

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

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: 001-40630

Zevia PBC

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

86-2862492
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

15821 Ventura Blvd., Suite 135

Encino, CA 91436
(424) 343-2654

(Address including Zip Code, and Telephone Number including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A common stock, par value \$0.001 per share	ZVIA	New York Stock Exchange
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.		
Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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 June 30, 2025, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the Registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates (treating directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of 10% or more of the Registrant's common stock outstanding as of that date, for this purpose, as affiliates) was approximately \$163.2 million (based on the closing sales price of the Registrant's Class A common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on that date). This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 20, 2026 there were 67,486,641 shares and 7,614,823 shares of the Registrant's Class A and Class B common stock outstanding, respectively, \$0.001 par value per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement for use in connection with its 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is to be filed no later than 120 days after December 31, 2025, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Auditor Firm Id:	34	Auditor Name:	Deloitte & Touche LLP	Auditor Location:	Los Angeles, California
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Table of Contents

	Page
PART I	
Item 1.	Business <u>5</u>
Item 1A.	Risk Factors <u>11</u>
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments <u>30</u>
Item 1C.	Cybersecurity <u>30</u>
Item 2.	Properties <u>31</u>
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings <u>31</u>
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures <u>31</u>
PART II	
Item 5.	Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities <u>32</u>
Item 6.	Reserved <u>32</u>
Item 7.	Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations <u>33</u>
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk <u>43</u>
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data <u>44</u>
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure <u>62</u>
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures <u>63</u>
Item 9B.	Other Information <u>64</u>
Item 9C.	Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections <u>64</u>
PART III	
Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance <u>65</u>
Item 11.	Executive Compensation <u>65</u>
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters <u>65</u>
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence <u>65</u>
Item 14.	Principal Accountant Fees and Services <u>65</u>
PART IV	
Item 15.	Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules <u>66</u>
Item 16.	Form 10-K Summary <u>68</u>
	Signatures <u>69</u>

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 (“Annual Report”) contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) about us and our industry that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Annual Report, including, without limitation, statements regarding our future results of operations or financial condition, business strategy, expectations about capital allocation, investment activities, sourcing of raw materials, the impact of our supply chain challenges, logistics, distribution and marketing initiatives and activities, the impact of our Productivity Initiative, including expected restructuring charges, cost savings and other benefits, the impacts of tariffs, including import tax on steel and aluminum, factors and trends in our business, including seasonality, future expenses or payments under the TRA (as defined below), shifting market demand and consumer preferences, ability to effectively compete, validity of our trademarks and other intellectual property, impact of government regulations, liquidity and capital requirements, including the sufficiency of our cash and liquidity or sources of capital, satisfying commitments, and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “consider,” “contemplate,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “forecast,” “guidance,” “intend,” “may,” “on track,” “outlook,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “pursue,” “seek,” “should,” “target,” “will” or “would” or the negative of these words or other similar words, terms or expressions with similar meanings.

You should not rely on forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We have based the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report primarily on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition and operating results. The outcome of the events described in these forward-looking statements is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors described in the section titled “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report. The results, events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur, and actual results, events or circumstances could differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based on information available to us as of the date of this Annual Report and while we believe that information provides a reasonable basis for these statements, that information may be limited or incomplete. Our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain, and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely on these statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Annual Report or to reflect new information or the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by applicable law. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, mergers, dispositions, joint ventures or investments.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Zevia PBC (“Zevia PBC”) was incorporated as a Delaware public benefit corporation on March 23, 2021, and prior to the consummation of the reorganization and initial public offering (“IPO”), did not conduct any activities other than those incidental to our formation and the IPO. In connection with the completion of the IPO on July 26, 2021, Zevia PBC became a holding company, and its sole material asset is a controlling equity interest in Zevia LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Zevia LLC”). As the sole managing member of Zevia LLC, Zevia PBC operates and controls all of the business and affairs of Zevia LLC and, through Zevia LLC, conducts its business. Subsequent to July 26, 2021, Zevia PBC consolidates the results of Zevia LLC with a non-controlling interest reflected for the portion of Zevia LLC not owned by Zevia PBC. For more information about our holding company reorganization, see the section titled “Organizational Structure—The Reorganization” in the prospectus dated July 21, 2021, and filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on July 23, 2021.

