad, growing demographic, represents one of our greatest areas of opportunity for growth.

The following table shows our percentage of net sales during the past three fiscal years presented by department:

Department	Product Offerings	Fiscal year Ended		
		January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Camping	Backpacks, camp essentials, canoes and kayaks, coolers, outdoor cooking equipment, sleeping bags, tents and tools	10.4%	11.7%	11.2%
Apparel	Camouflage, jackets, hats, outerwear, sportswear, technical gear and work wear	7.3%	7.5%	8.8%
Fishing	Bait, electronics, fishing rods, flotation items, fly fishing, lines, lures, reels, tackle and small boats	11.2%	10.3%	8.9%
Footwear	Hiking boots, socks, sport sandals, technical footwear, trail shoes, casual shoes, waders and work boots	5.7%	6.3%	7.2%
Hunting and Shooting Sports	Ammunition, archery items, ATV accessories, blinds and tree stands, decoys, firearms, reloading equipment and shooting gear	59.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Optics, Electronics, Accessories, and Other	Gift items, GPS devices, knives, lighting, optics, two-way radios, and other license revenue, net of revenue discounts	6.0%	6.8%	6.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Camping. Camping represented approximately 10.4% of our net sales during fiscal year 2025. Our camping assortment addresses both the technical requirements of the heavy-use camper, including gear for long-duration or deep-woods excursions, as well as the needs of the casual camper. We offer a broad selection of products for multi-day back country use and also for weekend outings, including tents and shelters, sleeping bags, backpacks and backpacking gear (including camouflaged styles for hunting), generators for home and camp use, cooking and food preparation equipment (including stoves and extended-use coolers), and dehydrated foods. Our camping department also includes canoes, kayaks and a selection of recreational camping equipment for the family, including basic automotive accessories, camp chairs and canopies. Our camping department includes brands such as Alps Mountaineering, Big Agnes, Camp Chef, Coleman, Honda, Teton Sports, Rustic Ridge Tents and Lost Creek Coolers.

Apparel. Apparel represented approximately 7.3% of our net sales during fiscal year 2025 and includes camouflage, outerwear, sportswear, technical gear, work-wear, jackets and hats. We primarily offer well-known brands in our apparel department, such as Carhartt, Columbia and Sitka. We also intend to grow our private label apparel lines, including Rustic Ridge™ and Killik™. Our apparel selection offers technical performance capabilities for a variety of hunting activities, including upland game, waterfowl, archery, big game hunting, turkey hunting and shooting sports. Performance attributes include waterproofing, temperature control, scent control features and visual capabilities, such as blaze orange and camouflage in a wide range of patterns. Outerwear is an important product category for customers who are fishing, hiking, hunting or marine enthusiasts. We further complement our technical apparel with an assortment of casual apparel that fits our customers' lifestyles, including a variety of branded graphic t-shirts, and private label t-shirts.

Fishing. Fishing represented approximately 11.2% of our net sales during fiscal year 2025 and includes products for fresh-water fishing, salt-water fishing, fly-fishing, ice-fishing and boating. Our broad assortment appeals to the beginning and weekend angler, as well as avid and tournament anglers. In addition to lures, rods and reels, our fishing assortment features a wide selection of products in tackle management and organization, electronics, fly-fishing, ice-fishing and marine accessories sub-categories. We also provide fishing-reel line winding services in all of our stores and live bait in most of our stores. We offer products for boat care and maintenance, as well as safety equipment and aquatic products such as float tubes and pontoons. All of our stores also sell fishing licenses. Our fishing department includes brands such as Johnson Outdoors, Normark, Plano, Pure Fishing, RoundRocks Fly Supply Co., Orvis and Shimano.

Footwear. Footwear represented approximately 5.7% of our net sales during fiscal year 2025 and includes work boots, technical footwear, hiking boots, trail shoes, socks, sport sandals and waders. As with apparel, our footwear selection offers a variety of technical performance features, such as different levels of support and types of tread, waterproofing, temperature control and visual attributes. Our footwear department includes brands such as Crispi, Danner, Keen, Merrell, and Hey Dude.

Hunting and Shooting Sports. Hunting and shooting sports is our largest merchandise department, representing approximately 59.4% of our net sales during fiscal year 2025. Products such as firearms, ammunition, firearm cleaning supplies, firearm safety and storage, and reloading products are typically key drivers of traffic in our stores. Our hunting and shooting sports merchandise assortment provides equipment, accessories and consumable supplies for virtually every type of hunting and shooting sport. Our expert technicians allow us to effectively support our hunting assortments for the avid hunter, shooter and archery enthusiast. Our merchandise selection includes a wide variety of firearms designed for hunting, shooting sports and home and personal defense, including air guns, black powder muzzle loaders, handguns, rifles and shotguns. We carry a wide selection of ammunition, archery equipment, dog training products, hunting equipment, reloading equipment and shooting accessories. Our hunting and shooting sports department includes brands such as Federal Premium Ammunition, Hornady, Browning, Ruger, Smith & Wesson and Winchester.

Optics, Electronics, Accessories and Other. Our optics, electronics, accessories and other department represented approximately 6.0% of our net sales during fiscal year 2025. This department supplements our other equipment departments with complementary products, such as optics (including binoculars, spotting scopes and rangefinders), GPS devices and other navigation gear, two-way radios, specialized and basic cutlery and tools, including hunting knives, lighting, bear spray and other accessories. Our optics, electronics and accessories department includes

brands such as Garmin, Leupold, Swarovski Optik and Vortex Optics. Our other department includes miscellaneous products and services.

Loyalty and Co-Branded Credit Card Programs

Sportsman’s Warehouse operates a loyalty program that enables customers to earn points redeemable for future purchases. The program is free to join and accepted for both online and in-store purchases. As of January 31, 2026, the program had over 5.5 million members, representing approximately 57% of our revenue.

Customers may enroll in the loyalty program at the time of an in-store purchase or at any time online. To redeem rewards online, members must register on our website. Generally, customers earn one point for each dollar spent, excluding certain items, such as gift cards and fish and game licenses. For every 100 points accumulated, members receive a \$1.00 credit in loyalty rewards. Points may be redeemed toward purchases both online and in stores and expire after 12 months of inactivity.

We are currently working to upgrade our loyalty program, with testing beginning this year and launching of the enhanced program anticipated in the first half of fiscal year 2027.

In addition, we offer multi-use Explorewards VISA Credit Cards and Explorewards Credit Cards, issued by Comenity Bank. Comenity Bank extends credit directly to cardholders, provides account servicing, funds rewards, and assumes all credit and fraud risks. The Explorewards VISA Card allows customers to earn points on all purchases, while the Explorewards Credit Card may only be used in Sportsman’s Warehouse stores or at Sportsman.com. Points earned through these credit card programs are redeemable for products and services in the same manner as loyalty points.

Sourcing and Distribution

Sourcing

We maintain central purchasing, replenishment and distribution functions to manage inventory planning, allocate merchandise to stores and oversee the replenishment of merchandise to the distribution center. We have no long-term purchase commitments. During fiscal year 2025, we purchased merchandise from approximately 765 vendors with no vendor accounting for more than 10% of total merchandise purchased. We have established long-standing, continuous relationships with our largest vendors.

Our sourcing organization is currently managed by our merchant team in our corporate headquarters. We also have field merchants that coordinate certain merchandising functions at the store level to provide a more localized merchandising model. To ensure that our product offerings are tailored to local market conditions and demand, our merchant teams regularly meet one-on-one with our vendors, and attend trade shows, review trade periodicals and evaluate merchandise offered by other retail and online merchants. We also frequently gather feedback and new product reviews from our store management and outfitters, as well as from reviews submitted by our customers. We believe this feedback is valuable to our vendor-partners and improves our access to new models and technologies.

Distribution and Fulfillment

We currently distribute all of our merchandise from our 507,000 square foot distribution center in Salt Lake City, Utah. The distribution center supports replenishment for all stores. We use preferred carriers for replenishment to our retail stores. The majority of our direct-to-consumer e-commerce orders are fulfilled by our 147 retail stores with additional orders fulfilled by our distribution center. We ship merchandise to our e-commerce customers via small parcel delivery. Our experienced distribution management team leads a staff of approximately 400 outfitters and additional temporary labor staff at peak inventory levels heading into the fourth quarter.

The distribution center has dynamic systems and processes that we believe can accommodate continued new store growth. We use Warehouse Management System (“WMS”) technology from Korber, to manage all activities. The system is highly adaptable and can be easily enhanced to accommodate new business requirements. For example, our WMS enabled us to support full omni-channel distribution under one roof by allowing us to comingle inventory

to optimize space requirements and labor. Additionally, we have adopted customized radio frequency and voice-directed technology to handle the specific requirements of our operations. We have the capability to both case pick and item pick, which is designed to ensure that our stores have sufficient quantities of product while also allowing us to maintain appropriate in-stock levels. This balance allows us to effectively manage inventory and maximize sales in stores.

Marketing and Advertising

Our 2025 marketing strategy focused on building a measurable, data-driven, performance-based roadmap designed to improve investment attribution, increase visibility into top- and bottom-line returns, and enhance our understanding of customer shopping behaviors. Our tactical approach, executed in phases throughout the year, resulted in four consecutive quarters of positive same store sales comparable growth. Key highlights of our 2025 marketing strategy included:

- implementing a formal measurement plan with omnichannel KPIs to evaluate the effectiveness of marketing investments and tactics;
- conducting detailed audience segmentation analyses to generate actionable insights from first-party data;
- executing a full-funnel, customer-first media strategy encompassing brand awareness, consideration, and conversion; and
- delivering consistent same store sales positive comparable growth following the implementation of a new digital acquisition and conversion plan.

During 2025, in connection with our corporate transformation and growth strategy, we repositioned our brand to emphasize local outfitter expertise as our differentiator in the marketplace. In the third fiscal quarter of 2025, we launched the “Adventure Like a Local” brand campaign, which resonated strongly with our key customer segments.

With enhanced first-party data, an emotionally driven local messaging platform, and a customer-first full-funnel marketing plan, we believe that we are positioned to sustain positive growth in 2026 and beyond. Our upcoming strategy will focus on acquiring new customers, retaining and growing our most profitable customer relationships, and optimizing promotional cadence to support profitable growth.

Information Technology

Business-critical information technology (“IT”) systems include the following: supply chain, merchandise, point-of-sale (“POS”), warehouse management system (“WMS”), e-commerce, loss prevention and financial and payroll. Our IT infrastructure is designed to be able to access real-time data from any store or channel. The network infrastructure is designed to allow us to quickly and cost effectively add new stores to the wide area network (“WAN”). Our critical systems are backed up via offsite storage and are supported by backup generators, increasing our ability to remain operational in the event of a power failure. Each of our locations has redundant network connections, designed to reduce the potential for network outages.

We have implemented software for all our major business critical systems. Key operating systems include enterprise resource planning (“ERP”), system application processing (“SAP”) Commerce for our e-commerce channel, and Java point of sale (“JPOS”) for in-store functionality, and WMS. Our physical infrastructure is also built on products from vendors such as Cisco, Dell, Oracle Sun and VMWare.

We have incorporated reporting tools that are designed to enable our management to more effectively monitor our financial and operational performance to drive financial results by leveraging a range of data insights that are both more granular and more comprehensive than our previous tools. Real-time sales data is available to region, stores and department managers. In addition, our reporting tools generate custom-created reports that provide our team with on-demand access to the data relevant to their area of responsibility.

Intellectual Property

Sportsman's Warehouse®, Sportsman's Warehouse America's Premier Outfitter®, Lost Creek®, LC Lost Creek Fishing Gear and Accessories®, Rustic Ridge™, Killik™, K Killik & Design™, LC & Design™, Vital Impact™, and The American Parts Company - TAPCO™ are among our service marks or trademarks registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. In addition, we own several other registered and unregistered trademarks and service marks involving advertising slogans and other names and phrases used in our business. We also own numerous domain names, including *www.sportsmans.com*, among others. The information on, or that can be accessed through, our websites is not a part of this filing.

We believe that our trademarks are valid and valuable and intend to maintain our trademarks and any related registrations. We do not know of any material pending claims of infringement or other challenges to our right to use our marks in the United States or elsewhere. We have no franchises or other concessions that are material to our operations.

Our Market and Competition

Our Market

We compete in the large, growing, and fragmented outdoor activities and sporting goods market, which we believe is currently underserved by full-line, multi-activity retailers. We believe, based on the 2022 U.S. Fish and Wildlife national survey published in September of 2023 and conducted approximately once every five years, that U.S. outdoor activities and sporting goods retail sales total over \$170 billion annually. The U.S. outdoor activities and sporting goods sector consists of three primary categories—equipment, apparel, and footwear—each containing distinct product sets to support a variety of activities, including hunting, fishing, camping, and shooting, as well as other sporting goods activities.

We believe growth in the U.S. outdoor activities and sporting goods market is driven by key trends focused on enhancing performance and enjoyment while participating in these activities. This includes new product introductions, participation levels, and the resilience of consumer demand for purchases in these categories compared to other discretionary categories. We expect these factors to continue fostering growth in the outdoor activities and sporting goods market in the future.

Within the retail sporting goods sector, we primarily operate in the outdoor equipment, apparel, and footwear segment, which includes hunting and shooting sports, fishing, camping, hiking, and boating. Participation in these activities remains strong and continues to grow. According to the 2022 U.S. Fish and Wildlife national survey, anglers and hunters spent more than \$60 billion on equipment in 2022, which is approximately 40% higher than the amount reported in the 2016 survey. Additionally, the number of participating anglers and hunters increased by approximately 11% and 25%, respectively, from 2016 to 2022.

Furthermore, we believe specialty retailers have generated incremental sales volume by expanding their presence, particularly in smaller underserved communities, increasing customers' access to products that were previously less available. The nature of the outdoor activities we cater to often requires recurring purchases throughout the year, resulting in high conversion rates among customers. For example, active anglers typically purchase various fishing tackle throughout the year based on seasons, species of fish, and changing conditions. Hunting with firearms is often accompanied by recurring purchases of ammunition and cleaning supplies, as well as multiple firearm styles for different types of game.

Competition

We believe the principal competitive factors in our industry are product selection, including locally relevant offerings, value pricing, convenient locations, technical services, and customer service. Some of our competitors operate a larger number of stores and have a greater market presence, name recognition, and more financial, distribution, marketing, and other resources than we do. However, we believe we compete effectively through our distinctive branded selection, superior customer service, and commitment to understanding and providing merchandise relevant to our target customer base. We cater to outdoor enthusiasts and possess both an in-depth

knowledge of the technical outdoor customer and a “grab-and-go” store environment that uniquely meets their need for value and convenience. Our flexible store format, combined with our low-cost, high-service model, enables us to enter and serve smaller markets that our larger competitors cannot penetrate as effectively.

Additionally, certain legal restrictions exist on the sale of some of our product offerings, such as firearms, ammunition, certain cutlery, propane, and reloading powder, which create structural barriers to competition from many online retailers. Over the past few years, several big-box retailers have either exited or significantly reduced their exposure to the hunting and shooting sports categories due to increasing federal, state, and local regulations. Given our strong position in the hunting and shooting sports market, we believe we are well-positioned to meet consumer demand in these large categories.

Our principal competitors include:

- Independent, local specialty stores with locally relevant but often limited product offerings
- Other specialty retailers that compete with us across a significant portion of our merchandising categories through retail stores, catalogs, or e-commerce businesses
- Large-format sporting goods stores and chains
- Mass merchandisers, warehouse clubs, discount stores, and department stores
- Online retailers with deep offerings in our product categories

Independent, Local Specialty Stores. These stores generally range in size from approximately 2,000 to 10,000 square feet and typically focus on one or more specific product categories, such as hunting, fishing, or camping.

Other Specialty Retailers. Some of the specialty retailers that compete with us across multiple merchandising categories are large-format retailers, with stores typically ranging from 40,000 to 250,000 square feet. These retailers aim to offer a broad selection of merchandise focused on hunting, fishing, camping, and other outdoor categories. Some combine retail with outdoor entertainment and theme attractions. We believe the number of these stores that can be supported in any single market area is limited due to their large size and significant per-store buildout cost.

Other specialty retailers are smaller chains that typically offer a broad selection of merchandise in one or more of the following categories—hunting, fishing, camping, or other outdoor activities. We believe we offer a broader and deeper selection of merchandise and specialized services than these retailers.

Large-Format Sporting Goods Stores and Chains. These stores generally range from 20,000 to 80,000 square feet and offer a broad selection of sporting goods, including baseball, basketball, football, and home gyms, in addition to hunting, fishing, and camping. However, we believe the amount of space dedicated to outdoor product categories in these stores limits their offerings in these areas.

Mass Merchandisers, Warehouse Clubs, Discount Stores, and Department Stores. Retailers in this category with physical locations generally range from approximately 50,000 to over 200,000 square feet and are primarily located in shopping centers, free-standing sites, or regional malls. Hunting, fishing, and camping merchandise and apparel represent a small portion of these stores’ assortments and total sales.

Online Retailers. E-commerce is a growing sales channel, and we face competition from various online retailers offering a wide range of products in our categories. These competitors include e-commerce-only retailers as well as many of the retailers mentioned above that also have an online presence.

There are approximately 47,000 Type 01 FFLs in the United States today, of which only approximately 5,100 are currently held by national or regional specialty stores. Since FFLs are issued at the store level, these statistics imply that almost 90% of the market is fragmented among small independent retailers. We believe this fragmentation within the total addressable market presents an attractive opportunity for us to continue to expand our market share, as customers increasingly prefer a broad and appealing selection of merchandise, competitive prices, high levels of service and one-stop shopping convenience.

Seasonality

Net sales are typically higher in our third and fourth fiscal quarters than in our first and second fiscal quarters because of the openings of hunting seasons across the country and consumer holiday buying patterns. We also incur additional expenses in our third and fourth fiscal quarters due to higher sales volume and increased staffing in our stores. On average, over the last three fiscal years, we have generated approximately 27.0% and 28.3% of our net sales in the third and fourth fiscal quarters, respectively, which includes the holiday selling season as well as the opening of the Fall hunting season. We anticipate our net sales will continue to reflect this seasonal pattern. However, Spring hunting, Father's Day and the availability of hunting and fishing throughout the year in many of our markets counterbalance this seasonality to a certain degree. For additional information, see Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Regulation and Compliance

Regulation and Legislation

We operate in a highly regulated industry. There are a number of federal, state and local laws and regulations that affect our business. In every state in which we operate, we must obtain various licenses and/or permits in order to operate our business.

Because we sell firearms at all of our retail stores, we are subject to regulation by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (the "ATF"). Each store has its own Federal Firearms License ("FFL") that permits the sale of firearms, and our distribution center has obtained an FFL to store and distribute firearms. Certain states require a state license to sell firearms and/or ammunition and we have obtained these licenses for the states in which we operate that have such a requirement.

We must comply with federal, state and local laws and regulations, including the National Firearms Act of 1934 (the "NFA"), the Gun Control Act of 1968 (the "GCA"), the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 and provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, applicable to the Firearms and Ammunition Excise Tax, all of which have been amended from time to time. The NFA and GCA require our business to, among other things, maintain FFLs for our locations and perform a pre-transfer background check in connection with each firearm purchase. We perform this background check using either the FBI-managed National Instant Criminal Background Check System ("NICS"), or a comparable state government-managed system that relies on NICS and any additional information collected by the state. These background check systems either confirm that a transfer can be made, deny the transfer or require that the transfer be delayed for further review, and provide us with a transaction number for the proposed transfer. We are required to record the transaction number on an ATF Form 4473 and retain this form in our records for auditing purposes for the entire duration we are in business.

The federal categories of prohibited purchasers are the prevailing minimum for all states. States (and, in some cases, local governments) on occasion enact laws that further restrict permissible purchases of firearms. We are also subject to numerous other federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding firearm sale procedures, record keeping, inspection and reporting, including adhering to minimum age restrictions regarding the acquisition, purchase or possession of firearms or ammunition, residency requirements, applicable waiting periods, importation regulations and regulations pertaining to the shipment and transportation of firearms.

On September 13, 1994, the Federal Assault Weapons Ban (the "AWB"), which prohibited the manufacture of certain firearms defined as "assault weapons," restricted the sale or possession of "assault weapons," except those that were manufactured prior to the law's enactment, and placed restrictions on the sale of new high-capacity ammunition feeding devices. In September 2004, Congress declined to renew the AWB. In the years following the expiration of the AWB, various states and local jurisdictions, including California, Colorado, New York and Washington (states in which we operate), have adopted their own versions of the AWB or high capacity ammunition feeding device restrictions, some of which apply to the products we sell in other states. Legislation is also being

proposed in Virginia, a state we operate in, for the 2026 legislative session that would adopt AWB and high capacity ammunition feeding device restrictions. If a statute similar to the AWB were to be enacted or re-enacted at the federal level, it would impact our ability to sell certain products. Additionally, state and local governments have enacted laws and regulations that place additional restrictions on the manufacture, transfer, sale, purchase, possession and use of firearms, ammunition and shooting-related products. For example, several states, such as California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Virginia and Washington have enacted laws and regulations that are more restrictive than federal laws and regulations that limit access to and sale of certain firearms and ammunition. California, Connecticut and New York impose mandatory screening of ammunition purchases, some other states require the presentation of a firearms ownership identification card or permit in order to acquire ammunition products; Florida, Washington, and most recently, Colorado have passed legislation that, among other things, raises the minimum age to purchase certain firearms to 21 from 18 and imposes a multi-day waiting period on all gun purchases. California also raised the minimum age to purchase certain firearms to 21 and enacted several restrictions, including background checks on ammunition sales. Some states prohibit the sale of guns without internal or external locking mechanisms. Several states and the United States Congress have introduced microstamping legislation (that is, engraving the handgun's serial number on the firing pin of new handguns) for certain firearms. Other state or local governmental entities may also explore similar legislative or regulatory initiatives that may further restrict the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or use of firearms, ammunition and shooting-related products. For instance, we are actively monitoring Virginia HB 2117 which, if passed as currently drafted, would take effect July 1, 2026. This bill would prohibit future sales of certain firearms, firearm magazines and feeding devices in Virginia.

The Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act ("PLCAA"), which became effective in October 2005, prohibits civil liability actions from being brought or continued in any federal or state court against federally licensed manufacturers, distributors, dealers or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages, punitive damages, injunctive or declaratory relief, abatement, restitution, fines, penalties or other relief resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of a qualified product by third parties. PLCAA has six narrow exceptions which permits legitimate lawsuits such as traditional product liability actions or instances of unlawful conduct by a manufacturer or seller of a qualified product to proceed.

Several states have immunity statutes in place similar to the PLCAA. However, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Washington recently enacted state legislation in the past five years that allow firearm dealers, manufacturers, and importers to engage in marketing or sales activities as defined in the legislation. These defined activities are set forth in complex and sometimes vague standards or tests that require careful compliance planning in order to avoid legal liability for the Company.

We are also subject to a variety of federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to, among other things, protection of the environment, human health and safety, advertising, pricing, weights and measures, product safety and other matters. Some of these laws affect or restrict the manner in which we can sell certain items, such as archery equipment, handguns, smokeless powder, black powder substitutes, ammunition, pepper spray, bows, knives and other products. State and local laws and regulations governing hunting, fishing, boating, all-terrain vehicles and other outdoor activities and equipment can also affect our business. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with the terms of such laws and that we have no liabilities under such laws that we expect could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

In addition, many of our imported products are subject to existing or potential duties, tariffs or quotas that may limit the quantity of products that we may import into the United States from other countries or impact the cost of such products. To date, quotas in the operation of our business have not restricted us, and customs duties have not comprised a material portion of the total cost of our products.