References in this Annual Report to “Zevia PBC” refer to Zevia PBC and not to any of its subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise. References in this Annual Report to “Zevia,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer (1) prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Transactions (as defined in Note 1 - *Description of Business* in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report), to Zevia LLC, and (2) after the consummation of the Reorganization Transactions, to Zevia PBC and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise.

Available Information

We make available, free of charge, on the “Investors Relations” section of our website, <https://www.zevia.com> (“Zevia Investor Relations website”) our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports we file with or furnish to the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file the information with, or furnish it to, the SEC. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, such as the Company, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws, corporate governance principles, charters of the Audit, Compensation, Nominating and Enterprise Risk Management, and Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) committees, our code of business conduct and ethics may be found on the Zevia Investor Relations website. The information on the Company’s website is not incorporated by reference in this Annual Report or in any other report or document we file with the SEC, and any references to our website are intended to be inactive textual references only.

We routinely announce material information to investors, stockholders and the marketplace using SEC filings, press releases, public conference calls, webcasts and the Zevia Investor Relations website. We also intend to use certain social media channels as a means of disclosing information about us and our products to consumers, our customers, investors and the public (such as @Zevia and #Zevia on LinkedIn, Facebook, TikTok and Instagram). The information posted on social media channels is not incorporated by reference in this Annual Report or in any other report or document we file with the SEC. While not all of the information that the Company posts to the Zevia Investor Relations website or to social media accounts is of a material nature, some information could be deemed to be material. Accordingly, the Company encourages investors, stockholders, the media, and others interested in Zevia to review the information that it shares at the “Investors” link located at the bottom of our webpage at <https://investors.zevia.com/> and to subscribe to and regularly follow our social media accounts. Users may automatically receive email alerts and other information about the Company when enrolling an email address by visiting “Request Email Alerts” in the “Investors” section of Zevia’s website at <https://investors.zevia.com/>.

Our Business

We are a better-for-you beverage company that develops, markets, sells, and distributes naturally delicious, zero sugar beverages. We are a Delaware public benefit corporation and have been designated as a “Certified B Corporation,” by B Lab, an independent non-profit organization. We are focused on addressing the global health challenges resulting from excess sugar consumption by offering a broad portfolio of zero sugar, zero calorie, naturally sweetened beverages. All Zevia® beverages are made with a handful of simple ingredients, contain no artificial sweeteners, and are Non-GMO Project verified, gluten-free, Kosher and vegan, and include a variety of flavors across Soda, Energy Drinks, and Tea drinks.

Our products are distributed and sold principally across the U.S. and Canada through a wide-ranging network of major retailers in the grocery, drug, warehouse club, mass, natural, convenience and e-commerce channels and in natural product stores and specialty outlets. Our products are manufactured and maintained at third-party beverage production and warehousing facilities located in both the U.S. and Canada. We believe that consumers increasingly select beverage products based on a variety of factors including taste, ingredients and fit with today’s consumer preferences, which has benefited the Zevia® brand and resulted in over 2.6 billion cans of Zevia sold to date.

Our Brand

The Zevia® brand promise is to offer zero-sugar, naturally delicious beverages that are better-for-you. We believe that the foundation for our long-term success lies in creating a brand that consumers love and is known for delivering a great product with an exciting pipeline of innovation. We market Zevia under one unified brand across multiple beverage categories, including Soda, Energy Drinks and Teas. We believe our brand has extensive consumer reach potential, as we deliver beverage offerings with a diversity of flavors and categories that we believe appeal across multiple usage occasions, need states, and times of day, for a wide range of people across age groups.

Our brand has grown significantly over the past decade, which has been largely tied to an engaged and growing consumer base, broadening distribution across retail channels.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our consumers are our best advocates, and their loyalty is rooted in their alignment with our messaging and mission. We believe our consumer base favors better-for-you options that support a balanced lifestyle and that they tend to be more affluent and less price sensitive than some other consumer groups. We believe Zevia consumers are heavily beverage engaged and migrate from other traditional full-calorie, low-calorie and high sugar content soda and sparkling water brands to choose Zevia as an incremental beverage choice to aid in supporting their balanced lifestyle without sacrificing great taste. We believe Zevia consumers care about their health, their diets, and their planet and are willing to pay a premium for beverage attributes that support those considerations. Zevia drinkers have historically increased their brand spending over time and tend to spend more on average than traditional shoppers within the soft drink, energy and ready-to-drink tea categories. Yet Zevia is far more affordable than many or even most better-for-you beverage options, making it more accessible and appealing to more households across North America.