State, local, and federal laws and regulations relating to products that we sell may change, sometimes significantly, as a result of political, economic or social events. For instance, in November 2022, Oregon passed a ballot measure that amended Oregon law to prohibit private citizens from manufacturing, importing, possessing, using, purchasing,

selling or transferring a magazine capable of holding (or being readily converted to hold) over ten rounds of ammunition. Additionally, this ballot measure also imposed complex permitting and training requirements for the purchase and sale of firearms. On December 6, 2022, a state Circuit Court judge in Oregon preliminarily enjoined the implementation of the ballot measure. On November 21, 2023, the Circuit Court judge permanently enjoined implementation of the ballot measure upon a determination that the ballot measure was facially unconstitutional under Oregon's state constitution.

On March 12, 2025, the Oregon Court of Appeals reversed the state Circuit Court judge's permanent injunction, holding that the ballot measure was in fact facially constitutional under Oregon's state constitution. The Oregon Court of Appeals ordered the Circuit Court judge to enter a declaratory judgment consistent with the Court of Appeals' decision. The plaintiffs filed a petition for review before the Oregon Supreme Court on April 14, 2025, preventing the Circuit Court judge from entering the declaratory judgment pending a decision of the Oregon Supreme Court on whether to grant the petition for review. On June 12, 2025, the Oregon Supreme Court granted the petition for review. We anticipate a decision in the case will be rendered by the Oregon Supreme Court in late 2026. The permanent injunction entered by the Circuit Court Judge will continue to remain in effect pending the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court in this case.

The Circuit Court judge's permanent injunction of the ballot measure continues to remain in effect pending a decision from the Oregon Supreme Court on the original initiative. The measure was also being challenged in a related case in federal court and was on appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. However, due to the recent ruling of a similar capacity restriction case in California (Duncan vs. Bonta), the Oregon federal court case will likely be remanded to the lower court. We are also actively monitoring Oregon HB 4145, which if passed would further delay the permit requirement of Ballot Measure 114 until January 01, 2028.

We currently operate eight stores in the State of Oregon. If the Oregon Supreme Court upholds the Oregon Court of Appeals March 12, 2025 order and the ballot measure is allowed to take effect, sales of firearms in Oregon may be halted or substantially diminished unless all permitting and training programs are fully developed by the state and/or law enforcement agencies at the time the ballot measure takes effect. If delays in establishing such permitting and training programs occur, it could result in a substantial decline in our sales of firearms and related products and reduce traffic to our stores in Oregon, which would significantly impact on our sales and gross margin. It is still unclear what measures the State of Oregon has undertaken thus far to set up the permitting and training infrastructure called for in the ballot measure.

Our e-commerce business is subject to the Mail or Telephone Order Merchandise Rule and related regulations promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC"), which affect our catalog mail order operations. FTC regulations, in general, govern the solicitation of orders, the information provided to prospective customers and the timeliness of shipments and refunds. In addition, the FTC has established guidelines for advertising and labeling many of the products we sell.

Compliance

We are routinely inspected by the ATF and various state agencies to ensure compliance with federal, state and local laws and regulations. While we view such inspections as a starting point, we employ more comprehensive internal compliance inspections to help ensure we follow and are compliant with all applicable laws and regulations. With the IT infrastructure systems we have in place, certain components of inspections can be done remotely. In order to maintain compliance with the applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, we have implemented company-wide standard operating procedures that apply to the sale of firearms and ammunition. All relevant outfitters are trained in accordance with the policies and procedures regarding the sale of ATF regulated items.

We dedicate significant resources to ensure compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Since we began operations in 1986, we have never had an FFL revoked.

We are also subject to a variety of state laws and regulations relating to, among other things, advertising and product restrictions. Some of these laws prohibit or limit the sale, in certain states and locations, of certain items, such as black powder firearms, ammunition, bows, knives and similar products. Our compliance department administers various restriction codes and other software tools to prevent the sale of such jurisdictionally-restricted items.

We have particular expertise in the California market and have passed several California Department of Justice (“CA DOJ”) firearm audits with zero or only minor violations. The CA DOJ communicates with us for policy discussion, recognizing the strength of our compliance infrastructure.

Compliance with government regulations, including environmental regulations, has not had, and based upon current information and the applicable laws and regulation currently in effect, is not expected to have a material effect on our capital expenditures, results of operations or competitive position. However, laws and regulations may be changed, accelerated or adopted that impose significant operational restrictions and compliance requirements upon us and which could negatively impact our operating results and financial condition. See Item 1A, “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Firearms Business”.

Data Privacy

In the ordinary course of business, we collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, transmit, and share (collectively, “process”) personal data, such as our outfitters and consumer information. Accordingly, we are subject to numerous data privacy and security obligations, including federal, state, and local laws, regulations, guidance, industry standards, external and internal privacy and security policies, contractual requirements and other obligations related to data privacy and security.

These frameworks are evolving and may impose potentially conflicting obligations. Such obligations may include, without limitation, the Federal Trade Commission Act, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, (“CCPA”), industry standards, such as the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (“PCI DSS”), and wiretapping laws. The CCPA is an example of the increasingly stringent and evolving regulatory frameworks related to personal data processing that may increase our compliance obligations and exposure for any noncompliance. For example, the CCPA applies to personal data of consumers, business representative, and employees who are California residents, imposes specific obligations on covered businesses, provides for fines and allows private litigants affected by certain data breaches to recover significant statutory damages.

In addition, numerous other U.S. states have enacted comprehensive data privacy laws, and similar laws are being considered at the federal, state, and local levels.

Human Capital

We appreciate the importance of retention, growth and development of our outfitters. We strive to provide competitive compensation and benefits packages, opportunities for advancement, and extensive training programs and learning opportunities for our outfitters.

As of January 31, 2026, we had approximately 4,800 total outfitters. Of our total outfitters, approximately 180 were based at our corporate headquarters in West Jordan, Utah, approximately 270 outfitters were based at our distribution center and approximately 4,350 outfitters worked in our stores. As of January 31, 2026, we had approximately 1,800 full-time outfitters and approximately 3,000 part-time outfitters, who are primarily based in our stores. None of our outfitters are represented by a labor union or are party to a collective bargaining agreement and we have had no labor-related work stoppages.

We believe we offer fair compensation and benefits packages, and a competitive bonus program for which all outfitters are eligible. We are also focused on understanding the strengths and opportunities that come from within our workforce, which is made up of outfitters with varied experience, expertise, and backgrounds, and strive to execute on a strategy to support further progress in building out those existing outfitter capabilities. As our outfitters are often outdoor enthusiasts, we offer a discount program to our outfitters. We have also partnered with our vendors

to provide an internal marketplace where our outfitters may access sales incentive programs and discounted merchandise, both as a benefit and a means to enable our outfitters to try the items they are selling. We believe our level of outfitter store patronage and outfitter expertise are unique among our competitors in this industry and enhance our differentiated shopping experience.

We believe that the recruitment, training and knowledge of our outfitters and the consistency and quality of the service they deliver are central to our success. We emphasize deep product knowledge for store managers and outfitters during both the hiring and training stages. Our managers and outfitters undergo focused sales training, consisting of both sales techniques and specialized product instruction, both immediately upon hiring (approximately 20 hours) and continuing throughout their career (approximately 16 hours annually thereafter). For example, in our hunting department, all outfitters receive an additional nine hours of training on ATF and company policies initially upon hire, and are re-trained annually on these topics. Our store managers complete an average of two months of on-the-job training at another store with a Sportsman's Warehouse manager, as part of which they receive approximately 20 hours of dedicated managerial training and instruction. Our department heads receive extensive online training as well as on-site instruction, totaling approximately 40 hours. Training materials are delivered both on the job as well as through virtual experiences and our online training platform, which has been updated for 2026. Additionally, we have partnered with outside firms to bring additional content on leadership skills and human resource management training to our managers. As a result of these programs, our outfitters are highly trained to provide friendly and non-intimidating education, guidance and support to address our customers' and outfitters' needs.

In 2024, we shifted our nomenclature to refer to our employees as "Outfitters," a title that better reflects the unique, outdoor-focused culture we are building and the expertise our employees possess. More than just a name change, this shift has influenced our job postings, training, and various aspects of the work experience for the purpose of fostering an Outfitter mindset. In addition, we collaborated with outfitters across the company to establish a formal set of core values that embody the mindset and behaviors we seek to recruit, develop, and recognize within our organization. These values include:

- Outfitters Serving Outdoor Enthusiasts
- Adventures are Better Together
- Trust is Our North Star
- Hitting the Mark
- Pioneering Spirit

We are bringing these values to life through a company-wide communication campaign, leadership development, and recognition program.

In 2025, we continued to embed and expand these core values throughout the organization. This included integrating them more deeply into training and communication efforts, such as enhancing orientation and onboarding programs, strengthening leadership development offerings, and reinforcing the values through ongoing communication and recognition initiatives. These efforts support consistency in how our culture is experienced across the company and help ensure that our Outfitter mindset remains central to the employee experience.

Available Information

Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), are available on our website at www.sportsmans.com, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after the electronic filing of these reports with, or furnishing of these reports to, the SEC. We may post information that is important to investors on our website from time to time. The information provided on our website is not part of this report and is, therefore, not incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business faces significant risks and uncertainties. Certain important factors may have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, financial condition and results of operations, and you should carefully consider them. Accordingly, in evaluating our business, we encourage you to consider the following discussion of risk factors, in its entirety, in addition to other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this 10-K, and our other public filings with the SEC. Other events that we do not currently anticipate or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to the Firearms Business

Current and future government regulations, particularly regulations relating to the sale of firearms and ammunition, may negatively impact the demand for our products and our ability to conduct our business.

We operate in a complex regulatory and legal environment that could negatively impact the demand for our products and expose us to compliance and litigation risks, which could materially affect our operations and financial results. These laws may, and do, change, sometimes significantly, as a result of political, economic or social events. For instance, Colorado and Washington passed legislation that, among other things, raises the minimum age to purchase certain firearms from 18 to 21 and imposes multi-day waiting period on gun purchases. In addition, Florida has also raised the minimum age for firearms purchases to 21 with some exceptions, and in November 2022, the State of Oregon passed a ballot measure that will ban firearms and magazines with a capacity of over ten rounds, and that will, among other things, impose complex permitting and training requirements for the purchases of firearms. Some of the federal, state or local laws and regulations that affect our business and demand for our products include:

- federal, state or local laws and regulations or executive orders that prohibit or limit the sale of certain items we offer, such as firearms, black powder firearms, ammunition, bows, knives and similar products;
- the ATF, regulations, audit and regulatory policies that impact the process by which we sell firearms and ammunition and similar policies of state agencies that have concurrent jurisdiction, such as the CA DOJ;
- laws and regulations governing hunting and fishing;
- laws and regulations relating to the collecting and sharing of non-public customer information;
- laws and regulations relating to consumer products, product liability or consumer protection, including regulation by the Consumer Product Safety Commission and similar state regulatory agencies;
- laws and regulations relating to the manner in which we advertise, market or sell our products;
- labor and employment laws, including wage and hour laws;
- U.S. Customs laws and regulations pertaining to proper item classification, quotas and the payment of duties and tariffs; and
- FTC regulations governing the manner in which orders may be solicited and prescribing other obligations in fulfilling orders and consummating sales.

Over the past several years, bills have been introduced in the United States Congress that would restrict or prohibit the manufacture, transfer, importation or sale of certain calibers of handgun ammunition, impose a tax and import controls on bullets designed to penetrate bullet-proof vests, impose a special occupational tax and registration requirements on manufacturers of handgun ammunition and increase the tax on handgun ammunition in certain calibers. Because we carry these products, such legislation could, depending on its scope, materially harm our sales.

Additionally, state and local governments have proposed laws and regulations that, if enacted, would place additional restrictions on the manufacture, transfer, sale, purchase, acquisition, possession and use of firearms, ammunition and shooting-related products. For example, in response to mass shootings and other incidents in the

United States, several states, such as California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Virginia and Washington have enacted laws and regulations that limit access to and sale of certain firearms in ways more restrictive than federal laws. Other state or local governmental entities may continue to explore similar legislative or regulatory restrictions that could prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or use of firearms and ammunition. In California, Connecticut and New York, mandatory screening of ammunition purchases is now required, as well as electronic recordkeeping that will be audited by the state. In addition, several states and the United States Congress have introduced microstamping legislation (that is, engraving the handgun's serial number on the firing pin of new handguns) for certain firearms. Other state or local governmental entities may also explore similar legislative or regulatory initiatives that may further restrict the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or use of firearms, ammunition and shooting-related products. For instance, we are actively monitoring Virginia HB 2117 which, if passed as currently drafted, would take effect July 1, 2026. This bill would prohibit future sales of certain firearms, firearm magazines and feeding devices in Virginia. Lastly, some states prohibit the sale of firearms without internal or external locking mechanisms, and several states are considering mandating certain design features on safety grounds, most of which would be applicable only to handguns. Other state or local governmental entities may also explore similar legislative or regulatory initiatives that may further restrict the manufacture, sale, purchase, acquisition, possession or use of firearms, ammunition and shooting-related products.

State, local, and federal laws and regulations relating to products that we sell may change, sometimes significantly, as a result of political, economic or social events. For instance, in November 2022, Oregon passed a ballot measure that bans firearms and magazines with a capacity of over ten rounds, and that, among other things, imposes complex permitting and training requirements for the purchases of firearms. On December 6, 2022, a state circuit court judge in Oregon temporarily blocked the enforcement of such legislation and later granted a permanent injunction on November 21, 2023. On March 12, 2025, the Oregon Court of Appeals reversed the state Circuit Court judge's permanent injunction, holding that the ballot measure was in fact facially constitutional under Oregon's state constitution. The Oregon Court of Appeals ordered the Circuit Court judge to enter a declaratory judgment consistent with the Court of Appeals' decision. The plaintiffs filed a petition for review before the Oregon Supreme Court on April 14, 2025, preventing the Circuit Court judge from entering the declaratory judgment pending a decision of the Oregon Supreme Court on whether to grant the petition for review. On June 12, 2025, the Oregon Supreme Court granted the petition for review. We anticipate a decision in the case will be rendered by the Oregon Supreme Court in late 2026. The permanent injunction entered by the Circuit Court Judge will continue to remain in effect pending the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court in this case.

The Circuit Court judge's permanent injunction of the ballot measure continues to remain in effect pending a decision from the Oregon Supreme Court on the original initiative. The measure was also being challenged in a related case in federal court and was on appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. However, due to the recent ruling of a similar capacity restriction case in California (*Duncan vs. Bonta*), the Oregon federal court case will likely be remanded to the lower court. We are also actively monitoring Oregon HB 4145, which if passed would further delay the permit requirement of Ballot Measure 114 until January 01, 2028.

We currently operate eight stores in the State of Oregon. If the Oregon Supreme Court upholds the Oregon Court of Appeals March 12, 2025 order and the ballot measure is allowed to take effect, sales of firearms in Oregon may be halted or substantially diminished unless all permitting and training programs are fully developed by the state and/or law enforcement agencies at the time the ballot measure takes effect. If delays in establishing such permitting and training programs occur, it could result in a substantial decline in our sales of firearms and related products and reduce traffic to our stores in Oregon, which would significantly impact on our sales and gross margin. It is still unclear what measures the State of Oregon has undertaken thus far to set up the permitting and training infrastructure called for in the ballot measure.

The regulation of firearms, ammunition and shooting-related products may even become more restrictive in the future. Changes in these laws and regulations or additional regulations, particularly new laws or increased regulations regarding sales and ownership of firearms and ammunition, could cause the demand for and sales of our products to decrease and could materially adversely impact our net sales and profitability. Sales of firearms

represent a significant percentage of our net sales and are critical in drawing customers to our stores. A substantial reduction in our sales or margins on sales of firearms and firearm related products due to the establishment of new regulations could harm our operating results. Moreover, complying with increased or changed regulations could cause our operating expenses to increase.

We have incurred, and may incur in the future, costs from litigation involving products that we sell, particularly firearms and ammunition, which could adversely affect our net sales and profitability.

We have been subject to lawsuits involving the products we sell, including lawsuits relating to firearms, ammunition, tree stands and archery equipment. We have incurred, and may incur in the future, losses from lawsuits relating to the improper use of firearms or ammunition sold by us, including lawsuits by municipalities or other organizations attempting to recover costs from manufacturers and retailers of firearms and ammunition. We may also incur losses due to lawsuits, including potential class actions, relating to our performance of background checks on firearms purchases and compliance with other sales laws as mandated by state and federal law. Our insurance coverage, as well as the insurance provided by our vendors for certain products they sell to us, may be inadequate to cover claims and liabilities related to products that we sell. In addition, claims or lawsuits related to products that we sell, or the unavailability of insurance for product liability claims, could result in the elimination of these products from our product line, thereby reducing net sales. If one or more successful claims against us are not covered by or exceed our insurance coverage, or if insurance coverage is no longer available, our available working capital may be impaired and our operating results could be materially adversely affected. Even unsuccessful claims could result in the expenditure of funds and management time and could have a negative impact on our profitability and on future premiums we would be required to pay on our insurance policies.

Our net sales and profitability could be impacted if the strength of our brand is not maintained, and our sales of firearm-related products could present reputational risks and negative publicity.

Our success depends on the value and strength of the Sportsman's Warehouse brand. The Sportsman's Warehouse name is integral to our business as well as to the implementation of our strategies for expanding our business. Maintaining, promoting and positioning our brand will depend largely on the success of our marketing and merchandising efforts and our ability to provide high quality merchandise and a consistent, high quality customer experience both in-store and online. Our brand could be adversely affected if we fail to achieve these objectives or if our public image or reputation were to be tarnished by negative publicity, any of which could result in decreases in net sales. In addition, the sale of firearm-related products also may present reputational risks and negative publicity that could affect consumers' perception of us or willingness to shop in our stores, which could harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Retail Operations

Our retail-based business model is impacted by general economic and market conditions, such as elevated interest rates, inflationary pressures and economic, market and financial uncertainties that may cause a decline in consumer spending, that may adversely affect our business, operations, liquidity, financial results and stock price.

Since fiscal year 2023, we have experienced decreased revenue and operated at a net loss as a result of elevated macroeconomic pressures on our consumers' discretionary spending, including inflationary pressures, elevated interest rates and higher energy costs and fuel prices. As a retail business that depends on consumer discretionary spending, we may continue to be adversely affected if our customers reduce, delay or forego their purchases of our products as a result of job losses, bankruptcies, higher consumer debt and interest rates, increases in inflation, higher energy and fuel costs, reduced access to credit, fluctuations in home prices and other adverse conditions in the mortgage and housing markets, lower consumer confidence, uncertainty or changes in tax policies and tax rates, uncertainty due to potential national or international security concerns, adverse or unseasonal weather conditions and uncertainty related to any health crisis. If we are required to close a large portion of our stores or we experience an acceleration of reduced store traffic, in each case, whether as a result of a pandemic, evolving macroeconomic conditions or geopolitical events, or otherwise, we may need additional liquidity to maintain our operations depending on how long these events impact our operations. Such events could adversely impact our sales and/or

could result in the permanent closure of some of our stores. Decreases in same store sales, customer traffic to our stores and e-commerce site or average ticket sales negatively affect our financial performance, and a prolonged period of depressed consumer spending could have a material adverse effect on our business. Promotional activities, vendor incentives, and decreased demand for consumer products could affect profitability and margins. In addition, adverse economic conditions may result in an increase in our operating expenses due to, among other things, higher costs of labor, energy, equipment and facilities. Due to fluctuations in the U.S. economy, our sales, operating and financial results for a particular period are difficult to predict, making it difficult to forecast results to be expected in future periods. Any of the foregoing factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition and could adversely affect our stock price.

Our concentration of stores in the Western United States makes us susceptible to adverse conditions in this region.

The majority of our stores are currently located in the Western United States, comprising Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. As a result, our operations are more susceptible to regional factors than the operations of more geographically diversified competitors. These factors include regional economic and weather conditions, natural disasters, demographic and population changes and governmental regulations in the states in which we operate. Environmental changes and disease epidemics affecting fish or game populations in any concentrated region may also affect our sales. In addition, adverse weather conditions and the impacts of climate change in any concentrated region may temporarily reduce the demand for some of our products and could have a negative effect on our sales, earnings or cash flows. If a region with a concentration of our stores were to suffer an economic downturn or other adverse event, our operating results could suffer.

Competition in the outdoor activities and sporting goods market could reduce our net sales and profitability.

The outdoor activities and sporting goods market is highly fragmented and competitive. Some of our competitors have a larger number of stores, and greater market presence (both brick and mortar and online), name recognition and financial, distribution, marketing and other resources than we have. Other competitors have announced strategic partnerships with retailers that will allow those competitors to enter our markets that they historically have not competed in. In addition, the ability of consumers to compare prices on a real-time basis through the use of smartphones and digital technology puts additional pressure on us to maintain competitive pricing. If our competitors reduce their prices, we may have to reduce our prices in order to compete, which could harm our margins. Furthermore, some of our competitors may build new stores in or near our existing locations or in locations with high concentrations of our e-commerce business customers. As a result of this competition, we may need to spend more on advertising and promotion. Some of our mass merchandising competitors do not currently compete in many of the product lines we offer. However, if these competitors were to begin offering a broader assortment of competing products or partner with our competitors to offer such products, or if any of the other factors listed above occurred, our net sales could be reduced or our costs could be increased, resulting in reduced profitability.

If we fail to anticipate changes in consumer demands, including regional preferences, in a timely manner, our operating results could suffer.

Our products appeal to consumers who regularly hunt, camp, fish and participate in various shooting sports. The preferences of these consumers cannot be predicted with certainty and are subject to change. In addition, due to different game and fishing species and varied weather conditions found in different markets, it is critical that our stores stock products appropriate for their markets. Our success depends on our ability to identify product trends in a variety of markets as well as to anticipate, gauge and quickly react to changing consumer demands in these markets. We usually must order merchandise well in advance of the applicable selling season. The extended lead times for many of our purchases may make it difficult for us to respond rapidly to new or changing product trends or changes in prices. If we misjudge either the market for our products or our customers' purchasing habits, our net sales may decline significantly and we may not have sufficient quantities of merchandise to satisfy customer demand or we may be required to mark down excess inventory, either of which would result in lower profit margins and harm our operating results.

Our same store sales may fluctuate and may not be a meaningful indicator of future performance.

Our same store sales may vary from quarter to quarter, and an unanticipated decline in net sales or same store sales may cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate significantly. A number of factors have historically affected, and will continue to affect, our same store sales results, including:

- macroeconomic factors, such as political trends, social unrest, inflationary pressures, slow growth or recessionary trends, decreased consumer confidence and availability of credit, increased consumer debt levels, new or increased tariffs, labor shortages and unemployment trends, monetary supply shifts, elevated interest rates, tightening of credit markets, potential disruptions from international hostilities and pandemics or other public health threats;
- consumer preferences, buying trends and overall economic trends;
- changes or anticipated changes to laws and government regulations related to some of the products we sell, in particular regulations relating to the sale of firearms and ammunition;
- our ability to identify and respond effectively to local and regional trends and customer preferences;
- our ability to provide quality customer service that will increase our conversion of shoppers into paying customers;
- the success of our omni-channel strategy and our e-commerce platform;
- competition in the regional market of a store;
- atypical weather, natural disasters, and climate change;
- new product introductions and changes in our product mix; and •changes in pricing and average ticket sales.

Our operating results are subject to seasonal fluctuations.

We experience moderate seasonal fluctuations in our net sales and operating results. On average over the last three fiscal years, we have generated 27.0% and 28.3% of our annual net sales in the third and fourth fiscal quarters, respectively, which includes the holiday selling season as well as the opening of the fall hunting season. We incur additional expenses in the third and fourth fiscal quarters due to higher purchase volumes and increased staffing in our stores. If, for any reason, we miscalculate the demand for our products or our product mix during the third or fourth fiscal quarters, our sales in these quarters could decline, resulting in higher labor costs as a percentage of sales, lower margins and excess inventory, which could cause our annual operating results to suffer and our stock price to decline. Due to our seasonality, the possible adverse impact from other risks associated with our business, including atypical weather, consumer spending levels and general economic and business conditions, is potentially greater if any such risks occur during our peak sales seasons.

If we are unable to protect against inventory shrink, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our business depends on our ability to effectively manage our inventory. We have historically experienced loss of inventory (also called shrink) due to damage, theft (including from organized retail crime), and other causes. We continue to experience elevated levels of inventory shrink relative to historical levels, which has adversely affected, and could continue to adversely affect, our results of operations and financial condition. Inventory shrink declined in fiscal year 2025 as a result of actions we have taken to reduce shrink, but inventory levels remain above historical norms, and there can be no assurance that shrink will not increase in future periods. To protect against rising inventory shrink, we have taken, and may continue to take, certain operational and strategic actions that could adversely affect our reputation, customer experience, and results of operations.

We currently rely on a single distribution center for our business, and if there is a natural disaster or other serious disruption at such facility, we may be unable to deliver merchandise effectively to our stores or customers.

We currently rely on a single distribution center in Salt Lake City, Utah for our business. Any malfeasance or natural disaster or other serious disruption at such facility due to fire, tornado, earthquake, flood or any other weather-related cause could damage our on-site inventory or impair our ability to use such distribution center. While we maintain business interruption insurance, as well as general property insurance, the amount of insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover our losses in such an event. Any of these occurrences could impair our ability to adequately stock our stores or fulfill customer orders and harm our operating results.

Dynamic freight costs could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to accurately predict financial results.

Freight costs represent a significant portion of the cost of our products. We have experienced highly variable transportation and logistics costs over the last five years. While moderating in fiscal year 2025, we believe dynamic conditions may continue in future fiscal years. Freight rates on our products are affected by a myriad of factors, including the global economy, tariffs, petroleum prices, carrier labor relations, congestion at U.S. ports and ocean freight carrier capacity.

We have experienced in the past, and may experience in the future, supply chain disruptions and delays of the supply of products from our vendors, which may have an adverse impact on our net sales and profitability.

We depend on merchandise purchased from our vendors to obtain products for our stores. We have no contractual arrangements providing for continued supply from our key vendors, and our vendors may discontinue selling to us at any time. Changes in commercial practices of our key vendors or manufacturers, such as changes in vendor support and incentives or changes in credit or payment terms, could also negatively impact our results. If we lose one or more key vendors or are unable to promptly replace a vendor that is unwilling or unable to satisfy our requirements with a vendor providing equally appealing products at comparable prices, we may not be able to offer products that are important to our merchandise assortment. Additionally, our inability to obtain merchandise in a timely or cost-effective manner from major suppliers as a result of business decisions by suppliers, including the expansion of direct-to-consumer programs by our vendors, or disruptions in the global transportation network or our supply chains, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We also are subject to risks, such as the price and availability of raw materials and fabrics, labor disputes, union organizing activity, strikes, inclement weather, natural disasters, public health events (such as pandemics), war and terrorism and adverse general economic and political conditions, that might limit our vendors' ability to provide us with quality merchandise on a timely and cost-efficient basis. We may not be able to develop relationships with new vendors, and products from alternative sources, if any, may be of a lesser quality and more expensive than those we currently purchase, as well as may result in delays in shipment from our supply chain and to consumers. Any delay or failure in offering products to our customers could have a material adverse impact on our net sales and profitability.

Political and economic uncertainty and unrest in foreign countries where our merchandise vendors are located and trade restrictions, including new tariffs and duties upon imports from these foreign countries, could adversely affect our ability to source merchandise and operating results.

In fiscal year 2025, approximately 2.3% of our merchandise was imported directly from vendors located in foreign countries, with a substantial portion of the imported merchandise being obtained directly from vendors in China and El Salvador. In addition, we believe that a significant portion of our domestic vendors obtain their products from foreign countries that may also be subject to political and economic uncertainty. We are subject to risks and uncertainties associated with changing economic, political, market and other conditions in foreign countries where our vendors are located, such as, increased import duties, tariffs, border-adjusted taxes, trade restrictions and quotas,

adverse fluctuations of foreign currencies and geopolitical turmoil, and any resulting disruption, instability or volatility in the global markets and industries resulting from such conflict.

The U.S. presidential administration has imposed additional tariffs, duties and trade restrictions on imports into the United States from numerous countries, which could lead to increased expenses and delays in shipments. Foreign governments, including China and Canada, and trading blocs, such as the European Union, have responded by imposing or increasing tariffs, duties and trade restrictions on U.S. goods. Any trading conflict and related escalating governmental actions that result in additional tariffs, duties and trade restrictions could cause a disruption or delay of imports from foreign locations and likely increase the cost or reduce the supply of merchandise available to us which would adversely affect our operating results.

Finally, potential changes in federal restrictions on the importation of firearms and ammunition products could affect our ability to acquire certain popular brands of firearms and ammunition products from importers and wholesalers, which could negatively impact our net sales until replacements in the United States can be obtained, if at all.

We and the third parties with whom we work are subject to stringent and evolving U.S. obligations related to data privacy and security, and our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations (or such failure by the third parties with whom we work) could lead to adverse business consequences.

In the ordinary course of business, we process personal data (including, in the case of certain customers, social security numbers and payment information) and other sensitive information, including proprietary and confidential business data, trade secrets, intellectual property, sensitive third-party data, business plans, transactions, and financial information (collectively, sensitive data). These processing activities subject us to numerous data privacy and security obligations, such as various laws, regulations, guidance, industry standards, external and internal privacy and security policies, contractual requirements, and other obligations relating to data privacy and security.

In the United States, federal, state, and local governments have enacted numerous data privacy and security laws, including data breach notification laws, personal data privacy laws, consumer protection laws (e.g., Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act), and other similar laws (e.g., wiretapping laws). Numerous U.S. states have enacted comprehensive privacy laws that impose certain obligations on covered businesses, including providing specific disclosures in privacy notices and affording residents with certain rights concerning their personal data. As applicable, such rights include the right to access, correct, or delete certain personal data, and to opt-out of certain data processing activities, such as targeted advertising, profiling, and automated decision-making. The exercise of these rights may impact our business and ability to provide our products and services. Certain states also impose stricter requirements for processing certain personal data, including sensitive information, such as conducting data privacy impact assessments. These state laws allow for statutory fines for noncompliance. For example, the CCPA imposes obligations on covered businesses regarding their processing of personal data and provides for fines and a private right of action for certain data breaches. Similar laws are being considered at the federal level, and we expect more states to pass similar laws in the future. Additionally, under various privacy laws and other obligations, we may be required to obtain certain consents to process personal data. For example, some of our data processing practices have been and may in the future be subject to challenges or lawsuits under data privacy and communications laws, including for example under wiretapping laws. Our inability or failure to do so could result in adverse consequences, such as threats of class-action litigation alleging violations of wiretapping laws.

In addition to data privacy and security laws, we are contractually subject to industry standards adopted by industry groups, such as the PCI DSS, and we are, and may become in the future subject to such obligations. We rely on vendors to process payment card data, and those vendors are subject to PCI DSS, and our business may be negatively affected if our vendors are fined or suffer other consequences as a result of PCI DSS noncompliance.

We are also bound by other contractual obligations related to data privacy and security, and our efforts to comply with such obligations may not be successful.

We publish privacy policies, marketing materials, and other statements concerning data privacy and security. Regulators in the United States are increasingly scrutinizing these statements, and if these are found to be deficient,

lacking in transparency, deceptive, unfair, misleading, or misrepresentative of our practices, we may be subject to investigation, enforcement actions by regulators, or other adverse consequences.

Our business is materially reliant on revenue from behavioral, interest-based, or tailored advertising (collectively, “targeted advertising”), but delivering targeted advertisements is becoming increasingly difficult due to changes to our ability to gather information about user behavior through third party platforms, new laws and regulations, and consumer resistance. In the United States, the CCPA, for example, grants California residents the right to opt-out of a company’s sharing of personal data for advertising purposes in exchange for money or other valuable consideration, and requires covered businesses to honor user-enabled browser signals from the Global Privacy Control. Partially because of these developments, individuals are becoming increasingly resistant to the collection, use, and sharing of personal data to deliver targeted advertising. As a result, for certain customers, we may be required to change the way we market our products, and any of these developments or changes could materially impair our ability to reach new or existing customers or otherwise negatively affect our operations.

Obligations related to data privacy and security (and consumers’ data privacy expectations) are quickly changing, becoming increasingly stringent, creating regulatory uncertainty, and may be subject to differing applications and interpretations. Preparing for and complying with these obligations requires us to devote significant resources and may necessitate changes to our services, information technologies, systems, and practices and to those of any third parties that process personal data on our behalf.

Our outfitters and personnel use generative artificial intelligence (“AI”) and/or automated decision-making technologies to perform their work, and the disclosure and use of personal data in AI technologies are subject to various privacy laws and other privacy obligations. Governments have passed and are likely to pass additional laws and regulations regulating AI and/or automated decision-making technologies. Our use of this technology could result in additional compliance costs, regulatory investigations and actions, and lawsuits. If we are unable to use AI and/or automated decision-making technologies, it could make our business less efficient and result in competitive disadvantages.

We may at times be unsuccessful (or be perceived to have been unsuccessful) in our efforts to comply with our data privacy and security obligations. Moreover, despite our efforts, our personnel or third parties with whom we work may be unsuccessful in complying with such obligations, which could negatively impact our business operations. If we or the third parties with whom we work are unsuccessful, or are perceived to have been unsuccessful, to address or comply with applicable data privacy and security obligations, we could face significant consequences, including but not limited to: government enforcement actions (e.g., investigations, fines, penalties, audits, inspections, and similar); litigation (including class-action claims); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; bans on processing personal data; and orders to destroy or not use personal data. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, or financial condition, including but not limited to: loss of customers; inability to process personal data or to operate in certain jurisdictions; limited ability to develop or commercialize our products; expenditure of time and resources to defend any claim or inquiry; adverse publicity; or substantial changes to our business model or operations.

Our business depends on our ability to meet our labor needs and control our labor costs.

Our success depends in part upon our ability to attract, motivate and retain a sufficient number of qualified outfitters, including district managers, store managers, department managers and sales associates, who understand and appreciate our outdoor culture and are able to adequately represent this culture to our customers. Competition for non-entry level personnel, particularly for outfitters with retail experience, is highly competitive. Additionally, our ability to maintain consistency in the quality of customer service in our stores is critical to our success. Many of our store outfitters are in entry-level or part-time positions that historically have high rates of turnover, which can lead to increased training and retention costs and operational disruptions. We are also dependent on the outfitters who staff our distribution center, many of whom are skilled. We may be unable to meet our labor needs and control our costs due to external factors such as the availability of a sufficient number of qualified persons in the work force of the markets in which we operate, competition, unemployment levels, demand for certain labor expertise, prevailing wage rates, wage inflation, changing demographics, health and other insurance costs and adoption of new or revised employment and labor laws and regulations. If we are unable to hire, train and retain sales associates capable of consistently providing a high level of customer service, as demonstrated by their enthusiasm for our

culture and knowledge of our merchandise, our business could be materially adversely affected. Although none of our outfitters are currently covered by collective bargaining agreements, our outfitters may elect to be represented by labor unions in the future, which could increase our labor costs. Additionally, competition for qualified outfitters could require us to pay higher wages to attract a sufficient number of outfitters. An inability to recruit and retain a sufficient number of qualified individuals in the future may delay the planned openings of new stores. Any such delays, any material increases in outfitter turnover rates at existing stores or any increases in labor costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Increases in the minimum wage have recently adversely affected our financial results.

Recently, several states in which we operate have enacted minimum wage increases and it is possible that other states or the federal government could also enact minimum wage increases. In fiscal year 2025 and 2024, 75 and 55 of our stores, respectively, were impacted by minimum wage increases, which increased our selling, general and administrative expenses. Base wage rates for some of our outfitters are at or slightly above the minimum wage. As more state minimum wage rates increase or if the federal government enacts a minimum wage increase, we may need to increase not only the wage rates of our minimum wage outfitters, but also the wages paid to our other hourly outfitters as well. Further, should we fail to increase our wages competitively in response to increasing wage rates, the quality of our workforce could decline, causing our customer service to suffer. Any increase in the cost of our labor could have an adverse effect on our operating costs, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business Strategy

Our long-term strategy includes opening new stores. If we open new stores, in particular in new, unfamiliar markets to us, increased risks related to operating new stores may prevent us from being profitable in those markets.

Part of our long-term strategy is to continue to expand by opening new stores. In the past, some of our new stores have not initially generated four-wall Adjusted EBITDA margins and returns on invested capital that we have historically experienced. Opening new stores presents increased risks, especially when we expand into new markets. For instance, in new markets, we will have less familiarity with local customer preferences and may encounter difficulties in attracting customers due to a reduced level of customer familiarity with our brand. Other factors that may impact our ability to open or acquire stores in new markets and operate them profitably, many of which are beyond our control, include:

- our ability to identify suitable locations, including our ability to gather and assess demographic and marketing data to determine consumer demand for our products in the locations we select;
- our ability to obtain financing on favorable terms or negotiate favorable lease agreements;
- our ability to properly assess the profitability of potential new retail store locations;
- our ability to successfully rebrand any new stores we acquire and integrate such stores into our existing operations;
- our ability to secure required governmental permits and approvals;
- our ability to attract, hire and train skilled store operating personnel, especially management personnel;
- the availability of construction materials and labor and the absence of significant construction delays or cost overruns;
- our ability to provide a satisfactory mix of merchandise that is responsive to the needs of our customers living in the areas where new retail stores are built;
- our ability to supply new retail stores with inventory in a timely manner;
- our competitors building or leasing stores near our retail stores or in locations we have identified as targets for a new retail store;
- consumer demand for our products, particularly firearms and ammunition, which drives traffic to our retail stores;

- regional economic and other factors in the geographies in which we expand; and
- general economic, political, and business conditions affecting consumer confidence and spending and the overall strength of our business.

Once we decide on a new market and find a suitable location, any delays in opening or acquiring new stores could impact our financial results. It is possible that events, such as delays in the entitlements process or construction delays caused by permitting or licensing issues, material shortages, labor issues, weather delays or other acts of god, discovery of contaminants, accidents, deaths or injunctions, could delay planned new store openings beyond their expected dates or force us to abandon planned openings altogether. In addition, new retail stores typically generate lower operating margins because pre-opening expenses are expensed as they are incurred and because fixed costs, as a percentage of net sales, are higher. Furthermore, the substantial management time and resources which our retail store expansion strategy requires may result in disruption to our existing business operations, which may decrease our profitability.

As a result of the above factors, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in operating our stores in new markets on a profitable basis.

If we decide to close underperforming stores, the costs to do so may be significant and may negatively impact our cash flows and our results of operations.

We regularly assess our stores for profitability, and we may decide to close certain underperforming stores when appropriate under the circumstances, which could result in significant costs. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, certain retail store locations experienced four-wall Adjusted EBITDA losses and declines in projected cash flows. As a result, we performed an impairment assessment for these locations. As of January 31, 2026, we recognized impairment losses of \$17.8 million related to ten underperforming store locations. We anticipate closing approximately five of our underperforming stores within the next year, but after the 2026 holiday season. Store closures or other strategic actions may be taken in the future, which could result in additional impairment charges. The closure of underperforming stores may also result in other significant costs, including write-offs of leasehold improvements and employee-related termination costs. All of our stores are leased from third parties, with original lease terms ranging from five to twelve years. While we have the right to terminate some of our leases under specified conditions by making specified payments, we may not be able to terminate a particular lease if or when we would like to do so. In other cases, if we decide to close a store, we may be required to continue paying rent and operating expenses for the balance of the lease term. The performance of any of these obligations may be costly. Additionally, while our goal in closing certain stores would be to increase the productivity of our store portfolio, reductions in selling square footage could negatively impact our net sales.

If we are unable to successfully develop and maintain our omni-channel strategy, we may not be able to compete effectively and our sales and profitability may be adversely affected.

Our e-commerce business is an important element of our brand and relationship with our customers, and we expect it to continue to grow. Our website operates on a cloud platform with autoscaling capability, designed to significantly increase capacity and efficiency. E-commerce continues to be a rapidly growing sales channel for our business and an increasing source of competition in our industry. If we are unable to continue to successfully develop and maintain our omni-channel platform, we may not be able to compete effectively and our sales and profitability may be adversely affected. Our future success could also be adversely affected if we are unable to identify and capitalize on retail trends, including various technology, e-commerce and other process efficiencies to gain market share and better service our customers.

In addition, many of our competitors already have e-commerce businesses that are substantially larger and more developed than ours, which places us at a competitive disadvantage. There are also regulatory restrictions on the online sale of a portion of our product offerings, such as ammunition, certain cutlery, firearms, propane and reloading powder. If we are unable to expand our e-commerce business, our growth plans may suffer, and the price of our common stock could decline.

We are also vulnerable to additional risks and uncertainties associated with e-commerce sales, including rapid changes in technology, website downtime and other technical failures, security incidents, consumer privacy

concerns, changes in state tax regimes and government regulation of internet activities. Our actual or perceived failure to successfully respond to these risks and uncertainties could reduce our e-commerce same store sales, increase our costs, diminish our growth prospects and damage our brand, which could negatively impact our results of operations and stock price.

If our information technology systems, or those of third parties with whom we work, or our data are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences.

We and the third parties with whom we work face a variety of evolving threats, which could cause security incidents, such as cyber-attacks, system disruptions, malicious internet-based activity, online and offline fraud, and other similar activities. Such threats are prevalent and continue to rise, are increasingly difficult to detect, and come from a variety of sources, including traditional computer “hackers,” threat actors, “hacktivists,” organized criminal threat actors, computer programmers, personnel (such as through theft or misuse), sophisticated nation states, and nation-state supported actors. Some actors now engage and are expected to continue to engage in cyber-attacks, including without limitation nation-state actors for geopolitical reasons and in conjunction with military conflicts and defense activities. During times of war and other major conflicts, we and the third parties with whom we work may be vulnerable to a heightened risk of these attacks, including retaliatory cyber-attacks, that could materially disrupt our systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to produce, sell and distribute our products.

These threats include but are not limited to social-engineering attacks (including through deep fakes, which may be increasingly difficult to identify as fake, and phishing attacks), malicious code (such as viruses and worms), malware (including as a result of advanced persistent threat intrusions), denial-of-service attacks, credential stuffing, credential harvesting, personnel misconduct or error, ransomware attacks, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, loss of data or other information technology assets, adware, attacks enhanced or facilitated by AI (such as using AI to develop malicious code or launch sophisticated phishing attempts), telecommunications failures, and other similar threats. In particular, severe ransomware attacks are becoming increasingly prevalent and can lead to significant interruptions in operations, ability to provide products or services, loss of sensitive data and income, reputational harm, and diversion of funds. Extortion payments may alleviate the negative impact of a ransomware attack, but we may be unwilling or unable to make such payments due to, for example, applicable laws or regulations prohibiting such payments.

Remote work has increased risks to our information technology systems and data, as more of our outfitters utilize network connections, computers, and devices outside our premises or network, including working at home, while in transit and in public locations. Additionally, future or past business transactions (such as acquisitions or integrations) could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, as our systems could be negatively affected by vulnerabilities present in acquired or integrated entities’ systems and technologies. Furthermore, we may discover security issues that were not found during due diligence of such acquired or integrated entities, and it may be difficult to integrate companies into our information technology environment and security program.

In addition, we rely on third parties and their technologies to operate critical business systems to process sensitive data in a variety of contexts and to provide other products, services, parts, or otherwise to operate our business. Our ability to monitor these third parties’ information security practices is limited, and these third parties may not have adequate information security measures in place. If the third parties with whom we work experience a security incident, threat, or other interruption, we could experience adverse consequences. While we may be entitled to damages if these parties fail to satisfy their privacy or security-related obligations to us, any award may be insufficient to cover our damages, or we may be unable to recover such award. In addition, supply-chain attacks have increased in frequency and severity, and we cannot guarantee that third parties’ infrastructure in our supply chain or our third-party partners’ supply chains have not been compromised.

While we have implemented security measures designed to protect against security incidents, there can be no assurance that these measures will be effective. We take steps designed to detect, mitigate, and remediate vulnerabilities in our information systems (such as our hardware and/or software, including that of third parties with whom we work). We have not been, and may not in the future, be able to detect and/or remediate all such vulnerabilities or on a timely basis. For example, we have identified high and critical vulnerabilities in certain of our

legacy information systems, including end-of-life systems that are difficult to patch, for which remediation options may be constrained despite the implementation of mitigating controls (including ring fencing). There can be no assurance that the vulnerability mitigation measures we have taken will be effective against such identified vulnerabilities. Further, we have experienced (and may in the future experience) delays in developing and deploying remedial measures designed to address any such identified vulnerabilities, which could be exploited and result in a security incident.

Any of the previously identified or similar threats have caused, and may in the future cause, a security incident or other interruption that has resulted, and may in the future result, in unauthorized, unlawful, or accidental acquisition, modification, destruction, loss, alteration, encryption, disclosure of, or access to our sensitive data or our information technology systems, or those of the third parties with whom we work. A security incident or other interruption could disrupt our ability (and that of third parties with whom we work) to provide our products and services.

We may expend significant resources or modify our business activities to try to protect against security incidents. Additionally, certain data privacy and security obligations require us to implement and maintain specific security measures to protect our information technology systems and sensitive data.

Applicable data privacy and security obligations may require us, or we may voluntarily choose, to notify relevant stakeholders, including affected individuals, customers, regulators, and investors, of security incidents, or to take other actions, such as providing credit monitoring and identity theft protection. Such disclosures and related actions can be costly, and the disclosure or the failure to comply with such applicable requirements could lead to adverse consequences.

If we (or a third party with whom we work) experience a security incident or are perceived to have experienced a security incident, we may experience material adverse consequences, such as government enforcement actions (for example, investigations, fines, penalties, audits, and inspections); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; restrictions on processing sensitive data (including personal data); litigation (including class claims); indemnification obligations; negative publicity; reputational harm; monetary fund diversions; diversion of management attention; interruptions in our operations (including availability of data); financial loss; and other similar harms. Security incidents and material attendant consequences may prevent or cause customers to stop using our services, deter new customers from using our services, and negatively impact our ability to grow and operate our business.

Some of our contracts do not contain limitations of liability, and even where they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our data privacy and security obligations. We cannot be sure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or sufficient to protect us from or to mitigate liabilities arising out of our privacy and security practices, that such coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims.

In addition to experiencing a security incident, third parties may gather, collect, or infer sensitive data about us from public sources, data brokers, or other means that reveal competitively sensitive details about our organization and could be used to undermine our competitive advantage or market position. Additionally, sensitive data of the Company or our customers could be leaked, disclosed, or revealed as a result of or in connection with our outfitters', personnel's, or vendors' use of generative AI technologies.

Our computer hardware and software systems are vulnerable to damage from natural disasters, power loss or other events outside of our control that could harm our business.

Our success, in particular our ability to successfully manage inventory levels, largely depends upon the efficient operation of our computer hardware and software systems. We use third-party management information systems to track inventory information at the store level, communicate customer information and aggregate daily sales, margin and promotional information. These systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from natural disasters, power loss, computer system failures, telecommunications failures, misappropriation and similar events, including those addressed in "Risks Related to Our Business Strategy—If our information technology systems, or those of third

parties with whom we work, or our data are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences”, any of which could disrupt our operations and result in reduced sales. Furthermore, we centralize most of our computer systems in our support and distribution centers and it is possible that an event, natural disaster, or other interruption at either office could materially and adversely affect the performance of our company and the ability of each of our stores to operate efficiently.

Our future growth may strain our business infrastructure, which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

As we grow, we will face the risk that our existing resources and systems, including management resources, accounting and finance personnel and operating systems, may be inadequate to support our growth. We may not be able to retain the personnel or make the changes in our systems that may be required to support our growth. Failure to secure these resources and implement these systems on a timely basis could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. In addition, hiring additional personnel and implementing changes and enhancements to our systems will require capital expenditure and other increased costs that could also have a material adverse impact on our operating results.

Our expansion in new markets may also create new distribution and merchandising challenges, including strain on our distribution facility, an increase in information to be processed by our management information systems and diversion of management attention from existing operations towards the opening of new stores and markets. To the extent that we are not able to meet these additional challenges, our sales could decrease and our operating expenses could increase.

The utilization, expansion and management of machine learning and other types of artificial intelligence in our business could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have been increasing our utilization of machine learning and other types of AI (collectively, “AI/ML”) in our business and we anticipate that as technology advances, we will continue to expand our application of AI/ML, including generative AI. AI/ML may become more important to our operations over time as we increase reliance on AI/ML throughout our operations and administration. The rapid evolution of AI/ML technology and potential regulation of AI/ML may require that we expend significant resources to develop, test and maintain our implementation of AI/ML. Our competitors may incorporate AI/ML into their businesses faster or more successfully than us, which could impair our ability to compete effectively and adversely affect our results of operations. Additionally, if the information generated through our use of AI/ML is or is deemed to be deficient, inaccurate or biased, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our private label brand offerings expose us to various risks.

We expect to continue to grow our exclusive private label brand offerings through a combination of brands that we own and brands that we license from third parties. We have invested in our development and procurement resources and marketing efforts relating to these private brand offerings. Although we believe that our private brand products offer value to our customers at each price point and provide us with higher gross margins than comparable third-party branded products we sell, the expansion of our private brand offerings also subjects us to certain specific risks in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this section, such as:

- potential mandatory or voluntary product recalls;
- our ability to successfully protect our proprietary rights (including defending against counterfeit, knock offs, grey-market, infringing or otherwise unauthorized goods);
- our ability to successfully navigate and avoid claims related to the proprietary rights of third parties;
- our ability to successfully administer and comply with obligations under license agreements that we have with the licensors of brands, including, in some instances, certain minimum sales requirements that, if not met, could cause us to lose the licensing rights or pay damages; and

- other risks generally encountered by entities that source, sell and market exclusive branded offerings for retail.

An increase in sales of our private brands may also adversely affect sales of our vendors' products, which may, in turn, adversely affect our relationship with our vendors. Our failure to adequately address some or all of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our inability to protect our intellectual property could have a negative impact on our operating results.

Our trademarks, service marks, copyrights, patents, trade secrets, domain names and other intellectual property are valuable assets that are critical to our success. The unauthorized reproduction or other misappropriation of our intellectual property could diminish the value of our brands or goodwill and cause a decline in our net sales. Any infringement or other intellectual property claim made against us, whether or not it has merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product delays or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. As a result, any such claim could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

We may pursue strategic acquisitions or investments, and the failure of an acquisition or investment to produce the anticipated results or the inability to fully integrate the acquired companies could have an adverse impact on our business.

We may from time to time acquire or invest in complementary companies, businesses or assets. The success of such acquisitions or investments will be based on our ability to make accurate assumptions regarding the valuation, operations, growth potential, integration and other factors relating to the respective business or assets. Our acquisitions or investments may not produce the results that we expect at the time we enter into or complete the transaction. For example, we may not be able to capitalize on previously anticipated synergies. Furthermore, acquisitions may result in dilutive issuances of our equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, amortization expenses or write-offs of goodwill or other intangibles, any of which could harm our financial condition or results of operations. We also may not be able to successfully integrate operations that we acquire, including their personnel, financial systems, supply chain and other operations, which could adversely affect our business. Acquisitions may also result in the diversion of our capital and our management's attention from other business issues and opportunities.

Risks Related to Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our ability to operate and expand our business and to respond to changing business and economic conditions will depend on the availability of adequate capital.

The operation of our business, the rate of our expansion and our ability to respond to changing business and economic conditions depend on the availability of adequate capital, which in turn depends on cash flow generated by our business and, if necessary, the availability of equity or debt capital. We will also need sufficient cash flow to meet our obligations under our existing debt agreements.

The amount that we are able to borrow and have outstanding under our revolving credit facility at any given time is subject to a borrowing base calculation. As a result, our ability to borrow is subject to certain risks and uncertainties, such as a deterioration in the quality of our inventory (which is the largest asset in our borrowing base), a decline in sales activity and the collection of our receivables, which could reduce the funds available to us under our revolving credit facility.

We cannot assure you that our cash flow from operations or cash available under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our needs. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flows from operations in the future, and if availability under our revolving credit facility is not sufficient, we may have to obtain additional financing. If we obtain additional capital by issuing equity, the interests of our existing stockholders will be diluted. If we incur additional indebtedness, that indebtedness may contain significant financial and other covenants that may significantly restrict our operations, and our ability to fund expansion or take advantage of future opportunities. We cannot assure you that we could obtain refinancing or additional financing on favorable terms or at all.

Our revolving credit facility and our term loan facility contain restrictive covenants that may impair our ability to access sufficient capital and operate our business.

Our revolving credit facility and our term loan facility contain various provisions that limit our ability to, among other things, incur, create or assume certain indebtedness; create, incur or assume certain liens; make certain investments; make sales, transfers and dispositions of certain property; undergo certain fundamental changes, including certain mergers, liquidations and consolidations; purchase, hold or acquire certain investments; and declare or make certain dividends and distributions. These covenants may affect our ability to operate and finance our business as we deem appropriate. If we are unable to meet our obligations as they become due or to comply with various financial covenants contained in the instruments governing our current or future indebtedness, this could constitute an event of default under the instruments governing our indebtedness.

If there were an event of default under the instruments governing our indebtedness, the holders of the affected indebtedness could declare all of that indebtedness immediately due and payable, which, in turn, could cause the acceleration of the maturity of all of our other indebtedness. We may not have sufficient funds available, or we may not have access to sufficient capital from other sources, to repay any accelerated debt. Even if we could obtain additional financing, the terms of the financing may not be favorable to us. In addition, substantially all of our assets are subject to liens securing our revolving credit facility and term loan. If amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility or term loans were accelerated, our lenders could foreclose on these liens and we could lose substantially all of our assets. Any event of default under the instruments governing our indebtedness could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

An increase in market interest rates could increase our interest costs on existing and future debt and could adversely affect our stock price.

Our existing debt obligations are variable rate obligations with interest and related payments that vary with the movement of certain indices, and in the future, we may incur additional indebtedness in connection with the entry into new credit facilities or the financing of any acquisition. If interest rates increase, so could our interest costs for any new debt and our variable rate debt obligations under our revolving credit facility and term loan facility. This increased cost could make the financing of any acquisition more costly, as well as lower our current period earnings. Rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures or cause us to pay higher interest rates upon refinancing. All of our debt outstanding under our credit agreement as of January 31, 2026 bears interest at a floating rate that uses the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) as the applicable reference rate to calculate the interest. We experienced elevated interest rates in fiscal years 2023, 2024 and 2025 and anticipate that interest rates will remain elevated during fiscal year 2026.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our bylaws, our certificate of incorporation and Delaware law contain provisions that could discourage another company from acquiring us and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Provisions of our bylaws, our certificate of incorporation and Delaware law may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares. In addition, these provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace or remove our board of directors. These provisions include:

- requiring at least a supermajority vote of our stockholders to amend our bylaws or certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation;
- eliminating the ability of stockholders to act by written consent in lieu of a meeting;
- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings;
- not providing for cumulative voting in the election of directors; and
- authorizing the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock without any need for action by stockholders.

In addition, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. In general, subject to some exceptions, Section 203 prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any “business combination” with any “interested stockholder” (which is generally defined as an entity or person who, together with the person’s affiliates and associates, beneficially owns, or within three years prior to the time of determination of interested stockholder status did own, 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation), for a three-year period following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder. Section 203 could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control that our stockholders might consider to be in their best interests.

Further, our certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to limited exceptions, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; any action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty; any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law; or any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine. Our bylaws also designate the U.S. federal courts as the exclusive forum for all claims arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). These exclusive forum provisions may limit a stockholder’s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other outfitters and agents, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, outfitters and agents.

Together, these charter and statutory provisions could make the removal of management more difficult and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our common stock. The existence of the foregoing provisions and anti-takeover measures could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. They could also deter potential acquirers of our company, thereby potentially reducing the likelihood that our stockholders could receive a premium for their common stock in an acquisition.

We expect that the price of our common stock will fluctuate.

The price of our common stock is volatile and may fluctuate significantly. During our fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, the closing price of our stock ranged from a high of \$4.16 per share to a low of \$0.95 per share. Volatility in the market price of our common stock may prevent our stockholders from being able to sell their common stock at or above the prices they paid for their common stock. The market price for our common stock could fluctuate significantly for various reasons, including, among other things, our operating and financial performance; conditions that impact demand for our products; the public’s reaction to our press releases or other public announcements; changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts; market and industry perception of our success, or lack thereof, in pursuing our growth strategy; strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, store closures, or restructurings; actual or anticipated changes in federal and state government regulation, including regulations related to the sale of firearms and ammunition; sales of common stock by us or members of our management team; and changes in general market, economic and political conditions in the United States, including those resulting from natural disasters, health crises or pandemics, terrorist attacks, acts of war and responses to such events.

In addition, if the market for stocks in our industry, or the stock market in general, experiences a loss of investor confidence, the trading price of our common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business, financial condition or results of operations. If any of the foregoing occurs, it could cause our stock price to fall and may expose us to lawsuits that, even if unsuccessful, could be costly to defend and distract our management.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Risk management and strategy

We implement and maintain various information security processes designed to identify, assess and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats to our critical computer networks, third party hosted services, communications systems, hardware and software, and our critical data, including intellectual property, confidential information that is proprietary, strategic or competitive in nature, and information related to our customers and outfitters.

Our Information Security, Governance, Risk, and Compliance Management functions, led by our VP of Information Technology help identify, assess and manage the Company's cybersecurity threats and risks. The Security Team identifies and assesses risks from cybersecurity threats by monitoring and evaluating our threat environment using various methods including, for example: manual and automated tools in certain environments and systems, internal and external audits of certain environments and systems, conducting scans of certain threat environments, evaluating our and our industry's risk profile, analyzing certain reports of threats and actors, conducting threat assessments for internal and external threats (including third party threat assessments) in certain environments, coordinating with law enforcement concerning select threats, subscribing to reports and services that identify cybersecurity threats, use of external intelligence feeds, conducting tabletop incident response exercises, evaluating certain threats reported to us, and conducting vulnerability assessments of certain environments and systems.

Depending on the environment and system, we implement and maintain various technical, physical, and organizational measures, processes, standards and policies designed to manage and mitigate material risks from cybersecurity threats to our information systems and data, including, for example: incident response policy, vulnerability management policy, risk assessments, encryption of certain data, network security controls and data segregation for certain environments and systems, access controls for certain environments and systems (such as identity controls and quarterly user access reviews), physical security, systems monitoring for certain systems, vendor risk management program, system configuration standards, outfitter security awareness training, asset management, managed detection and response tools, penetration testing, cybersecurity insurance and dedicated cybersecurity staff.

Our assessment and management of material risks from cybersecurity threats are integrated into the Company's overall risk management processes. For example, the Security Team works with management to prioritize our risk management processes and mitigate cybersecurity threats that are more likely to lead to a material impact on our business.

We use third-party service providers to assist us from time to time to identify, assess and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats, including, for example: professional service firms including legal counsel, threat intelligence service providers, cybersecurity consultants, 24/7 cybersecurity monitoring software providers, managed cybersecurity service providers, penetration testing firms, dark web monitoring services and forensic investigators, managed detection and response providers, and external threat hunting partners.

We use third-party service providers to perform a variety of functions throughout our business, such as hosting companies and application providers. We have a vendor management program to manage cybersecurity risks associated with our use of certain of these providers. The program includes a risk assessment and security questionnaire for certain providers, review of security assessments for certain providers, and review of System and Organization Controls reports for certain providers. Depending on the nature of the services provided, the sensitivity of the information systems and data at issue, and the identity of the provider, our vendor management process may involve different levels of assessment designed to help identify cybersecurity risks associated with a provider and impose contractual obligations related to cybersecurity on the provider.

For a description of the risks from cybersecurity threats that may materially affect the Company and how they may do so, see our risk factors under Part 1. Item 1A. Risk Factors, *"If our information technology systems, or those of third parties with whom we work, or our data are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences"*, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Governance

Our board of directors addresses the Company's cybersecurity risk management as part of its general oversight function. The board of directors' audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's cybersecurity risk management processes, including oversight and mitigation of risks from cybersecurity threats.

Our cybersecurity risk assessment and management processes are implemented and maintained by certain Company management, including our VP of Information Technology, Manager of Governance, Risk, and Compliance and several external consulting firms. Together, these individuals have many years of experience in the information technology industry and include Certified Information Systems Security Professionals.

Our VP is responsible for hiring appropriate personnel, helping to integrate cybersecurity risk considerations into the Company's overall risk management strategy, and communicating key priorities with relevant personnel. Our VP and the CFO are responsible for approving budgets, helping prepare for cybersecurity incidents, approving cybersecurity processes, and reviewing security assessments and other security-related reports.

Our cybersecurity incident response and vulnerability management policies are designed to escalate certain cybersecurity incidents to members of management depending on the circumstances, including Security Management, the VP, the Chief Executive Officer and others. These individuals work with the Company's incident response team, pursuant to a documented incident response policy, to help the Company mitigate and remediate cybersecurity incidents of which they are notified. In addition, the Company's incident response and vulnerability management policies include reporting to the audit committee of the board of directors for certain cybersecurity incidents.

The audit committee receives regular reports from the Security Team concerning the Company's significant cybersecurity threats and risk and the processes the Company has implemented to address them. The audit committee also receives various reports, summaries or presentations related to cybersecurity threats, risk and mitigation.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We do not own any material real property nor do we plan to do so. Instead, we lease all of our store locations and expect to lease our future store locations. From time to time we will self-develop one of our properties with the intention to enter into a sale-leaseback transaction with a third party. Depending upon where we are in the process of completing the sale-leaseback transaction, we may legally own real property at any particular balance sheet date. Our corporate headquarters is located in an approximately 70,000 square foot building in West Jordan, Utah. The building is leased under an agreement expiring on March 31, 2035.

Our distribution center is located in a 507,000 square foot facility in Salt Lake City, Utah. The building is leased under an agreement expiring on December 31, 2028, with three options that each allow us to extend for an additional five years.

We currently operate 147 retail stores in 32 states. See "Part I, Item 1, Business – Our Stores" for a breakdown of our retail stores by state. In total we have approximately 5.5 million gross square feet across all of our stores. All of our stores are leased from third parties with lease terms typically ranging from five to twelve years, and many of our lease agreements have additional five-year renewal options. All of our leases provide for additional payments associated with common area maintenance, real estate, taxes and insurance. In addition, many of our lease agreements have defined escalating rent provisions over the initial term and extensions.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See “Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 16, Commitments and Contingencies—Legal Matters” for information regarding our material legal proceedings, which information is incorporated by reference into this Item 3.

The pending lawsuits described in Note 16 of our consolidated financial statements are subject to inherent uncertainties, and the actual defense and disposition costs will depend upon unknown factors. The outcomes of the pending lawsuits are necessarily uncertain. We also could be forced to expend significant resources in the defense of either or both of the pending lawsuits, including substantial legal fees and costs.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “SPWH.”

Holders

As of March 31, 2026, there were 727 holders of record of our common stock. This number does not include persons who hold our common stock in nominee or “street name” accounts through brokers, banks or other institutions on behalf of stockholders.

Dividend Policy

We did not pay any dividends in fiscal year 2025 or fiscal year 2024. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors, subject to compliance with applicable law and any applicable contractual provisions.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

Stock Performance Graph

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the performance graph required by Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those which are discussed in the “Risk Factors” section in Part I, Item 1A of this 10-K. Also see “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” preceding Part I. Additionally, our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected or achieved for any future period.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in this 10-K.

Overview

We are an outdoor sporting goods retailer focused on meeting the everyday needs of the seasoned outdoor veteran, the first-time participant and everyone in between. Our mission is to provide outstanding gear and exceptional service to inspire outdoor memories.

Our business was founded in 1986 as a single retail store in Midvale, Utah. Today, we operate 147 stores in 32 states, totaling approximately 5.5 million gross square feet. We also operate an e-commerce platform at www.sportsmans.com. We do not incorporate the information on or accessible through our website into this 10-K, and you should not consider any information on, or that can be accessed through, our website as part of this 10-K.

Our stores and our e-commerce platform are aggregated into one operating and reportable segment.

Impact of Macroeconomic Conditions

Our financial results and operations have been, and will continue to be, impacted by events outside of our control.

Global economic and business activities continue to face widespread macroeconomic uncertainties, including the impact of international trade policies and increased tariff rates, inflation, elevated interest rates, recession risks and rising global political tensions. Recent changes in international trade policy and the implementation of increased tariff rates have caused substantial uncertainty with respect to our inventory cost. If some of the proposed and current changes to international trade and tariff policy are implemented or continue for a significant length of time, we will experience a material increase in our inventory costs, especially in our Hunting and Shooting Sports and Optics, Electronics, Accessories and Other departments. We cannot predict the ultimate impact of such changes on our financial results for fiscal year 2026 and beyond since such policies remain highly dynamic and evolving. In fiscal year 2025, we purchased additional inventory in anticipation of increased tariff rates to be prepared for the hunting and holiday seasons. We will continue to consider other means to mitigate the impact of increased tariff rates, including by seeking alternative sourcing of our products and by negotiating with our suppliers to absorb a portion of increased costs due to changes in tariff rates and trade policy; however, we cannot provide any assurances that we will be successful in such efforts.

In addition, since the beginning of fiscal year 2023, our business has been and continues to be impacted by consumer inflationary pressures and recession concerns. For instance, we experienced softer sales in the early portion of our fiscal fourth quarter, which we believe were driven by external factors such as the government shutdown and weaker-than-expected Black Friday and Cyber Week performance. We have implemented cost reduction measures and reduced investments in future new store openings to reflect sales trends. However, we saw improvements in our sales in the second half of our fourth fiscal quarter and into the beginning of the first quarter of fiscal year 2026, but we remain measured in our outlook for the year.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, certain retail store locations experienced four-wall Adjusted EBITDA losses and declines in projected cash flows. As a result, we performed an impairment assessment for these locations and we recognized impairment losses of \$17.8 million as of January 31, 2026 related to ten underperforming store locations. We anticipate closing approximately five of our underperforming stores within the next year, but after the 2026 holiday season. Store closures or other strategic actions may be taken in the future,

which could result in additional impairment charges. We do not plan to open new stores in fiscal year 2026 as we assess our new store expansion strategy and prioritize capital allocation for critical technology investments and debt repayment.

We continue to actively monitor the impact of these macroeconomic factors on our financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry and workforce. The extent of the impact of these factors on our operational and financial performance, including our ability to execute our business strategies and initiatives in the expected timeframe, will depend on future developments, and the impact on our customers, partners and outfitters, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted; however, any continued or renewed disruption resulting from these factors could negatively impact our business.

Fiscal Year

We operate using a 52/53-week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. Fiscal years 2025, 2024 and 2023 ended on January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, respectively. Each of fiscal years 2025 and 2024 contained 52 weeks of operation and fiscal year 2023 contained 53 weeks of operations.

How We Assess the Performance of Our Business

In assessing the performance of our business, we consider a variety of performance and financial measures. The key measures for determining how our business is performing are net sales, same store sales, gross margin, selling, general and administrative expenses, income from operations and Adjusted EBITDA, which we define as net (loss) income plus interest expense, income tax expense (benefit), depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation expense, executive transition and severance costs, impairment costs, and other expenses that we do not believe are indicative of our ongoing expenses.

Net Sales and Same Store Sales

Our net sales are primarily received from revenue generated in our stores and also include sales generated through our e-commerce platform. When measuring revenue generated from our stores, we review our same store sales as well as the performance of our stores that have not operated for a sufficient amount of time and include each in same store sales. We include net sales from a store in same store sales on the first day of the 13th full fiscal month following the store's grand opening or acquisition by us. We exclude sales from stores that were closed during the period from our same store sales calculation. We include net sales from e-commerce in our calculation of same store sales. For fiscal years consisting of 53 weeks, we exclude net sales during the 53rd week from our calculation of same store sales. Some of our competitors and other retailers may calculate same store sales differently than we do. As a result, data regarding our same store sales may not be comparable to similar data made available by other retailers.

Measuring the change in year-over-year same store sales allows us to evaluate how our retail store base is performing. Various factors affect same store sales, including:

- macroeconomic factors, political trends, social unrest, inflationary pressures, recessionary trends, labor shortages, monetary supply shifts, elevated interest rates, tightening of credit markets, and potential disruptions from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and rising global political tensions;
- consumer preferences, buying trends and overall economic trends;
- changes or anticipated changes to laws and government regulations related to some of the products we sell, in particular regulations relating to the sale of firearms and ammunition;
- our ability to identify and respond effectively to local and regional trends and customer preferences;
- our ability to provide quality customer service that will increase our conversion of shoppers into paying customers;
- the success of our omni-channel strategy and our e-commerce platform;
- competition in the regional market of a store;

- atypical weather;
- new product introductions and changes in our product mix; and
- changes in pricing and average ticket sales.

We operate in a complex regulatory and legal environment that could negatively impact the demand for our products, which could significantly affect our operations and financial results. State, local, and federal laws and regulations relating to products that we sell may change, sometimes significantly, as a result of political, economic or social events.

For instance, in November 2022, Oregon passed a ballot measure that amended Oregon law to prohibit private citizens from manufacturing, importing, possessing, using, purchasing, selling or transferring a magazine capable of holding (or being readily converted to hold) over ten rounds of ammunition. Additionally, this ballot measure also imposed complex permitting and training requirements for the purchase and sale of firearms. On December 6, 2022, a state Circuit Court judge in Oregon preliminarily enjoined the implementation of the ballot measure. On November 21, 2023, the Circuit Court judge permanently enjoined implementation of the ballot measure upon a determination that the ballot measure was facially unconstitutional under Oregon's state constitution.

On March 12, 2025, the Oregon Court of Appeals reversed the state Circuit Court judge's permanent injunction, holding that the ballot measure was in fact facially constitutional under Oregon's state constitution. The Oregon Court of Appeals ordered the Circuit Court judge to enter a declaratory judgment consistent with the Court of Appeals' decision. The plaintiffs filed a petition for review before the Oregon Supreme Court on April 14, 2025, preventing the Circuit Court judge from entering the declaratory judgment pending a decision of the Oregon Supreme Court on whether to grant the petition for review. On June 12, 2025, the Oregon Supreme Court granted the petition for review. We anticipate a decision in the case will be rendered by the Oregon Supreme Court in late 2026. The permanent injunction entered by the Circuit Court Judge will continue to remain in effect pending the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court in this case.

The Circuit Court judge's permanent injunction of the ballot measure continues to remain in effect pending a decision from the Oregon Supreme Court on the original initiative. The measure was also being challenged in a related case in federal court and was on appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. However, due to the recent ruling of a similar capacity restriction case in California (*Duncan vs. Bonta*), the Oregon federal court case will likely be remanded to the lower court. We are also actively monitoring Oregon HB 4145, which if passed would further delay the permit requirement of Ballot Measure 114 until January 01, 2028.

We currently operate eight stores in the State of Oregon. If the Oregon Supreme Court upholds the Oregon Court of Appeals March 12, 2025 order and the ballot measure is allowed to take effect, sales of firearms in Oregon may be halted or substantially diminished unless all permitting and training programs are fully developed by the state and/or law enforcement agencies at the time the ballot measure takes effect. If delays in establishing such permitting and training programs occur, it could result in a substantial decline in our sales of firearms and related products and reduce traffic to our stores in Oregon, which would significantly impact on our sales and gross margin. It is still unclear what measures the State of Oregon has undertaken thus far to set up the permitting and training infrastructure called for in the ballot measure.

We are reviewing our store portfolio and estimate that approximately five underperforming stores may be closed. We do not plan to open new stores in fiscal year 2026 as we assess our new store expansion strategy and prioritize capital allocation for critical technology investments and debt repayment. However, opening new stores continues to be an important part of our long-term growth strategy.

We also have been scaling our e-commerce platform and increasing sales through our website, www.sportsmans.com.

We believe the key drivers to increasing our total net sales include:

- increasing and improving same store sales in our existing markets;
- increasing customer visits to our stores and improving our conversion rate through focused marketing efforts and continually high standards of customer service;

- expanding our omni-channel capabilities through refined product assortment, expanded content and expertise and better user experience;
- building strong community connections and establishing ourselves as the local choice for hunting and fishing solutions;
- increasing our total gross square footage by opening new stores; and
- growing our loyalty and credit card programs.

Gross Margin

Gross profit consists of our net sales less cost of goods sold. Gross margin measures our gross profit as a percentage of net sales. Our cost of goods sold primarily consists of merchandise acquisition costs, including freight-in costs, shipping costs, payment term discounts received from the vendor and vendor allowances and rebates associated directly with merchandise and shipping costs related to e-commerce sales.

We believe the key drivers to improving our gross margin are increasing the product mix to higher margin products, particularly fishing, increasing foot traffic within our stores and traffic to our website, improving buying opportunities with our vendor partners and coordinating pricing strategies among our stores and our merchandise group. Our ability to properly manage our inventory can also impact our gross margin. We focus our buying on core items, high-turning products and seasonally relevant merchandise, particularly in ammunition, fishing, camping and personal protection, as these are areas where customer demand is more predictable and where having products in stock matters most to our customers. Successful inventory management ensures we have sufficient high margin products in stock to meet customer demand, while overstocking of items can lead to markdowns in order to help a product sell. This is especially true with respect to our more in demand inventory, with approximately 40% of our products accounting for approximately 80% of our net sales. We ended fiscal year 2025 with \$29.1 million less inventory than at the end of fiscal year 2024, an 8.5% decrease. We believe this reflects our disciplined inventory management and positions us well to support growth in our key categories while continuing to improve productivity and inventory turns.

Elevated inflation adversely impacted our gross margins in fiscal years 2024 and 2025. We expect inflation will continue to put pressure on our gross margins for fiscal year 2026.

Gross margins may continue to be affected by the evolving implementation of higher tariff rates. We believe that the overall growth of our business can also help improve our gross margins, because increased merchandise volumes will enable us to maintain our strong relationships with our vendors. If we see significant declines in sales or increases in overstocked inventory, we may experience a decline in gross margins as we use promotions to drive traffic and reduce inventory.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

We closely manage our selling, general, and administrative expenses. Our selling, general, and administrative expenses are comprised of payroll, rent and occupancy, depreciation and amortization, acquisition expenses, pre-opening expenses and other operating expenses, including stock-based compensation expense. Pre-opening expenses include expenses incurred in the preparation and opening of a new store location, such as payroll, travel and supplies, but do not include the cost of the initial inventory or capital expenditures required to open a location.

Our selling, general, and administrative expenses are primarily influenced by the volume of net sales of our locations, except for our corporate payroll, rent and occupancy and depreciation and amortization, which are generally fixed in nature. We control our selling, general, and administrative expenses through a budgeting and reporting process that allows our personnel to adjust our expenses as trends in net sales activity are identified.

Income from Operations

Income from operations is gross profit less selling, general, and administrative expenses. We use income from operations as an indicator of the productivity of our business and our ability to manage selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Adjusted EBITDA

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net (loss) income plus interest expense, income tax expense (benefit), depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation expense, executive transition and severance costs, impairment costs, and other expenses that we do not believe are indicative of our ongoing expenses. We define Adjusted EBITDA margin as, for any period, the Adjusted EBITDA divided by net sales. In evaluating our business, we use Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin as additional measurement tools for purposes of business decision-making, including evaluating store performance, developing budgets and managing expenditures. See “—Non-GAAP Financial Measures.”

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes key components of our results of operations as a percentage of net sales during the periods presented:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Percentage of net sales:			
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	69.1	69.1	70.2
Gross profit	30.9	30.9	29.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses	32.5	32.5	31.7
Impairment expense	1.5	-	-
(Loss) income from operations	(3.1)	(1.6)	(1.9)
Other losses	-	0.1	-
Interest expense	1.1	1.0	1.0
(Loss) income before income taxes	(4.2)	(2.7)	(2.9)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(0.1)	0.2	(0.7)
Net (loss) income	(4.1)%	(2.9)%	(2.2)%
Adjusted EBITDA	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%

The following table shows our percentage of net sales by department during the periods presented:

Department	Product Offerings	Fiscal year Ended		
		January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Camping	Backpacks, camp essentials, canoes and kayaks, coolers, outdoor cooking equipment, sleeping bags, tents and tools	10.4%	11.7%	11.2%
Apparel	Camouflage, jackets, hats, outerwear, sportswear, technical gear and work wear	7.3%	7.5%	8.8%
Fishing	Bait, electronics, fishing rods, flotation items, fly fishing, lines, lures, reels, tackle and small boats	11.2%	10.3%	8.9%
Footwear	Hiking boots, socks, sport sandals, technical footwear, trail shoes, casual shoes, waders and work boots	5.7%	6.3%	7.2%
Hunting and Shooting Sports	Ammunition, archery items, ATV accessories, blinds and tree stands, decoys, firearms, reloading equipment and shooting gear	59.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Optics, Electronics, Accessories, and Other	Gift items, GPS devices, knives, lighting, optics, two-way radios, and other license revenue, net of revenue discounts	6.0%	6.8%	6.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Fiscal Year 2025 Compared to Fiscal Year 2024

Net Sales and Same Store Sales. Net sales increased by \$11.5 million, or 1.0%, to \$1,209.2 million in fiscal year 2025 compared to \$1,197.6 million in fiscal year 2024. Our net sales increased primarily due sales growth in our Hunting and Shooting Sports and Fishing departments. We achieved meaningful improvements to our core inventory in-stocks and implemented a focused strategy to ensure our merchandise is seasonally timed and regionally relevant to win the seasons in hunting and fishing. Additionally, sales growth was driven by our strategic decision to lean into personal protection, including less-lethal alternatives. We also made a strategic shift to a digital first go-to-market strategy, moving away from the traditional mode of paper advertisements, which we believe helped increase sales. No new stores were opened in 2024, however, we opened one new store in November of 2025, that contributed \$2.3 million to net sales. E-commerce driven sales comprised more than 20% of total sales in fiscal year 2025 and increased by 6.6% compared to fiscal year 2024. Same store sales increased by 1.0% for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, primarily as a result of the factors discussed above that impacted net sales. As of January 31, 2026, we had 146 stores included in our same store sales calculation.

Our Hunting and Shooting Sports and Fishing departments saw a net sales increase of \$30.5 million and \$12.6 million, respectively, during fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, primarily driven by increased unit sales due to our continued improvement on maintaining sufficient inventory in-stocks of core items. Additionally, this growth was driven by our strategy to ensure our merchandise is seasonally timed and regionally relevant to win the seasons in hunting and fishing and by our strategic decision to lean into personal protection, including less-lethal alternatives. Our Camping, Optics, Electronics, Accessories and Other, Footwear, and Apparel departments saw decreases in net sales of \$14.1 million, \$9.1 million, \$6.5 million, and \$2.0 million, respectively, for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024. We believe these decreases reflect the impact of broader macroeconomic conditions affecting the economy and US consumer, resulting in lower unit sales in these categories that are highly discretionary in nature. Within our Hunting and Shooting Sports department, sales from our ammunition and firearm categories increased by \$8.9 million and \$7.7 million, or 5.0% and 2.7%, respectively, for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024. The increase in these categories was primarily due to our change to every day low pricing in key product groups within the ammunition category, our bulk unit ammunition strategy, and improved in-stocks on core products. We continue to consistently outpace the adjusted NICS background check data, achieving firearm unit sales increases, suggesting market share gains within the firearm space.

Our Fishing and Hunting and Shooting Sports departments saw increased same store sales of 10.2% and 4.2%, respectively, during fiscal year 2025 as compared to fiscal year 2024. Our Camping, Optics, Electronics, Accessories and Other, Footwear, and Apparel departments saw decreased same store sales of 10.2%, 8.8%, 8.7% and 2.4%, respectively. Ammunition and firearm same store sales, included within our Hunting and Shooting Sports department, increased by 4.7% and 2.4%, respectively, for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$3.1 million, or 0.8%, to \$373.5 million for fiscal year 2025 from \$370.5 million for fiscal year 2024. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit remained flat at 30.9% for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024. While we experienced improved margin rates within most of our departments, these improvements were offset by a decrease in margins in our Hunting and Shooting Sports department and an unfavorable shift in mix to firearms and ammunition, which carry a lower margin profile. Gross profit was additionally impacted by the prior year correction of customer loyalty liability, which carried approximately a 0.2% impact to gross profit as a percentage of net sales.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$4.3 million, or 1.1%, to \$393.0 million for fiscal year 2025 from \$388.7 million for fiscal year 2024. This increase was primarily due to increases in payroll and other non-recurring expenses, such as legal accrual and executive transition costs, of \$2.3 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, reflecting our reinvestment into customer facing and sales driving areas of the business. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$1.4 million depreciation expense. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general, and administrative expenses remained flat at 32.5% of net sales for fiscal year 2025 as compared to fiscal year 2024.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased by \$1.4 million, or 11.4%, to \$13.7 million in fiscal year 2025 from \$12.3 million for fiscal year 2024. Interest expense increased primarily as a result of increased borrowings under our revolving credit and term loan facilities for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024.

Impairment. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, certain retail store locations experienced four-wall Adjusted EBITDA losses and declines in projected cash flows. As a result, we performed an impairment assessment for these locations. As of January 31, 2026, we recognized impairment costs of \$17.8 million related to ten underperforming store locations. We anticipate closing approximately five of our underperforming stores within the next year, but after the 2026 holiday season. Store closures or other strategic actions may be taken in the future, which could result in additional impairment charges. No impairment charges were recorded in fiscal year 2024.

Income Taxes. We recorded an income tax benefit of \$1.1 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to income tax expense of \$1.9 million for fiscal year 2024. Our effective tax rate was 2.1% during fiscal year 2025 compared to -6.2% in fiscal year 2024. The change in our effective tax rate was primarily driven by the non-cash valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets.

Fiscal Year 2024 Compared to Fiscal Year 2023

Net Sales and Same Store Sales. Net sales decreased by \$90.4 million, or 7.0%, to \$1,197.6 million in fiscal year 2024 compared to \$1,288.0 million in fiscal year 2023. Net sales in fiscal year 2023 were positively impacted by \$16.3 million of net sales due to fiscal year 2023 having an additional week of operations compared to the fiscal year 2024. Our net sales decreased primarily due to the continued impact of consumer inflationary pressures and recessionary concerns on discretionary spending, resulting in a decline in store traffic and lower demand across most product categories and fiscal year 2023 containing 53 weeks of operations as compared to 52 weeks of operations in fiscal year 2024. These headwinds were partially offset by same store sales growth in our Fishing department. Stores that have been open for less than 12 months and were, therefore, not included in our same store sales, contributed \$30.8 million to net sales. E-commerce driven sales comprised more than 20% of total sales in fiscal year 2024. Same store sales decreased by 7.8% for fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily as a result of the factors discussed above that impacted net sales. As of February 1, 2025, we had 146 stores included in our same store sales calculation. As fiscal year 2023 contained 53 weeks of operations, we have excluded net sales during the first week of fiscal year 2023 from our calculation of same store sales.

Our Fishing department saw a net sales increase of \$8.6 million during fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by our reset of fishing inventory. Our Hunting and Shooting Sports, Apparel, Footwear, Camping and Optics, Electronics, Accessories and Other departments saw decreases in net sales of \$51.5 million, \$23.6 million, \$18.2 million, \$4.1 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, for fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023. These decreases were primarily driven by the continued impact of consumer inflationary pressures and recessionary concerns on discretionary spending, resulting in a decline in store traffic and lower demand across most product categories and fiscal year 2023 containing 53 weeks of operations as compared to 52 weeks of operations in fiscal year 2024. Within our Hunting and Shooting Sports department, sales from our firearms and ammunition categories decreased by \$14.5 million and \$22.2 million, or 4.8% and 11.0%, respectively, for fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023. These decreases were primarily driven by consumer inflationary pressures on discretionary spending and fiscal year 2023 containing 53 weeks of operations as compared to 52 weeks of operations for fiscal year 2024.

Our Fishing department saw increased same store sales of 6.2% during fiscal year 2024 as compared to fiscal year 2023. Our Apparel, Footwear, Hunting and Shooting Sports, Camping, and Optics, Electronics, Accessories and Other departments saw decreased same store sales of 21.3%, 19.7%, 7.8%, 3.4%, and 2.4%, respectively. Firearms and ammunition same store sales, included within our Hunting and Shooting Sports department, decreased by 7.3% and 12.6%, respectively, for fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023. As fiscal year 2023 contained 53 weeks of operations, we have excluded net sales during the first week of fiscal year 2023 from our calculation of same store sales.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased by \$12.9 million, or 3.4%, to \$370.5 million for fiscal year 2024 from \$383.4 million for fiscal year 2023. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 30.9% for fiscal year 2024 compared to 29.8% for fiscal year 2023 primarily driven by increased product margins in our Apparel and Footwear departments, as compared to last year, in which clearance events in our Apparel and Footwear departments put pressure on gross margin, partially offset by increased shrink.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$20.1 million, or 4.9%, to \$388.7 million for fiscal year 2024 from \$408.8 million for fiscal year 2023. This decrease was primarily due to decreases in payroll and pre-opening expenses of \$14.0 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, primarily related to our ongoing cost reduction efforts and decision to not open new stores in fiscal year 2024. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$3.3 million and \$1.5 million in rent and depreciation expenses, respectively, primarily driven by a full year of expenses related to the 15 new locations opened over the course of fiscal year 2023.

On a per store basis, our payroll and other operating expenses were down approximately 11% and 5%, respectively, compared to fiscal year 2023. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general, and administrative expenses increased to 32.5% of net sales during fiscal year 2024 compared to 31.7% of net sales in fiscal year 2023, as a result of the factors discussed above.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased by \$0.6 million, or 4.6%, to \$12.3 million in fiscal year 2024 from \$12.9 million for fiscal year 2023. Interest expense decreased primarily as a result decreased borrowings under our revolving credit and term loan facilities for fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023.

Income Taxes. We recorded an income tax expense of \$1.9 million for fiscal year 2024 compared to income tax benefit of \$9.2 million for fiscal year 2023. Our effective tax rate was -6.2% during fiscal year 2024 compared to 24.1% in fiscal year 2023. The change in our effective tax rate was primarily driven by the creation of a non-cash valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets during fiscal year 2024.

Seasonality

Net sales are typically higher in our third and fourth fiscal quarters than in our first and second fiscal quarters because of the openings of hunting seasons across the country and consumer holiday buying patterns. We also incur additional expenses in our third and fourth fiscal quarters due to higher sales volume and increased staffing in our stores. We anticipate our net sales will continue to reflect this seasonal pattern. On average, over the last three fiscal years, we have generated approximately 27.0% and 28.3% of our net sales in the third and fourth fiscal quarters, respectively, which includes the holiday selling season as well as the opening of the Fall hunting season. We anticipate our net sales will continue to reflect this seasonal pattern. However, Spring hunting, Father's Day and the availability of hunting and fishing throughout the year in many of our markets counterbalance this seasonality to a certain degree.

The timing of our new retail store openings also may have an impact on our quarterly results. First, we incur certain non-recurring expenses related to opening each new retail store, which are expensed as they are incurred. Second, most store expenses generally vary proportionately with net sales, but there is also a fixed cost component, which includes occupancy costs. These fixed costs typically result in lower store profitability during the initial period after a new retail store opens. Due to both of these factors, new retail store openings may result in a temporary decline in operating profit, in dollars and/or as a percentage of net sales.

Weather conditions affect outdoor activities and the demand for related apparel and equipment. Customers' demand for our products, and, therefore, our net sales, can be significantly impacted by weather patterns on a local, regional and national basis.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview; Uses and Sources of Cash

As of January 31, 2026, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$1.7 million and working capital, consisting of current assets less current liabilities, of \$88.7 million. We also had \$106.1 million available for borrowing under our senior secured revolving credit facility as of January 31, 2026, calculated based on borrowing base restrictions for the revolving credit facility.

Our primary cash requirements are for seasonal working capital needs, capital expenditures related to ongoing operational needs and new system investments. For both the short-term and the long-term, our primary sources of cash are borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit facility and operating cash flows. We believe that our cash on hand, cash generated by operating activities and funds available under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to finance our operating activities and meet our cash requirements for at least the next twelve months and beyond. With no new stores planned for fiscal year 2026, we intend to prioritize the repayment of outstanding debt with any excess cash flow.

We are reviewing our store portfolio and estimate that approximately five underperforming stores may be closed. We do not plan to open new stores in fiscal year 2026 as we assess our new store expansion strategy and prioritize capital allocation for critical technology investments and debt repayment. With no new stores planned for fiscal year 2026, we intend to prioritize the repayment of outstanding debt with any excess cash flow. If we close underperforming stores, such closures could result in additional expenses. For example, while we have the right to terminate some of our leases under specified conditions by making specified payments, we may not be able to terminate a particular lease if or when we would like to do so. In other cases, if we decide to close a store, we may be required to continue paying rent and operating expenses for the balance of the lease term. The performance of any of these obligations may be costly.

Material Cash Requirements

Our material cash requirements from known contractual and other obligations are primarily for general operating expenses and other expenses discussed below.

Purchase Obligations. In the ordinary course of business, we enter into arrangements with vendors to purchase merchandise in advance of expected delivery. We or the vendor can generally terminate the purchase orders at any time. These purchase orders do not contain any termination payments or other penalties if cancelled.

Lease Obligations. Lease commitments consist principally of leases for our retail stores, corporate office and distribution center and equipment at our retail locations. Our leases often include options which allow us to extend the terms beyond the initial lease term. For fiscal year 2026, our expected operating and finance lease payments will be \$76.0 million and our total committed operating and finance lease payments are \$421.5 million as of January 31, 2026. Other operating lease obligations consist of distribution center equipment. See Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on our leases.

Capital Expenditures. For fiscal year 2025, we incurred approximately \$19.5 million in capital expenditures, net of tenant allowances, primarily related to strategic technological investments and general store maintenance. We expect capital expenditures net of tenant allowances to be between \$20 million and \$25 million for fiscal year 2026, primarily related to strategic technological investments, such as planogramming, merchandising and replenishment and store scheduling tools, and general store fleet maintenance. We intend to fund these capital expenditures with our operating cash flows, existing cash and cash equivalents and funds available under our revolving credit facility. Other investment opportunities, such as potential strategic acquisitions or store expansion rates in excess of those presently planned, may require additional funding.

Principal and Interest Payments. We maintain a \$350.0 million revolving credit facility and a \$45.0 million term loan facility. As of January 31, 2026, \$57.9 million was outstanding under the revolving credit facility and \$44.1 million was outstanding under the term loan facility. Assuming no additional repayments or borrowings on our revolving credit facility after January 31, 2026, our interest payments would be approximately \$7.4 million for fiscal

year 2026 based on the interest rate as of January 31, 2026. As of January 31, 2026, our weighted average interest rate on the amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility and our term loan facility was 7.15%. See “—Indebtedness” below for additional information regarding our revolving credit facility and term loan facility, including the interest rate applicable to any borrowing under such facilities.

Cash Flows

Cash flows provided by (used in) operating, investing and financing activities are shown in the following table:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 31,326	\$ 34,149
Cash flows used in investing activities	(22,431)	(14,480)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(10,068)	(19,978)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,659	2,832

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$31.3 million for fiscal year 2025, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$34.1 million for fiscal year 2024, a change of approximately \$2.8 million. The decrease in our cash flows provided by operating activities was primarily driven by timing of receipts of inventory.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$22.4 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to \$14.5 million for fiscal year 2024. For fiscal year 2025, we incurred capital expenditures in connection with opening a new store, strategic technological investments, and store fleet maintenance. Our cash flows used in investing activities in fiscal year 2024 primarily related to strategic technological investments, such as planogramming, merchandising and replenishment and store scheduling tools, and general store fleet maintenance.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$10.1 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$20.0 million for fiscal year 2024, a decrease of approximately \$9.9 million. The cash used in financing activities was primarily driven by our reduction of borrowings under our revolving credit and term loan facilities.

Indebtedness

We maintain a \$350.0 million revolving credit facility, with \$57.9 million outstanding as of January 31, 2026, and have an outstanding term loan with \$44.1 million outstanding as of January 31, 2026. Our revolving credit facility is governed by an amended and restated credit agreement with a consortium of banks led by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. Our term loan is governed by an ABL term loan credit agreement with PLC Agent, LLC, as administrative and collateral agent for various lenders affiliated with Pathlight Capital. Available borrowings under our revolving credit facility are subject to a borrowing base calculation. As of January 31, 2026, we had an aggregate amount of \$106.1 million available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility, calculated based upon certain borrowing base restrictions, and \$3.0 million in stand-by commercial letters of credit.

Borrowings under the revolving credit facility bear interest based on either the base rate or Term SOFR (as defined by the credit agreement governing the revolving credit facility), at our option, in each case plus an applicable margin. The base rate is the greatest of (1) the floor rate (as defined in the credit agreement as a rate of interest equal to 0.0%) (2) Wells Fargo’s prime rate, (3) the federal funds rate (as defined in the applicable credit agreement) plus 0.50% or (4) the one-month Term SOFR (as defined in the applicable credit agreement) plus 1.00%. The applicable margin for loans under the revolving credit facility, which varies based on the average daily availability, ranges from 0.25% to 0.50% per year for base rate loans and from 1.35% to 1.60% per year for Term SOFR loans. We are required to pay a commitment fee for the unused portion of the revolving credit facility, which will range from 0.20% to 0.225% per annum, depending on the average daily availability under the revolving credit facility.

Borrowings under the term loan facility bear interest at a rate equal to (i) a specified term secured overnight financing rate (SOFR), plus (ii) 0.10% as a SOFR adjustment, plus (iii) the applicable margin as specified in the Term Loan. The applicable margin means either 3.50% or 6.50% depending on the type of term loan. Under the

Term Loan, loans may be required to be converted to base rate loans and in such case, the applicable margin rate will increase by 1.0%.

Each of the subsidiaries of Holdings is a borrower under the revolving credit facility and the term loan, and all obligations under the revolving credit facility and the term loan are guaranteed by Holdings. All of the obligations under the revolving credit facility and the term loan are secured by a lien on substantially all of Holdings' assets and assets of all of Holdings' subsidiaries, including a pledge of all capital stock of each of Holdings' subsidiaries. The lien securing the obligations under the revolving credit facility is a first priority lien as to certain liquid assets, including cash, accounts receivable, deposit accounts and inventory. The lien securing the obligations under the term loan facility is a first priority lien as to equipment, fixtures, intellectual property and equity interests.

We may be required to make mandatory prepayments under the revolving credit facility and the term loan in the event of a disposition of certain property or assets, in the event of receipt of certain insurance or condemnation proceeds, upon the issuance of certain debt or equity securities, upon the incurrence of certain indebtedness for borrowed money or upon the receipt of certain payments not received in the ordinary course of business.

Our revolving credit facility and term loan facility each require us to maintain a minimum availability at all times of not less than the greater of \$30.0 million and 10% of the gross borrowing base. In addition, the credit agreements governing each of our revolving credit facility and our term loan facility contain customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit our ability to incur, create or assume certain indebtedness, to create, incur or assume certain liens, to make certain investments, to make sales, transfers and dispositions of certain property and to undergo certain fundamental changes, including certain mergers, liquidations and consolidations. The revolving credit facility and term loan facility also contain customary events of default, including defaults triggered by defaults under the other facility. As of January 31, 2026, we were in compliance with all covenants under the credit agreements governing each of our revolving credit facility and our term loan facility.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). In connection with the preparation of the financial statements, we are required to make assumptions, make estimates and apply judgment that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and the related disclosures. We base our assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and other factors that we believe to be relevant at the time the consolidated financial statements are prepared. On a regular basis, we review the accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments to ensure that our financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with GAAP. However, because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such differences could be material.

Our significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements elsewhere in this 10-K. We believe that the following accounting policies are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results.

Revenue Recognition

We operate solely as an outdoor retailer, which includes both retail stores and an e-commerce platform, that offers a broad range of products in the United States and online. Generally, all revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods is transferred to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration in exchange for those goods. Accordingly, we implicitly enter into a contract with customers to deliver merchandise inventory at the point of sale. Collectability is reasonably assured since we only extend immaterial credit purchases to certain municipalities.

Substantially all of our revenue is for single performance obligations for the following distinct items:

- Retail store sales

- e-commerce sales
- Gift cards and loyalty reward program

For performance obligations related to retail store and e-commerce sales contracts, we typically transfer control, for retail stores, upon consummation of the sale when the product is paid for and taken by the customer and, for e-commerce sales, when the products are tendered for delivery to the common carrier.

The transaction price for each contract is the stated price on the product, reduced by any stated discounts at that point in time. We do not engage in sales of products that attach a future material right which could result in a separate performance obligation for the purchase of goods in the future at a material discount. The implicit point-of-sale contract with the customer, as reflected in the transaction receipt, states the final terms of the sale, including the description, quantity, and price of each product purchased. Payment for our contracts is due in full upon delivery. The customer agrees to a stated price implicit in the contract that does not vary over the contract.

The transaction price relative to sales subject to a right of return reflects the amount of estimated consideration to which we expect to be entitled. This amount of variable consideration included in the transaction price, and measurement of net sales, is included in net sales only to the extent that it is probable that there will be no significant reversal in a future period. Actual amounts of consideration ultimately received may differ from our estimates. The allowance for sales returns is estimated based upon historical experience and a provision for estimated returns is recorded as a reduction in sales in the relevant period. The estimated merchandise inventory cost related to the sales returns is recorded in prepaid expenses and other. If actual results in the future vary from our estimates, we adjust these estimates, which would affect net sales and earnings in the period such variances become known.

Contract liabilities are recognized primarily for gift card sales and our loyalty reward program. Cash received from the sale of gift cards is recorded as a contract liability in accrued expenses, and we recognize revenue upon the customer's redemption of the gift card. Gift card breakage is recognized as revenue in proportion to the pattern of customer redemptions by applying a historical breakage rate of 4.0% when no escheat liability to relevant jurisdictions exists. We do not sell or provide gift cards that carry expiration dates. We recognized revenue for the breakage of loyalty reward points as revenue in proportion to the pattern of customer redemption of the points by applying an estimated breakage rate of 35% using historical rates and future expectations.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2025, we identified an understated liability that resulted in overstated revenue related to the accounting for certain customer loyalty program benefits. Management evaluated the understated liability and overstated revenue in accordance with the guidance in SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 99 and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 and concluded that the understated amount was not material to any previously issued financial statements. Management further concluded that the correction of the understated liability was not material to our consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2025. We recorded the full correction during the current fiscal year. The total \$4.4 million out-of-period adjustment represents a reduction to revenue, of which approximately \$2.8 million relates to prior years.

As it relates to e-commerce sales, we account for shipping and handling as fulfillment activities, and not a separate performance obligation. Accordingly, we recognize revenue for only one performance obligation, the sale of the product, at the shipping point (when the customer gains control). Revenue associated with shipping and handling is not material. The costs associated with fulfillment are recorded in costs of goods sold.

We offer promotional financing and credit cards issued by a third-party bank that manages and directly extends credit to our customers. We provide a license to our brand and marketing services, and we facilitate credit applications in our stores and online. The banks are the sole owners of the accounts receivable generated under the program and, accordingly, we do not hold any customer receivables related to these programs and act as an agent in the financing transactions with customers. We are eligible to receive a profit share from certain of our banking

partners based on the annual performance of their corresponding portfolio, and we receive monthly payments based on forecasts of full-year performance. This is a form of variable consideration. We record such profit share as revenue over time using the most likely amount method, which reflects the amount earned each month when it is determined that the likelihood of a significant revenue reversal is not probable, which is typically monthly. Profit-share payments occur monthly, shortly after the end of each program month.

Taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction, that are collected by us from a customer, are excluded from revenue.

Sales returns

We estimate a reserve for sales returns and record the respective reserve amounts, including a right to return asset when a product is expected to be returned and resold. Historical experience of actual returns, and customer return rights are the key factors used in determining the estimated sales returns.

Inventory Valuation

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. We estimate a provision for inventory shrinkage based on our historical inventory accuracy rates as determined by periodic cycle counts. The allowance for damaged goods from returns is based upon our historical experience. We also adjust inventory for obsolete or slow-moving inventory based on inventory productivity reports and by specific identification of obsolete or slow-moving inventory. Had our estimated inventory reserves been lower or higher by 10% as of January 31, 2026, our cost of sales would have been correspondingly lower or higher by approximately \$0.5 million.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review our long-lived assets for impairment on a quarterly basis, when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Events or circumstances primarily include an assessment of historical cash flows and also include other circumstances including changes in the economic environment, changes in the manner in which assets are used, unfavorable changes in legal factors or business climate, and projections for future performance. Historical store-level cash flow less than our internal threshold is considered an indicator of impairment. In such situations, we determine the recoverability of the asset value by performing an analysis at the lowest level for which independent cash flows can be identified, which is typically the store level. We use an estimate of the future undiscounted net cash flows of the related asset or group of assets over their remaining useful lives in measuring whether the assets are recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the undiscounted net cash flows, and is measured by the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the asset group.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, certain retail store locations experienced four-wall Adjusted EBITDA losses and declines in projected cash flows. As a result, we performed an impairment assessment for these locations. If the carrying amount of a store exceeded its estimated future undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss was recognized based on the fair value of the asset. We estimated fair value using a combination of available market data, discounted future cash flows, and replacement cost models.

The long-lived asset impairment loss calculation contains uncertainty since management must use judgment to estimate each asset group's future sales, profitability and cash flows. When preparing these estimates, we consider historical results and current operating trends and consolidated sales, profitability and cash flow results and forecasts. These estimates can be affected by a number of factors including general economic and regulatory conditions, the continued efforts of competitors to gain market share, and consumer spending patterns.

Management continues to monitor these and other store locations for changes in operating performance, market conditions, and other indicators of potential impairment. As of January 31, 2026, we recognized impairment losses of \$17.8 million related to ten underperforming store locations. We anticipate closing approximately five of our underperforming stores in the second half of 2026. Store closures or other strategic actions may be taken in the

future, which could result in additional impairment charges.

Leases

We have leases for our retail stores facilities, distribution center, and corporate office. In accordance with ASC 842, which we adopted on February 3, 2019, we determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Lease liabilities are calculated using the present value of future payments and recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the reasonably certain lease term. As our leases generally do not provide an implicit rate, we used an estimated incremental borrowing rate (“IBR”) to determine the present value of lease payments. The IBR is determined by using our credit rating to develop a yield curve that approximates our market risk profile.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not party to any off balance sheet arrangements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a description of recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this 10-K.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In evaluating our business, we use Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin as supplemental measures of our operating performance. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net (loss) income plus interest expense, income tax expense (benefit), depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation expense, executive transition costs, cancelled contract expenses, expenses related to our cost reduction plan, legal expenses and impairment costs. Net loss is the most comparable GAAP financial measure to Adjusted EBITDA. We define Adjusted EBITDA margin as, for any period, the Adjusted EBITDA for that period divided by the net sales for that period. We consider Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin important supplemental measures of our operating performance and believe they are frequently used by analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry. Other companies in our industry, however, may calculate Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin differently than we do. Management also uses Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin as additional measurement tools for purposes of business decision-making, including evaluating store performance, developing budgets and managing expenditures. Management believes Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin allow investors to evaluate our operating performance and compare our results of operations from period to period on a consistent basis by excluding items that management does not believe are indicative of our core operating performance.

Adjusted EBITDA is not defined under GAAP and is not a measure of operating income, operating performance or liquidity presented in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and when assessing our operating performance, you should not consider Adjusted EBITDA in isolation or as a substitute for net income or other consolidated statement of operations data prepared in accordance with GAAP. Some of these limitations include, but are not limited to:

- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- Adjusted EBITDA may be defined differently by other companies, and, therefore, it may not be directly comparable to the results of other companies in our industry;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt; and
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect income taxes or the cash requirements for any tax payments.

A reconciliation of net (loss) income to Adjusted EBITDA and a calculation of Adjusted EBITDA margin is set forth below for the periods presented (amounts in thousands).

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net (loss) income	\$ (50,061)	\$ (33,059)	\$ (28,997)
Interest expense	13,711	12,278	12,869
Income tax expense (benefit) (1)	(1,085)	1,930	(9,209)
Depreciation and amortization	39,100	40,498	39,009
Stock-based compensation expense (2)	3,061	4,229	4,237
Executive transition costs (3)	1,385	1,081	4,763
Cancelled contract (4)	-	911	-
Cost reduction plan (5)	-	-	1,216
Legal expense (6)	3,508	1,750	687
Impairment costs (7)	17,841	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 27,460</u>	<u>\$ 29,618</u>	<u>\$ 24,575</u>
Net sales	1,209,182	1,197,633	1,287,987
Net (loss) income margin (8)	(4.1)%	(2.9)%	(2.2)%
Adjusted EBITDA margin (8)	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%

- (1) A non-cash valuation allowance of \$10.1 million was created during fiscal year 2024 related to our deferred tax assets during fiscal year 2024.
- (2) Stock-based compensation expense represents non-cash expenses related to equity instruments granted to outfitters under the Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. 2019 Performance Incentive Plan and the Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
- (3) Expenses incurred relating to the departure of officers and the recruitment of key members of our senior management team.
- (4) Represents fees and expenses related to a settlement in the cancellation of a contract related to our information technology systems.
- (5) Severance expenses paid as part of our cost reduction plan implemented during fiscal year 2023.
- (6) Represents costs related to legal settlements and related fees and expenses.
- (7) Represents impairment costs primarily related to leasehold improvements, operating lease assets, and other fixed assets.
- (8) We calculate net income margin as net income divided by net sales and we define Adjusted EBITDA margin as Adjusted EBITDA divided by net sales.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the information required by Item 305 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders
Sportsman’s Warehouse Holdings, Inc.

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sportsman’s Warehouse Holdings, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2026, 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 as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2026, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”), and our report dated March 31, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the 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. 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 critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the 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.

Impairment of long-lived assets

As further described in Note 2 to the financial statements, during the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$17.8 million related to certain long-lived assets. The Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Management evaluates long-lived assets for impairment at the individual store level, which is the lowest level at which independent identifiable cash flows are available. The Company estimates the future undiscounted cash flows of the asset group and compares those estimates to the carrying value of the asset group to determine whether the assets are recoverable. If assets are determined to be impaired, the Company measures the

impairment loss as the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the asset group. We identified the evaluation of certain long-lived assets for impairment as a critical audit matter.

The principal consideration for our determination that the evaluation of certain long-lived assets for impairment is a critical audit matter is the significant management judgment required to estimate projected store revenues. Due to the inherent subjectivity and estimation uncertainty of this assumption, auditing this estimate required significant auditor judgment.

Our audit procedures related to the evaluation of certain long-lived assets for impairment included the following, among others.

- We evaluated the reasonableness of forecasted store revenue trends by comparing them to historical trends and assessing the sensitivity of the forecasts to changes in expected growth rates.
- We obtained an understanding of management’s business initiatives and considered whether those initiatives supported the forecasted store revenues assumptions.
- We compared forecasted store revenues to available subsequent 2026 results to assess whether actual performance was consistent with forecasted trends.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2020.

Salt Lake City, Utah

March 31, 2026

SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Amounts in Thousands

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,659	\$ 2,832
Accounts receivable, net	4,390	2,410
Merchandise inventories	312,858	341,958
Prepaid expenses and other	18,834	18,802
Total current assets	337,741	366,002
Operating lease right of use asset	288,590	316,499
Finance lease right of use asset	1,215	-
Property and equipment, net	133,329	167,838
Goodwill	1,496	1,496
Definite lived intangibles, net	211	267
Total assets	\$ 762,582	\$ 852,102
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 44,933	\$ 64,041
Accrued expenses	102,450	95,946
Income taxes payable	64	194
Operating lease liability, current	53,763	49,128
Finance lease liability, current	295	-
Revolving line of credit	47,524	74,654
Total current liabilities	249,029	283,963
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes	-	946
Term loan, net	44,165	24,067
Operating lease liability, noncurrent	279,933	307,422
Finance lease liability, noncurrent	895	-
Total long-term liabilities	324,993	332,435
Total liabilities	574,022	616,398
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 100,000 shares authorized; 38,103 and 37,529 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	386	380
Additional paid-in capital	88,911	86,000
Retained earnings	99,263	149,324
Total stockholders' equity	188,560	235,704
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 762,582	\$ 852,102

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Data

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net sales	\$ 1,209,182	\$ 1,197,633	\$ 1,287,987
Cost of goods sold	835,660	827,167	904,574
Gross profit	<u>373,522</u>	<u>370,466</u>	<u>383,413</u>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	393,041	388,705	408,750
Impairment expense	17,841	-	-
(Loss) income from operations	(37,360)	(18,239)	(25,337)
Other (income) expense:			
Other losses	75	612	-
Interest expense	13,711	12,278	12,869
(Loss) income before income taxes	(51,146)	(31,129)	(38,206)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,085)	1,930	(9,209)
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (50,061)</u>	<u>\$ (33,059)</u>	<u>\$ (28,997)</u>
(Loss) income per share:			
Basic	<u>\$ (1.30)</u>	<u>\$ (0.87)</u>	<u>\$ (0.77)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (1.30)</u>	<u>\$ (0.87)</u>	<u>\$ (0.77)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	<u>38,386</u>	<u>37,808</u>	<u>37,489</u>
Diluted	<u>38,386</u>	<u>37,808</u>	<u>37,489</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Amounts in Thousands

	Common Stock		Restricted nonvoting common stock		Treasury Stock		Additional paid-in-capital Amount	Accumulated (deficit) earnings Amount	Total stockholders' equity Amount
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance at January 28, 2023	37,54						79,74	212,9	293,1
	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>
Repurchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	529	(2,748)	-	-	(2,748)
Retirement of treasury stock	(529)	(5)	-	-	(529)	2,748	(1,128)	(1,615)	-
Vesting of restricted stock units	375	4	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-
Payment of withholdings on restricted stock units	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,845)	-	(1,845)
Issuance of common stock for cash per employee stock purchase plan	142	1	-	-	-	-	795	-	796
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,237	-	4,237
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,997)	(28,997)
Balance at February 3, 2024	37,52						81,79	182,3	264,5
	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>
Vesting of restricted stock units	468	5	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	-
Payment of withholdings on restricted stock units	(113)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(325)	-	(326)
Issuance of common stock for cash per employee stock purchase plan	157	1	-	-	-	-	303	-	304
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,229	-	4,229
Net (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33,059)	(33,059)
Balance at February 1, 2025	38,04						86,00	149,3	235,7
	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 380</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 04</u>
Vesting of restricted stock units	689	7	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-
Payment of withholdings on restricted stock units	(222)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(351)	-	(353)
Issuance of common stock for cash per employee stock purchase plan	133	1	-	-	-	-	208	-	209
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,061	-	3,061
Net (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,061)	(50,061)
Balance at January 31, 2026	38,64						88,91	99,26	188,5
	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 386</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Amounts in Thousands

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (50,061)	\$ (33,059)	\$ (28,997)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	39,044	40,438	38,947
Amortization of discount on debt and deferred financing fees	677	353	154
Amortization of definite lived intangible	56	60	62
Impairment	17,841	-	-
Loss on asset dispositions	63	612	-
Deferred income taxes	(946)	1,451	(10,049)
Stock-based compensation	3,061	4,229	4,237
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of amounts acquired:			
Accounts receivable, net	(1,981)	(290)	(67)
Lease assets and liabilities	2,330	(6,265)	8,965
Merchandise inventories	29,100	12,752	44,418
Prepaid expenses and other	3,083	1,124	2,093
Accounts payable	(19,644)	7,996	1,786
Accrued expenses	8,833	4,680	(8,477)
Income taxes payable and receivable	(130)	68	(806)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>31,326</u>	<u>34,149</u>	<u>52,266</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(22,442)	(14,556)	(79,895)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	11	76	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(22,431)</u>	<u>(14,480)</u>	<u>(79,895)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net borrowings on line of credit	(27,130)	(51,389)	38,540
Borrowings on term loan	20,000	25,000	-
Increase (decrease) in book overdraft, net	(2,297)	7,568	(6,362)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock per employee stock purchase plan	209	304	796
Payment of withholdings on restricted stock units	(353)	(326)	(1,845)
Principal on capital leases	(69)	-	-
Payments to acquire treasury stock	-	-	(2,748)
Payment of deferred financing costs and discount on term loan	(428)	(1,135)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(10,068)</u>	<u>(19,978)</u>	<u>28,381</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,173)</u>	<u>(309)</u>	<u>752</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,832	3,141	2,389
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 1,659</u>	<u>\$ 2,832</u>	<u>\$ 3,141</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 12,279	\$ 11,456	\$ 12,092
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ (9)	\$ 411	\$ 1,646
Supplemental schedule of noncash activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment included in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 603	\$ 257	\$ 334

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SPORTSMAN’S WAREHOUSE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Dollars in Thousands, except per share amounts

(1) Nature of Business

Description of Business

Sportsman’s Warehouse Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Holdings”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) operate retail sporting goods stores. As of January 31, 2026, the Company operated 147 stores in 32 states. The Company also operates an e-commerce platform at www.sportsmans.com. The Company’s stores and website are aggregated into one operating and reportable segment.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and include the accounts of its four wholly owned subsidiaries, Sportsman’s Warehouse, Inc. (“Sportsman’s Warehouse”), Pacific Flyway Wholesale, LLC (“Pacific Flyway”), Sportsman’s Warehouse Southwest, Inc., and Minnesota Merchandising Corporation. All intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

Fiscal Year

The Company operates using a 52/53-week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. Fiscal year 2025 ended January 31, 2026 and contained 52 weeks of operations. Fiscal year 2024 ended February 1, 2025 and contained 52 weeks of operations. Fiscal year 2023 ended February 3, 2024 and contained 53 weeks of operations.

Seasonality

The Company’s business is generally seasonal, with a moderately higher portion of total sales occurring during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates solely as a sporting goods retailer whose Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) is the Chief Executive Officer. The CODM reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, for purposes of managing operations, allocating resources and evaluating financial performance. The Company’s stores typically have similar square footage and offer essentially the same general product mix. The Company’s core customer demographic remains similar chainwide, as does the Company’s process for the procurement and marketing of its product mix. The Company distributes its product mix chainwide from a single distribution center. Furthermore, the Company also operates an e-commerce platform at www.sportsmans.com. Given that the stores and e-commerce platform have the same economic characteristics, the Company’s stores and website are aggregated into one operating and reportable segment. The Company derives its revenues primarily from the sale of sporting goods. Its stores are organized into six departments: Hunting and Shooting Sports, Camping, Fishing, Apparel, Footwear, and Optics, Electronics, Accessories and Other. As the CODM reviews financials on a consolidated basis, the Company operates as one reportable segment as defined by ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*. See Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on business segments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers cash on hand in stores and operating accounts as cash. Checks issued pending bank clearance that result in overdraft balances for accounting purposes are classified as accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Cash equivalents consist of short-term money market securities with maturities less than three months from the time of investment.

In accordance with the terms of a financing agreement (Note 8), the Company maintains depository accounts with two banks in a lock-box or similar arrangement. Deposits into these accounts, including amounts held by payment processors, are used to reduce the outstanding balance on the line of credit as soon as the respective bank allows the funds to be transferred to the financing company. At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the combined balance in these accounts was \$10,412 and \$13,654, respectively. Accordingly, for fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2024 these amounts have been classified as a reduction in the line of credit as if the transfers had occurred on January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively.

Accounts Receivable

The Company offers credit terms on the sale of products to certain government and corporate retail customers and requires no collateral from these customers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and maintains an allowance for credit losses based upon historical experience and a specific review of accounts receivable at the end of each period. Actual bad debts may differ from these estimates and the difference could be significant. At January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, the Company had no allowance for credit losses.

Merchandise Inventories

The Company measures its inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. The Company estimates a provision for inventory shrinkage based on its historical inventory accuracy rates as determined by periodic cycle counts. The Company also adjusts inventory for obsolete, slow moving, or damaged inventory based on inventory activity thresholds and by specific identification of certain slow moving or obsolete inventory. The inventory write downs for shrinkage, damage, or obsolescence totaled \$7,684 and \$9,105 at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Leasehold improvements primarily include the cost of improvements funded by landlord incentives or allowances. Maintenance, repairs, minor renewals, and betterments are expensed as incurred. Major renewals and betterments are capitalized. Upon retirement or disposal of assets, the cost and accumulated depreciation and amortization are eliminated from the respective accounts and the related gains or losses are credited or charged to earnings.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful lives of the improvements or the term of the lease. Furniture, fixtures, and equipment, are depreciated over useful lives ranging from three to ten years.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment on a quarterly basis, when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Events or circumstances primarily include an assessment of historical cash flows and also include other circumstances including changes in the economic environment, changes in the manner in which assets are used, unfavorable changes in legal factors or business climate, and projections for future performance. Historical store-level cash flow less than the Company's internal

threshold is considered an indicator of impairment. In such situations, the Company determines the recoverability of the asset value by performing an analysis at the lowest level for which independent cash flows can be identified, which is typically the store level. The Company uses an estimate of the future undiscounted net cash flows of the related asset or group of assets over their remaining useful lives in measuring whether the assets are recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the undiscounted net cash flows, and is measured by the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the asset group.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, certain retail store locations experienced four-wall adjusted EBITDA losses and declines in projected cash flows. As a result, the Company performed an impairment assessment for these locations. If the carrying amount of a store exceeded its estimated future undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss was recognized based on the fair value of the asset. The Company estimated fair value using a combination of available market data, discounted future cash flows, and replacement cost models.

The long-lived asset impairment loss calculation contains uncertainty since management must use judgment to estimate each asset group's future sales, profitability and cash flows. When preparing these estimates, the Company considers historical results and current operating trends and consolidated sales, profitability and cash flow results and forecasts. These estimates can be affected by a number of factors including general economic and regulatory conditions, the continued efforts of competitors to gain market share, and consumer spending patterns.

Management continues to monitor these and other store locations for changes in operating performance, market conditions, and other indicators of potential impairment. Store closures or other strategic actions may be taken in the future, which could result in additional impairment charges. As of January 31, 2026, the Company recognized impairment losses of \$17.8 million related to ten underperforming store locations and is estimating approximately five store closures within the next year.

Goodwill

At least annually, during the fourth quarter, or when events and circumstances warrant an evaluation, the Company performs its impairment assessment of goodwill. This assessment permits an entity to initially perform a qualitative assessment of whether it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount before applying the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If an entity concludes that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, it would not need to perform the impairment test for the reporting unit.

If it is determined that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment analysis is performed, which incorporates a fair-value based approach. The Company determines the fair value of its reporting units based on discounted cash flows and market approach analyses as considered necessary. The Company considers factors such as the economy, reduced expectations for future cash flows coupled with a decline in the market price of its stock and market capitalization for a sustained period as indicators for potential goodwill impairment. If the reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, the Company will record an impairment charge based on that difference. The impairment charge will be limited to the amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. No impairment charge to goodwill was recorded during the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024.

Prepaid Expenses and Other

Prepaid expenses and other primarily consists of prepaid expenses, vendor rebates receivable, vendor advertising receivables, right of return assets, and miscellaneous deposits.

Leases

In accordance with ASC 842, the Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. The Company has leases for the Company's retail stores, distribution center, and corporate office and certain equipment. Leases are included in lease ROU assets and lease liabilities, current and noncurrent, on the consolidated balance sheet. Lease liabilities are initially recorded at the present value of the lease payments by discounting the lease payments by the

Company's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") and then recording accretion over the lease term using the effective interest method. Lease classification results in a straight-line expense recognition pattern over the lease term and recognized lease expense as a single expense component, which results in amortization of the ROU asset that equals the difference between lease expense and interest expense. Lease expense is included in selling, general and administrative expense, based on the use of the leased asset, on the consolidated statement of operations. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet and are not material; the Company recognizes lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

ROU assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the reasonably certain lease term. As the Company's leases generally do not provide an implicit rental rate, the Company uses an IBR to determine the present value of future rental payments. The IBR is determined by using the Company's credit rating to develop a yield curve that approximates the Company's market risk profile. The lease ROU asset also includes any prepaid lease payments made by the tenant and is reduced by lease incentives such as tenant improvement allowances. The lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. The Company's leases typically contain rent escalations over the lease terms. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

See Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on leases.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognition accounting policy

The Company operates solely as an outdoor retailer, which includes both retail stores and an e-commerce platform, that offers a broad range of products in the United States and online. Generally, all revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods is transferred to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration in exchange for those goods. Accordingly, the Company implicitly enters into a contract with customers to deliver merchandise inventory at the point of sale. Collectability is reasonably assured since the Company only extends immaterial credit for purchases to certain municipalities.

Substantially all of the Company's revenue is for single performance obligations for the following distinct items:

- Retail store sales
- E-commerce sales
- Gift cards and loyalty rewards program

For performance obligations related to retail store and e-commerce sales contracts, the Company typically transfers control, for retail stores, upon consummation of the sale when the product is paid for and taken by the customer and, for e-commerce sales, when the products are tendered for delivery to the common carrier.

The transaction price for each contract is the stated price on the product, reduced by any stated discounts at that point in time. The Company does not engage in sales of products that attach a future material right which could result in a separate performance obligation for the purchase of goods in the future at a material discount. The implicit point-of-sale contract with the customer, as reflected in the transaction receipt, states the final terms of the sale, including the description, quantity, and price of each product purchased. Payment for the Company's contracts is due in full upon delivery. The customer agrees to a stated price implicit in the contract that does not vary over the contract.

The transaction price relative to sales subject to a right of return reflects the amount of estimated consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. This amount of variable consideration included in the transaction price, and measurement of net sales, is included in net sales only to the extent that it is probable that there will be no significant reversal in a future period. Actual amounts of consideration ultimately received may differ from the Company's estimates. The allowance for sales returns is estimated based upon historical experience and a provision

for estimated returns is recorded as a reduction in sales in the relevant period. The estimated merchandise inventory cost related to the sales returns is recorded in prepaid expenses and other. The estimated refund liabilities are recorded in accrued expenses. If actual results in the future vary from the Company's estimates, the Company adjusts these estimates, which would affect net sales and earnings in the period such variances become known.

Contract liabilities are recognized primarily for gift card sales and the Company's loyalty reward program. Cash received from the sale of gift cards is recorded as a contract liability in accrued expenses, and the Company recognizes revenue upon the customer's redemption of the gift card. Gift card breakage is recognized as revenue in proportion to the pattern of customer redemptions by applying a historical breakage rate of 4.0% when no escheat liability to relevant jurisdictions exists. Based upon historical experience, gift cards are predominantly redeemed in the first two years following their issuance date. The Company does not sell or provide gift cards that carry expiration dates. ASC 606 requires the Company to allocate the transaction price between the goods and the loyalty reward points based on the relative standalone selling price. The Company recognizes revenue for the breakage of loyalty reward points as revenue in proportion to the pattern of customer redemption of the points by applying an estimated breakage rate of 35% using historical rates and future expectations.

As it relates to e-commerce sales, the Company accounts for shipping and handling as fulfillment activities, and not as a separate performance obligation. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue for only one performance obligation, the sale of the product, at the shipping point (when the customer gains control). Revenue associated with shipping and handling is not material. The costs associated with fulfillment are recorded in costs of goods sold.

The Company offers promotional financing and credit cards issued by a third-party bank that manages and directly extends credit to the Company's customers. The Company provides a license to its brand and marketing services, and the Company facilitates credit applications in its stores and online. The banks are the sole owners of the accounts receivable generated under the program and, accordingly, the Company does not hold any customer receivables related to these programs and acts as an agent in the financing transactions with customers. The Company is eligible to receive a profit share from certain of its banking partners based on the annual performance of their corresponding portfolio, and the Company receives monthly payments based on forecasts of full-year performance. This is a form of variable consideration. The Company records such profit share as revenue over time using the most likely amount method, which reflects the amount earned each month when it is determined that the likelihood of a significant revenue reversal is not probable, which is typically monthly. Profit-share payments occur monthly, shortly after the end of each program month.

Taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction, that are collected by the Company from a customer, are excluded from revenue.

Correction of an immaterial understated liability

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2025, the Company identified an understated liability and overstated revenues in the amount of \$4.4 million related to the accounting for certain customer loyalty program benefits. Of this amount, approximately \$2.8 million related to revenues reported in prior years. Management evaluated the understated liability and overstatement of revenues and concluded that the adjustment was not material to any previously issued financial statements. Management further concluded that the correction of the understated liability and overstated revenues was not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.

Sales returns

The Company allows customers to return items purchased within 30 days provided the merchandise is in resaleable condition with original packaging and the original sales/gift receipt is presented. The Company estimates a reserve for sales returns and records the respective reserve amounts, including a right to return asset when a product is expected to be returned and resold. Historical experience of actual returns and customer return rights are the key factors used in determining the estimated sales returns.

Contract Balances

The following table provides information about right of return assets, contract liabilities, sales return liabilities, and accounts receivable with customers as of January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024:

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Right of return assets, which are included in prepaid expenses and other	\$ 1,567	\$ 1,732	\$ 1,659
Estimated gift card contract liability, net of breakage	(32,278)	(30,872)	(30,541)
Estimated loyalty contract liability, net of breakage	(5,276)	(2,606)	(4,340)
Sales return liabilities, which are included in accrued expenses	(2,339)	(2,585)	(2,476)

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, the Company recognized \$1,427, \$1,517, and \$1,655, in gift card breakage, respectively. For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, the Company recognized \$2,111, \$4,598, and \$3,125, in loyalty reward breakage, respectively. The impact of these adjustments on the statement of cash flow for the year ended January 31, 2026 were recorded in cash provided by operating activities. For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024 the Company recognized \$16,649, \$17,986, and \$19,647, respectively, of revenue related to the beginning contract liability from the previous year.

The current balance of the right of return assets is the expected amount of inventory to be returned that is expected to be resold. The current balance of the contract liabilities primarily relates to the gift card and loyalty reward program liabilities. The Company expects the revenue associated with these liabilities to be recognized in proportion to the pattern of customer redemptions over the next two years. The current balance of sales return liabilities is the expected amount of sales returns from sales that have occurred.

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by department. The percentage of net sales related to the Company's departments during the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, was approximately:

Department	Product Offerings	Fiscal year Ended		
		January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Camping	Backpacks, camp essentials, canoes and kayaks, coolers, outdoor cooking equipment, sleeping bags, tents and tools	10.4%	11.7%	11.2%
Apparel	Camouflage, jackets, hats, outerwear, sportswear, technical gear and work wear	7.3%	7.5%	8.8%
Fishing	Bait, electronics, fishing rods, flotation items, fly fishing, lines, lures, reels, tackle and small boats	11.2%	10.3%	8.9%
Footwear	Hiking boots, socks, sport sandals, technical footwear, trail shoes, casual shoes, waders and work boots	5.7%	6.3%	7.2%
Hunting and Shooting Sports	Ammunition, archery items, ATV accessories, blinds and tree stands, decoys, firearms, reloading equipment and shooting gear	59.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Optics, Electronics, Accessories, and Other	Gift items, GPS devices, knives, lighting, optics, two-way radios, and other license revenue, net of revenue discounts	6.0%	6.8%	6.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold primarily consists of merchandise acquisition costs, including freight-in costs, shipping costs, terms discounts received from the vendor and vendor allowances and rebates associated directly with merchandise. Vendor allowances include allowances and rebates received from vendors. The Company records an estimate of earned allowances based on purchase volumes. These funds are determined for each fiscal year, and the majority is based on various quantitative contract terms. Amounts expected to be received from vendors relating to purchase of merchandise inventories are recognized as a reduction of cost of goods sold as the merchandise is sold. Historical program results and current purchase volumes are reviewed when establishing the estimate for earned allowances.

Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs

All shipping and handling fees billed to customers are recorded as a component of net sales. All costs incurred related to the shipping and handling of products are recorded in cost of sales.

Vendor Allowances

Vendor allowances include price allowances, volume rebates, store opening costs reimbursements, marketing participation and advertising reimbursements received from vendors under the terms of specific arrangements with certain vendors. Vendor allowances related to merchandise are recognized as a reduction of the costs of merchandise as sold. Vendor reimbursements of costs are recorded as a reduction to expense in the period the related cost is incurred based on actual costs incurred. Any cost reimbursements exceeding expenses incurred are recognized as a reduction of the cost of merchandise sold. Volume allowances may be estimated based on historical purchases and estimates of projected purchases.

Health Insurance

The Company maintains for its outfitters a partially self-funded health insurance plan. The Company maintains stop-loss insurance through an insurance company with a \$200 per person deductible and aggregate claims limit above a predetermined threshold. The Company intends to maintain this plan indefinitely. However, the plan may be terminated, modified, suspended, or discontinued at any time for any reason specified by the Company.

The Company has established reserve amounts based upon claims history and estimates of claims that have been incurred but not reported ("IBNR") for this plan. As of January 31, 2026, and February 1, 2025, the Company estimated the IBNR for this plan to be \$2,004 and \$1,613, respectively. Actual claims may differ from the estimate and such difference could be significant. These reserves are included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Workers Compensation Insurance

The Company maintains for its outfitters a high-deductible workers compensation plan. The Company maintains stop-loss insurance through an insurance company with a \$250 per claim deductible and aggregate claims limit above a predetermined threshold. The Company intends to maintain this plan indefinitely. However, the plan may be terminated, modified, suspended, or discontinued at any time for any reason specified by the Company.

The Company has established reserve amounts based upon claims history and estimates of IBNR for this plan. As of January 31, 2026, and February 1, 2025, the Company estimated the IBNR for this plan to be \$1,978 and \$1,595, respectively, related to the workers compensation plan. Actual claims may differ from the estimate and such difference could be significant. These reserves are included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Advertising

Costs for newspaper, television, radio, and other advertising are expensed in the period in which the advertising occurs. The Company participates in various advertising and marketing cooperative programs with its vendors, who, under these programs, reimburse the Company for certain costs incurred. Payments received under these cooperative

programs are recorded as a decrease to expense in the period that the advertising occurred. For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, net advertising expenses totaled \$17,678, \$17,430, and \$20,883, respectively. These amounts are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation expense is estimated based on grant date fair value on a straight-line basis over the requisite service or offering period. Costs associated with awards are included in compensation expense as a component of selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes a deferred income tax liability or deferred income tax asset for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement basis of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred income tax assets when it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers the scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The Company considers all available evidence, both positive and negative, to determine the realizability of deferred tax assets and includes historical information about results of operations for the current and preceding years as well as more subjective information about future years. A significant piece of objective negative evidence evaluated was a cumulative loss over the most recent 36-month period ended January 31, 2026, which was not outweighed by available positive evidence and which limited the Company's projections of future growth. Accordingly, as of January 31, 2026, a valuation allowance was provided against the net amount of deferred tax assets.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the relevant tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. Interest and potential penalties are accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As of January 31, 2026, and February 1, 2025, the carrying amounts of financial instruments except for long-term debt approximate fair value because of the general short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying amounts of long-term variable rate debt approximate fair value as the terms are consistent with market terms for similar debt instruments.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding, reduced by shares repurchased and held in treasury, during the period. Diluted earnings per share represents basic earnings per share adjusted to include the potentially dilutive effect of outstanding share option awards, nonvested share awards and nonvested share unit awards.

Comprehensive Income

The Company has no components of income that would require classification as other comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024.

Share Retirement

The Company has periodically repurchased and retired stock through a board authorized repurchase program. When shares are retired as part of this program the repurchased shares are returned to a status of authorized but unissued. The Company's policy to account for the retired shares is to allocate the excess of the repurchase price over the par value of shares acquired to Additional Paid in Capital ("APIC") and Retained Earnings. The portion allocated to APIC is determined by dividing the number of retired shares by the number of shares issued as of the retirement date. This ratio is applied to the balance of APIC as of the retirement date. Any remaining amount of the excess of the repurchase price over the par value not allocated to APIC reduces Retained Earnings.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board "FASB" issued Accounting Standards Update "ASU" No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740)—Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which include improvements to income tax disclosures by requiring (1) consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information in the rate reconciliation and (2) income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. This ASU also includes certain other amendments to better align disclosures with Regulation S-X and to remove disclosures no longer considered cost beneficial or relevant. This ASU is effective for public entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with earlier or retrospective application permitted. The amendments in this ASU should be applied prospectively for annual financial statements not yet issued or made available for issuance. The Company adopted this ASU for its annual report for the fiscal period ending January 31, 2026.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40), which includes improvements to the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements of specified information about certain costs and expenses. This ASU requires the disclosure of (1) amounts of certain relevant expenses included in each caption on the face of the financial statements, (2) certain amounts that are already required to be disclosed under US GAAP in the same disclosure as the other disaggregation requirements, (3) a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively, and (4) the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, an entity's definition of selling expenses. This ASU is effective for public entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the future impact of the issuance of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

(3) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	\$ 185,597	\$ 175,178
Leasehold improvements	226,651	232,168
Construction in progress	710	1,126
Total property and equipment, gross	412,958	408,472
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(279,629)	(240,634)
Total property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 133,329</u>	<u>\$ 167,838</u>

Depreciation expense was \$39,044, \$40,438, and \$38,947, for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, respectively.

(4) Definite Lived Intangible Assets

Definite lived intangible assets consisted of the following as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

	January 31, 2026			
	Amortization Period	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Amortizing intangible assets:				
Domain Name	10 years	439	(261)	178
Intellectual Property	8 years	100	(67)	33
Total		<u>\$ 539</u>	<u>(328)</u>	<u>211</u>

	February 1, 2025			
	Amortization Period	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Amortizing intangible assets:				
Domain Name	10 years	450	(229)	221
Intellectual Property	8 years	100	(54)	46
Total		<u>\$ 550</u>	<u>(283)</u>	<u>267</u>

Amortization expense for definite lived intangible asset was \$56, \$60, and \$62, for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, respectively.

(5) Leases

At the inception of the lease, the Company's leases have remaining certain lease terms of up to 12 years, which typically includes multiple options for the Company to extend the lease which are not reasonably certain.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, the Company recorded a non-cash decrease of \$2,949 to operating right-of-use ("ROU") assets and operating lease liabilities as a result of lease remeasurements related to the exercise of lease extension options, acquired leases, and newly commenced leases. Additionally, the Company recorded a non-cash increase of \$1,268 to finance ROU assets and finance lease liabilities in connection with newly commenced leases.

During the period ended August 2, 2025, the Company changed the presentation of certain lease-related items within the Operating Activities section of the Statement of Cash Flows. Previously, changes in noncash lease expense and changes in operating lease liabilities were presented as separate line items. Beginning with the period ended August 2, 2025, these amounts are combined and presented as a single line item titled "Lease assets and liabilities."

The change was made to streamline the presentation and provide a more concise view of lease-related operating cash flow activity. Prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. This change had no impact on total net cash provided by operating activities.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, the Company entered into finance lease arrangements for cash management equipment, including money counting machines and store safes, utilized in retail store operations. These arrangements generally have initial lease terms of four years. The leased equipment is recognized as finance lease right-of-use assets with corresponding finance lease liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Lease expense is recognized through depreciation of the right-of-use assets and interest on the related lease liabilities over the lease term.

The Company has certain retail locations at which the leases provide for variable payments for common area maintenance, property taxes, insurance and rental payments based on future sales volumes at the leased location, which are not measurable at the inception of the lease. The Company recognizes variable lease expense for these leases in the period incurred.

The Company's lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

In accordance with ASC 842, total lease expense was comprised of the following:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Operating lease expense	\$ 69,003	\$ 68,543	\$ 66,213
Finance lease expense	59	-	-
Variable lease expense	24,693	24,420	22,632
Short-term lease expense	410	423	1,194
Total lease expense	<u>\$ 94,165</u>	<u>\$ 93,386</u>	<u>\$ 90,039</u>

In accordance with ASC 842, other information related to leases was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ (74,037)	\$ (74,559)	\$ (69,972)
Operating cash flows from finance leases	(87)	-	-
Cash paid for lease liabilities - operating and finance leases	<u>\$ (74,124)</u>	<u>\$ (74,559)</u>	<u>\$ (69,972)</u>
	As of January 31, 2026	As of February 1, 2025	As of February 3, 2024
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new or remeasured operating lease liabilities	\$ (2,949)	\$ 15,511	\$ 58,000
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new or remeasured finance lease liabilities	\$ 1,268	\$ -	\$ -
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)			
Operating leases	5.33	5.83	5.85
Finance Leases	3.80	-	-
Weighted average discount rate			
Operating leases	7.3%	7.6%	7.7%
Finance Leases	5.2%	-	-

In accordance with ASC 842, maturities of operating and finance lease liabilities as of January 31, 2026 were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending:	Operating Leases	Finance Leases
2026	\$ 75,668	\$ 348
2027	69,277	348
2028	63,693	348
2029	54,516	262
2030	48,768	-
Thereafter	108,267	-
Undiscounted cash flows	<u>\$ 420,189</u>	<u>\$ 1,306</u>
Reconciliation of lease liabilities:		
Present values	\$ 333,696	\$ 1,190
Lease liabilities - current	53,763	295
Lease liabilities - noncurrent	279,933	895
Lease liabilities - total	<u>\$ 333,696</u>	<u>\$ 1,190</u>
Difference between undiscounted and discounted cash flows	\$ 86,493	\$ 116

(6) Segments

The Company has one reportable segment, Sportsman's Warehouse, which operates solely as a sporting goods retailer, including both retail stores and an e-commerce platform. The single operating segment derives revenues from customers purchasing goods from both the Company's retail stores and its e-commerce platform.

The accounting policies of the single operating segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

The CODM assesses performance for the single operating segment and decides how to allocate resources based on net income (loss) that also is reported on the consolidated statement of operations.

The measure of segment assets is reported on the balance sheet as total consolidated assets. Asset information is not presented here because its presentation here would be duplicative of the consolidated balance sheets.

Net income is used in monitoring budget versus actual results. The CODM also uses net income (loss) in competitive analysis by benchmarking to the Company's competitors. The competitive analysis along with the monitoring of budgeted versus actual results are used in assessing performance of the segment and in establishing management's compensation.

The Company's single reportable segment revenue, segment profit or loss, and significant segment expenses are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net sales	\$ 1,209,182	\$ 1,197,633	\$ 1,287,987
Cost of goods sold	835,660	827,167	904,574
Gross profit	<u>373,522</u>	<u>370,466</u>	<u>383,413</u>
Selling, general and administrative expenses			
Payroll	167,544	165,262	179,305
Rent	94,165	93,386	90,039
Depreciation and amortization	39,100	40,498	39,009
Nonrecurring operating expenses (1)	4,894	3,361	6,665
Pre-opening (2)	686	24	5,781
Other operating (3)	86,652	86,174	87,951
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	393,041	388,705	408,750
Impairment (4)	17,841	-	-
(Loss) income from operations	<u>(37,360)</u>	<u>(18,239)</u>	<u>(25,337)</u>
Other (income) expense:			
Other losses	75	612	-
Interest expense	13,711	12,278	12,869
(Loss) income before income taxes	(51,146)	(31,129)	(38,206)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,085)	1,930	(9,209)
Consolidated net (loss) income	<u>\$ (50,061)</u>	<u>\$ (33,059)</u>	<u>\$ (28,997)</u>

- (1) Represents certain expenses the Company believes fall outside of typical costs related to normal operating conditions including executive transition costs, cancelled contracts, certain one-time legal expenses and a cost reduction plan.
- (2) Represents expenses incurred due to the opening of new store locations.
- (3) Significant expenses in Other operating, include: marketing, credit card fees, utilities, insurance, software support, consulting and legal.
- (4) Represents impairment costs primarily related to leasehold improvements, operating lease assets, and other fixed assets.

(7) Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of the following at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Book overdraft	\$ 19,632	\$ 21,929
Unearned revenue	42,080	36,600
Accrued payroll and related expenses	12,757	11,397
Sales and use tax payable	4,589	5,624
Other	23,392	20,396
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 102,450</u>	<u>\$ 95,946</u>

(8) Long Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Term loan	\$ 45,000	\$ 25,000
Less discount	(835)	(933)
	<u>44,165</u>	<u>24,067</u>
Less current portion, net of discount	-	-
Long-term portion	<u>\$ 44,165</u>	<u>\$ 24,067</u>

Term Loan

On July 30, 2024, Sportsman’s Warehouse, Inc. (“SWI”) a wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings, as lead borrower, Holdings, as guarantor, and other subsidiaries of Holdings, each as borrowers, and PLC Agent LLC, as administrative and collateral agent for various lenders affiliated with Pathlight Capital (the “ABL Lenders”), entered into an ABL Term Loan Credit Agreement (as amended, the “Term Loan”) that governs the Company’s term loan (the “Term Loan”). The Term Loan provides for a senior secured term loan credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$45,000, consisting of \$25,000 in an initial ABL term loan and \$20,000 in a delayed draw ABL term loan that were made by the ABL Lenders on July 30, 2024 and July 30, 2025, respectively. The \$45,000 in proceeds from the initial ABL term loans were used to repay obligations under the Revolving Line of Credit described in Note 9.

The Company incurred deferred financing costs and discounts related to the Term Loan of approximately \$427 and \$1,136 during fiscal years 2025 and 2024, respectively. These costs offset the recorded carrying amount of the Term Loan on the consolidated balance sheet and are amortized to interest expense over the life of the Term Loan. As of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the Company had \$45,000 and \$25,000, respectively, in outstanding loans under the Term Loan. As of January 31, 2026, the Company did not have any remaining amount available for borrowing under the Term Loan.

The availability of loans under the Term Loan was subject to a borrowing base calculation based on eligible credit card receivables, eligible inventory, the revolving borrowing base determined under the Revolving Line of Credit, and reserves. The Term Loan has a stated maturity date of the earlier of July 30, 2029 or the maturity date of the Revolving Line of Credit (described below). Borrowings under the Term Loan bear interest at a rate equal to the greater of a floor rate of 3.0% or (i) a specified term secured overnight financing rate (SOFR), plus (ii) 0.10% as a SOFR adjustment, plus (iii) the applicable margin as specified in the Term Loan. The applicable margin means either 3.50% or 6.50% depending on the type of term loan. Under the Term Loan, loans may be required to be converted to base rate loans and in such case, the applicable margin rate will increase by 1.0%. The interest rate on the amounts outstanding under the Term Loan as of January 31, 2026 was 9.79%.

Subject to specified exceptions, SWI and the other borrowers may be required to make mandatory prepayments under the Term Loan in the event of certain dispositions of certain property or assets, in the event of receipt of certain tax refunds, insurance or condemnation proceeds, upon the issuance of certain debt or equity securities, upon the incurrence of certain indebtedness for borrowed money or upon the receipt of certain payments not received in the ordinary course of business.

In addition, the Term Loan contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit the ability of the Company to incur, create or assume certain indebtedness, to create, incur or assume certain liens, to make certain investments, to make sales, transfers and dispositions of certain property and to undergo certain fundamental changes, including certain mergers, liquidations and consolidations. The Term Loan also requires the Company to maintain a minimum availability at all times under its Revolving Line of Credit of not less than the greater of \$30,000 and 10% of the gross borrowing base as defined in the Revolving Line of Credit Agreement and contains customary events of default, including defaults triggered by defaults under the Revolving Line of Credit. See Note 9 for information on the Revolving Line of Credit.

Each of the subsidiaries of Holdings is a borrower under the Term Loan, and all obligations under the Term Loan are guaranteed by Holdings. All of the obligations under the Term Loan are secured by a lien on substantially all of Holdings' assets and the assets of all of Holdings' subsidiaries, including a pledge of all capital stock of each of Holdings' subsidiaries. The lien securing the obligations under the Term Loan is a first priority lien as to equipment, fixtures, intellectual property and equity interests.

As of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the Company had \$835 and \$933 respectively, in outstanding deferred financing fees and discounts related to the Term Loan. During the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, the Company recognized \$524, \$203, and \$0, respectively, of non-cash interest expense with regard to the amortization of deferred financing fees and discounts.

The scheduled minimum payments on outstanding long-term debt were as follows as of January 31, 2026:

Fiscal Year Ending:	Minimum Payments
2026	\$ -
2027	45,000
Total	\$ 45,000

(9) Revolving Line of Credit

SWI, as lead borrower, Holdings, and other subsidiaries of Holdings, each as borrowers, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as administrative agent, collateral agent, swing line lender, letter of credit issuer and lender, with a consortium of banks led by Wells Fargo, entered into a Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Second Amendment"). Through the Second Amendment, the parties agreed to amend the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2018, as previously amended May 17, 2022 by and among SWI, as lead borrower, and Wells Fargo, as agent and a lender, and the other parties listed on the signature pages thereto (as amended, including by the Second Amendment, the "Revolving Line of Credit Agreement") that governs the Company's revolving line of credit (the "Revolving Line of Credit").

The Company did not incur any additional fees related to the Revolving Line of Credit and will continue to amortize the prior recorded fees of \$508 paid to various parties which were capitalized in association with the May 17, 2022 amendment. Fees associated with the Revolving Line of Credit were recorded in prepaid expenses and other assets.

As of January 31, 2026, and February 1, 2025, the Company had \$57,936 and \$88,260, respectively, in outstanding revolving loans under the Revolving Line of Credit. Amounts outstanding are offset on the consolidated balance sheets by amounts in depository accounts under lock-box type arrangements, which were \$10,412 and \$13,654 as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively. As of January 31, 2026, the Company had \$106,101 available for borrowing under the Revolving Line of Credit, calculated based upon certain borrowing base restrictions, and stand-by commercial letters of credit of \$2,982 under the terms of the Revolving Line of Credit.

Borrowings under the Revolving Line of Credit bear interest based on either the base rate or Term SOFR (as defined in the Revolving Line of Credit Agreement), at the Company's option, in each case plus an applicable margin. The base rate is the greatest of (1) the floor rate (as defined in the Revolving Line of Credit Agreement as a rate of interest equal to 0.0%) (2) Wells Fargo's prime rate, (3) the federal funds rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 0.50% or (4) the one-month Term SOFR (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 1.00%. The applicable margin for loans under the Revolving Line of Credit, which varies based on the average daily availability, ranges from 0.25% to 0.50% per year for base rate loans and from 1.35% to 1.60% per year for Term SOFR loans. The Company is required to pay a commitment fee for the unused portion of the Revolving Line of Credit, which will range from 0.20% to 0.225% per annum, depending on the average daily availability under the Revolving Line of Credit. The weighted average interest rate on the amounts outstanding under the Revolving Line of Credit as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 was 5.09% and 5.74%, respectively.

The Company may be required to make mandatory prepayments under the Revolving Line of Credit in the event of a disposition of certain property or assets, in the event of receipt of certain insurance or condemnation proceeds, upon the issuance of certain debt or equity securities, upon the incurrence of certain indebtedness for borrowed money or upon the receipt of certain payments not received in the ordinary course of business.

The Revolving Line of Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit the Company's ability to incur, create or assume certain indebtedness, to create, incur or assume certain liens, to make certain investments, to make sales, transfers and dispositions of certain property and to undergo certain fundamental changes, including certain mergers, liquidations and consolidations. The Revolving Line of Credit Agreement also requires the Company to maintain a minimum availability at all times under its Revolving Line of Credit of not less than the greater of \$30,000 and 10% of the gross borrowing base and contains customary events of default, including defaults triggered by defaults under the Term Loan. As of January 31, 2026, the Company held approximately \$317,507 in collateralized eligible inventory and credit card receivables related to the Term Loan and Revolving Line of Credit. The Revolving Line of Credit matures on May 27, 2027.

Each of the subsidiaries of Holdings is a borrower under the Revolving Line of Credit, and all obligations under the Revolving Line of Credit are guaranteed by Holdings. All of the obligations under the Revolving Line of Credit are secured by a lien on substantially all of Holdings' tangible and intangible working capital assets and the tangible and intangible working capital assets of all of Holdings' subsidiaries, including a pledge of all capital stock of each of Holdings' subsidiaries. The lien securing the obligations under the Revolving Line of Credit is a first priority lien as to certain liquid assets, including cash, accounts receivable, deposit accounts and inventory.

As of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the Company had \$201 and \$352, respectively, in outstanding deferred financing fees. During fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, the Company recognized \$151, \$151, and \$154, respectively, of non-cash interest expense in relation to the amortization of deferred financing fees.

During the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, gross borrowings under the Revolving Line of Credit and the Company's prior revolving line of credit were \$1,327,682, \$1,288,037, and \$1,458,076, respectively. During the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, gross paydowns under the Revolving Line of Credit and the Company's prior revolving line of credit were \$1,367,305, \$1,345,672, and \$1,432,841, respectively.

Restricted Net Assets

The provisions of the Term Loan and the Revolving Line of Credit restrict all of the net assets of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries, which constitute all of the net assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2026, from being used to pay any dividends without prior written consent from the financial institutions party to the respective agreement.

(10) Common Stock

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share, and to receive dividends and, upon liquidation or dissolution, are entitled to receive all assets available for distribution to stockholders on a proportional basis with the

restricted nonvoting common stockholders. The holders have no preemptive or other subscription rights, and there are no redemption or sinking fund provisions with respect to such shares.

(11) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding, during the period. Diluted earnings per share represents basic earnings per share adjusted to include the potentially dilutive effect of nonvested share awards and nonvested share unit awards.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the periods presented:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net (loss) income	\$ (50,061)	\$ (33,059)	\$ (28,997)
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding:			
Basic	38,386	37,808	37,489
Dilutive effect of common stock equivalents	-	-	-
Diluted	38,386	37,808	37,489
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$ (1.30)	\$ (0.87)	\$ (0.77)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (1.30)	\$ (0.87)	\$ (0.77)
Restricted stock units considered anti-dilutive and excluded in the calculation	497	603	354

(12) Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognized total stock-based compensation expense, including expense relating to the employee stock purchase plan, of \$3,061, \$4,229, and \$4,237, during fiscal years 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Compensation expense related to the Company's stock-based payment awards is recognized in selling, general, and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. As of January 31, 2026, and February 1, 2025, the Company had \$3,430 and \$4,744, respectively, remaining in unrecognized compensation costs. The weighted average period over which these costs are expected to be recognized is 1.41 years. The Company recognizes forfeitures as they occur.

Employee Stock Plans

As of January 31, 2026, the number of shares available for awards under the Amended and Restated 2019 Performance Incentive Plan (as amended and restated, the "Amended 2019 Plan") was 1,868. As of January 31, 2026, there were 1,818 unvested stock awards outstanding under the 2019 Plan.

Upon effectiveness of the Amended 2019 Plan on May 30, 2024, the date of the Company's 2024 Annual Meeting, the Company's authority to grant new awards under the Inducement Plan terminated, and a total of 545,293 shares of Common Stock that had been available for new award grants under the Inducement Plan immediately prior to the 2024 Annual Meeting became available for award grants under the Amended 2019 Plan. As provided in the Amended 2019 Plan, any shares of the Company's common stock subject to awards (other than stock options and stock appreciation rights) granted under the Inducement Plan that were outstanding and unvested immediately prior to the 2024 Annual Meeting that were forfeited, terminated, cancelled or otherwise reacquired by the Company without having become vested plus any shares that were withheld or reacquired by the Company to satisfy the tax withholding obligations related to any awards (other than stock options and stock appreciation rights) granted under the Inducement Plan that were outstanding immediately prior to the 2024 Annual Meeting became available for award grant purposes under the Amended 2019 Plan.

Nonvested Performance-Based Stock Awards

During fiscal year 2025, the Company issued 125 nonvested performance-based stock awards to employees at a weighted average grant date fair value of \$2.84 per share. The nonvested performance-based stock awards issued to employees vest in full on the third anniversary of the grant date. The number of shares issued is contingent on management achieving a fiscal year 2025 performance target for earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization expenses. If a minimum threshold performance target is not achieved, no shares will vest. The maximum number of shares subject to the award is 125. Following the end of the performance period for fiscal year 2025, the number of shares eligible to vest, based on actual performance, will be fixed and vesting will then be subject to each employee's continued employment over the remaining service period. The fiscal year 2025 performance targets were not met and 42 shares were forfeited as of January 31, 2026.

During fiscal year 2024, the Company issued 874 nonvested performance-based stock awards to employees at a weighted average grant date fair value of \$3.09 per share. The nonvested performance-based stock awards issued to employees vest in full on the third anniversary of the grant date. The number of shares issued is contingent on management achieving fiscal year 2024 performance targets for percentage of total return on invested capital and total operating income percentage. If minimum threshold performance targets are not achieved, no shares will vest. The maximum number of shares subject to the award is 874. Following the end of the performance period for fiscal year 2024, the number of shares eligible to vest, based on actual performance, will be fixed and vesting will then be subject to each employee's continued employment over the remaining service period. The fiscal year 2024 performance targets were not met and all shares were forfeited as of February 1, 2025.

The following table sets forth the rollforward of outstanding nonvested performance-based stock awards (per share amounts are not in thousands):

	Shares	Weighted average grant-date fair value
Balance at February 1, 2025	12	\$ 8.40
Grants	125	2.84
Forfeitures	(54)	3.75
Vested	-	-
Balance at January 31, 2026	<u>83</u>	<u>\$ 2.84</u>

	Shares	Weighted average grant-date fair value
Balance at February 3, 2024	30	\$ 9.03
Grants	874	3.09
Forfeitures	(892)	3.22
Vested	-	-
Balance at February 1, 2025	<u>12</u>	<u>\$ 8.40</u>

Nonvested Stock Unit Awards

During the fiscal year 2025, the Company issued 1,354 nonvested stock units to employees of the Company and independent members of the Board of Directors at a weighted average grant date fair value of 1.52 per share. The shares issued to the independent members of the Board of Directors vest over 12 months with one twelfth vesting each month from the grant date. The shares issued to employees of the Company vest over a three-year period with one third of the shares vesting on each grant date anniversary.

During the fiscal year 2024, the Company issued 1,354 nonvested stock units to employees of the Company and independent members of the Board of Directors at a weighted average grant date fair value of \$3.12 per share. The shares issued to the independent members of the Board of Directors vest over 12 months with one twelfth vesting

each month from the grant date. The shares issued to employees of the Company vest over a three-year period with one third of the shares vesting on each grant date anniversary.

The following table sets forth the rollforward of outstanding nonvested stock units:

	Shares	Weighted average grant-date fair value
Balance at February 1, 2025	1,700	\$ 4.01
Grants	1,354	1.52
Forfeitures	(456)	2.33
Vested	(863)	3.77
Balance at January 31, 2026	<u>1,735</u>	<u>\$ 2.55</u>

	Shares	Weighted average grant-date fair value
Balance at February 3, 2024	1,058	\$ 7.13
Grants	1,354	3.12
Forfeitures	(204)	5.70
Vested	(508)	7.37
Balance at February 1, 2025	<u>1,700</u>	<u>\$ 4.01</u>

As of January 31, 2026, and February 1, 2025, the weighted average grant date fair value of the outstanding shares was \$2.55 and \$4.01, respectively.

(13) Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In June 2015, the Company's stockholders approved the Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), which provides for the granting of up to 1,600 shares of the Company's common stock to eligible employees. The ESPP period is semi-annual and allows participants to purchase the Company's stock at 85% of the lower of (i) the market value per share of the common stock on the first day of the offering period or (ii) the market value per share of the common stock on the purchase date. The first plan period began on January 1, 2016. Stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP in fiscal year 2025, 2024, and 2023 was \$94, \$92, and \$214, respectively. During fiscal year 2025, 133 shares were issued under the ESPP and, as of January 31, 2026, the number of shares available for issuance was 638.

(14) Income Taxes

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, the income tax provision consisted of the following:

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Current:			
Federal	\$ (693)	\$ 21	\$ 203
State	554	328	643
Total current	<u>(139)</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>846</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	(946)	(809)	(8,251)
State	-	2,390	(1,804)
Total deferred	<u>(946)</u>	<u>1,581</u>	<u>(10,055)</u>
Total income tax provision	<u>\$ (1,085)</u>	<u>\$ 1,930</u>	<u>\$ (9,209)</u>

The following table sets forth income reconciliations of the statutory federal income tax rate to actual rates based on income or loss before income taxes, reflecting the adoption of new accounting guidance. A subsequent table below provides the corresponding information for the prior year before the adoption of new accounting guidance and is provided for comparative purposes only.

	January 31, 2026	
	(in thousands)	
Federal income tax (benefit) at statutory rate	\$ (10,741)	21%
State income tax, net of federal benefit ⁽¹⁾	530	(1.0)
Permanent items	819	(1.6)
Tax credits	(169)	0.3
Change in valuation allowance	8,372	(16.4)
Uncertain tax positions	(154)	0.3
Other items	258	(0.5)
Effective income tax rate	<u>\$ (1,085)</u>	<u>2.1%</u>

(1) State taxes in Oregon made up the majority (greater than 50%) of the tax effect in this category.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amounts computed by applying the federal statutory rate as follows for the following periods:

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Federal statutory rate	21.0%	21.0%
State tax, net of federal benefit	(6.9)	4.1
Permanent items	(2.2)	(2.4)
Tax credits	1.0	2.4
Valuation allowance	(18.3)	-
Other items	(0.8)	(1.0)
Effective income tax rate	<u>(6.2)%</u>	<u>24.1%</u>

The following table presents income taxes paid (net of refunds received) for the year ended January 31, 2026, as required by ASU 2023-09:

	January 31, 2026
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	
Federal	\$ (607)
State	
Louisiana	(108)
Oregon	596
Other jurisdictions	110
Total	<u>\$ (9)</u>

We paid cash for income taxes, net of refunds, of \$411 as of February 1, 2025 and \$1,646 as of February 3, 2024.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively, are presented below:

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued liabilities	\$ 1,843	\$ 268
Operating lease liability	83,758	89,494
Gift card liability	3,482	3,191
Goodwill	343	425
Intangible asset	343	490
Inventories	3,478	3,021
Sales return reserve	194	214
Stock-based compensation	254	726
Tax credits	1,182	1,120
Net operating losses	13,268	11,136
Section 163(j) interest	7,363	5,910
Loyalty program	1,324	654
Total gross deferred tax assets	116,832	116,649
Less: Valuation allowance	(19,536)	(10,082)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	\$ 97,296	\$ 106,567
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	\$ (23,570)	\$ (28,676)
ROU asset	(72,741)	(77,701)
Prepaid expenses	(985)	(1,330)
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	(97,296)	(107,707)
Net deferred tax (liability) asset	\$ -	\$ (1,140)

As of January 31, 2026, the Company had a federal net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforward of \$53,397 with no expiration period. In addition, the Company has federal credit carryforwards of \$1,174 which begins to expire in 2044. The Company continues to evaluate the possibility of an ownership change in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 382, which could limit the utilization of their NOL and credit carryforwards each year. In general terms, an ownership change results from transactions increasing the ownership of certain stockholders in the stock of a corporation by more than 50 percent over a three-year period. As of January 31, 2026, the Company is not aware of any such ownership change.

As of January 31, 2026, the Company had state NOL carryforwards of \$14,399 with no expiration period and state NOL carryforwards of \$27,089 which expire beginning in 2032 through 2044. In addition, the Company has state credit carryforwards of \$60 which begin to expire in 2038.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers the scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The Company considers all available evidence, both positive and negative, to determine the realizability of deferred tax assets and includes historical information about results of operations for the current and preceding years as well as more subjective information about future years. A significant piece of objective negative evidence evaluated was a cumulative loss over the most recent 36-month period ended January 31, 2026, which was not outweighed by available positive evidence. Accordingly, as of January 31, 2026, a valuation allowance of \$19,536 was provided against the net amount of deferred tax assets as compared to \$10,082 as of February 1, 2025.

As of January 31, 2026, the Company had no material unrecognized tax benefits. The Company does not anticipate that unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within 12 months of the reporting date. Federal

tax years that remain subject to examination are the periods ended January 28, 2023 through January 31, 2026. State years that remain subject to examination are generally the periods from January 29, 2022 through January 31, 2026 in various jurisdictions.

The Company's policy is to accrue interest expense, and penalties as appropriate, on estimated unrecognized tax benefits as a charge to interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations. No interest or penalties were accrued for fiscal years 2025, 2024 or 2023.

(15) Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Matters

The Company is involved in various legal matters generally incidental to its business. After discussion with legal counsel, management is not aware of any matters for which the likelihood of a loss is probable and reasonably estimable and which could have a material impact on its consolidated financial condition, liquidity, or results of operations.

On July 18, 2024, Kjersten Higley filed a class action lawsuit against the Company in the Superior Court of the State of Washington in King County. The lawsuit asserts claims on behalf of a class of individuals stating Company failed to properly compensate the class members for all time worked and business expenses. In addition to seeking declaratory, equitable, and injunctive relief, Ms. Higley seeks an award of attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses on behalf of the class.

On January 13, 2025, Kjersten Higley filed a class action lawsuit against the Company in the Superior Court of the State of Washington in King County. The lawsuit asserts claims on behalf of a class of individuals stating they were required to sign non-disclosure agreements preventing the class of individuals from discussing salary information. In addition to seeking declaratory, equitable, and injunctive relief, Ms. Higley seeks an award of attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses on behalf of the class.

(16) Retirement Plan

The Company sponsors a profit-sharing plan (the "Plan") for which Company contributions are based upon wages paid. As approved by the Board of Directors (the "Board"), the Company makes discretionary contributions to the Plan at rates determined by management. The Company made contributions of \$1,222, \$2,030, and \$1,706, for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, respectively.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

1. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and to ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Our management has evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of January 31, 2026.

Inherent Limitations in Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures, or our internal controls, will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake or fraud. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by individuals or groups of persons or by an unauthorized override of the controls. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in our control system, misstatements in our public reports due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

2. Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP;
- provide reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with management and director authorization; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation management concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of January 31, 2026.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton LLP, has audited our internal controls over financial reporting. Their opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026 appears in item 4 below.

3. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended January 31, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

4. Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders
Sportsman’s Warehouse Holdings, Inc.

Opinion on internal control over financial reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Sportsman’s Warehouse Holdings, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of January 31, 2026, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended January 31, 2026, and our report dated March 31, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Management’s report). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the 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 audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and limitations of internal control over financial reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Salt Lake City, Utah

March 31, 2026

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

There are no disclosures required by this Item 9B, including those relating to “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements” and “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements,” as those terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct and Ethics applicable to our employees, directors, and officers. This Code of Conduct and Ethics is applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller, or persons performing similar functions. The code is available on our website at investors.sportsmans.com. If we ever were to amend or waive any provision that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or any person performing similar functions, we intend to promptly disclose any such amendments or waivers on our website at investors.sportsmans.com, rather than by filing a Current Report on Form 8-K.

The remaining information required by this Item 10 will be included in our proxy statement for our 2026 annual meeting of stockholders (the “Proxy Statement”) and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item 11 will be included in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item 12 will be included in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item 13 will be included in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item 14 will be included in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBIT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements: The following financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
 - Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
 - Consolidated Balance Sheets – January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025
 - Consolidated Statements of Operations – Years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024
 - Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity – Years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024
 - Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024
 - Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
2. Exhibits: See Item 15(b) below.

(b) Exhibits

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 8, 2023).
3.2	Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on March 25, 2024).
4.1	Form of Specimen Common Stock Certificate of Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on March 24, 2014).
4.2	Description of Capital Stock of Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 4, 2024).
10.1	Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 30, 2024, by and among Sportsman's Warehouse, Inc., as lead borrower, the other borrowers and guarantors party thereto, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto, including Annex A being the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of May 23, 2018, as amended May 27, 2022 and July 30, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 1, 2024).
10.2	Guaranty, dated as of May 23, 2018, by and among Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc., as Guarantor, in favor of Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC, as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, and the Credit Parties (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 25, 2018).
10.3	Third Amended and Restated Security Agreement, dated July 30, 2024, by and among Sportsman's Warehouse, Inc., as lead borrower, and the other borrowers and guarantors party thereto, in favor of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 1, 2024).
10.4	ABL Term Loan Credit Agreement, dated July 30, 2024, by and among Sportsman's Warehouse, Inc., as lead borrower, the other borrowers and guarantors party thereto, PLC Agent LLC, as administrative and

Exhibit Number	Description
	collateral agent, and the lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 1, 2024).
10.5+	First Amendment to ABL Term Loan Credit Agreement, dated March 28, 2025, by and among Sportsman's Warehouse, Inc., as lead borrower, the other borrowers and guarantors party thereto, PLC Agent LLC, as administrative and collateral agent, and the lenders party thereto.
10.6	Facility Guaranty dated as of July 30, 2024 by Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. in favor of PLC Agent LLC, as administrative agent and collateral agent, and the Credit Parties thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 1, 2024).
10.7	Security Agreement, dated July 30, 2024, by and among Sportsman's Warehouse, Inc. as lead borrower, and the other borrowers and guarantors party thereto, in favor of PLC Agent LLC as agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Fork 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 1, 2024).
10.8	Amended and Restated 2019 Performance Incentive Plan of Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Fork 8-K, filed with the SEC on May 31, 2024).
10.9	Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan of Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on 8-K, filed with the SEC on May 31, 2024).
10.10*	Form of Director Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (2020) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 9, 2020).
10.11*	Form of Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on June 1, 2022).
10.12*	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Executive Officers (2020-2022) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on June 1, 2022).
10.13*	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Executive Officers (2023) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 4, 2024).
10.14*	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Executive Officers (2024) (incorporated by Reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Annual Report on Fork 10-K filed on April 4, 2024).
10.15*	Form of Director Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Deferred Settlement) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on September 7, 2023).
10.16*	Cash Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 4, 2024).
10.17*	Form of Restricted Unit Award Agreement (CEO) under the Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. Inducement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on December 7, 2023).

Exhibit Number	Description
10.18*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (VP and Above) under the Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. Inducement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on December 7, 2023).
10.19*	Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. Inducement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 26, 2023).
10.20*	Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 8, 2019).
10.21*	Employment Agreement, dated September 22, 2023, between Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. and Paul Stone (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 26, 2023).
10.22*	Employee Confidential Information and Inventions Assignment Agreement, dated September 22, 2023, between Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. and Paul Stone (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 26, 2023).
10.23*	Severance Agreement, dated September 26, 2021, between Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. and Jeff White (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 28, 2021).
10.24	Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. Non-Employee Directors' Compensation Policy (as amended August 23, 2023, effective August 23, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on September 7, 2023).
10.25*	Employment Agreement, dated August 4, 2025, between Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. and Jennifer Fall Jung (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 5, 2025).
10.26*	Separation and Consulting Agreement, dated August 4, 2025, between Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc. and Jeff White (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 5, 2025).
19.1+	Insider Trading Policy.
21.1+	Subsidiaries of Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc.
23.1+	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP.
31.1+	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2+	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1***	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
97.1*	Incentive Compensations Recoupment Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 4, 2024).
101	The following financial statements from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii)

Exhibit Number	Description
	Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets (iv) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text and including detailed tags
104	The cover page from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL (included as Exhibit 101)

* Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement

+ Filed herewith

*** Furnished herewith

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