We believe Zevia has a meaningful opportunity to increase brand awareness to capture more share in this growth leading segment of beverage over time.

Our Products

Each of our product lines has been carefully crafted for consumer enjoyment, with the goal of not sacrificing flavor in the process of eliminating sugar, artificial coloring and artificial flavor. In addition, continued improvement is a Zevia core value, and as such we strategically reformulate our products and develop new flavors from time to time to further enhance taste and simplify ingredients.

Soda. Soda, our flagship product with no artificial coloring or flavors released in 2008, is the better-for-you alternative to conventional sodas and diet sodas. Our Soda is available in 20 flavors across multiple packs, variety packs, and in limited time-offer flavors to drive awareness. Our Soda sales constituted approximately 95% of our net sales in 2025 and remains our primary focus as we see significant opportunities for growth in this product line.

Energy. Energy drinks are zero sugar energy drinks that contain 120 mg of organic caffeine. We offer Energy in eight flavors. We released our Energy drinks in 2016 and this product line is focused mostly in natural and e-commerce channels today. We believe this product line reflects a significant future growth opportunity to expand across multiple channels in the future.

Tea. Our Tea is a zero calorie, naturally sweetened ready-to-drink tea, and was released in 2018. We offer Tea in eight flavors, including one caffeine-free option. In 2026, we will discontinue selling this product line.

We benefit from sustained shifts across the liquid refreshment beverage market. We believe consumers continue to be more health conscious and focused on reducing sugar in their diets, are increasingly averse to added sugars and are avoiding artificial coloring or flavors. Many consumers are making choices with sustainability in mind, including plastic waste reduction. As a great-tasting, clean label beverage seeking to drive a positive environmental and social impact, we believe we are well positioned to appeal to a broad range of consumer needs in our current markets and beyond.

Consumers can purchase our products both in brick and mortar stores and through e-commerce channels. We are an omnichannel brand found in more than 39,000 retailer locations across the traditional grocery, natural grocery, specialty outlets, warehouse club, drug and convenience channels, and on e-commerce platforms.

Sustainability and Social Impact

We believe our focus on sustainability makes us a more successful company. We strive to act responsibly and contribute to making the world a better place with every drink. We are focused on creating real impact through combatting the harmful effects of sugar, reducing plastic waste, democratizing healthier options and fostering an employee-centric culture.

As a public benefit corporation, we are guided by our mission of creating a world of better-for-you flavor, better for the people and the planet. Our products help consumers reduce their sugar intake and avoid artificial sweeteners by offering a refreshing and enjoyable zero sugar, naturally sweetened alternative to high-sugar and artificially sweetened competitors. We estimate that by choosing Zevia, our consumers have avoided over 103,000 metric tons of sugar in their diets since 2011.

Sustainable packaging remains a key priority and we continue to seek to reduce our environmental impact. We take pride in using only aluminum cans as beverage containers rather than plastic bottles, which can generate plastic waste. Since our founding in 2007, we have never sold a beverage in a plastic bottle. By only using aluminum cans instead of plastic bottles, we estimate that we have avoided over 34,000 metric tons of plastic and that by consuming our products rather than plastic bottled sodas, consumers have resulted in the avoidance of over one billion plastic bottles since 2011. In addition, we reduce our use of packaging materials where feasible.

Within our mission is the initiative to provide products that are better for the planet. Our main ingredient, after carbonated water, is stevia sweetener, which is extracted from the leaves of the stevia rebaudiana plant, containing many different naturally occurring sweet compounds called steviol glycosides (“SG”). We are thrilled to offer a great tasting better-for-you beverage sweetened only with SG, which uses less than 1/10th of the land used to produce the same amount of sugar sweetness from sugar cane, and we believe that less land usage means less water and energy usage.

Our suppliers are required to comply with the high standards set forth in our vendor code of conduct, including prohibiting child labor, human trafficking, and discrimination, and promoting diversity, safe and healthy workplaces, and business integrity.

Sales and Marketing and Consumer Outreach

Our historical marketing strategy relied heavily on driving trial and conversion at the point of purchase in retail outlets. In 2025, we shifted resources to complement our retail efforts and strategically made investments to amplify our brand and to clarify our points of differentiation on taste and ingredients to help drive trial and grow customer brand awareness.

Our brand strategy is to position Zevia as the best alternative to artificial soda, highlighting both our product benefits (zero sugar, zero artificial sweeteners, zero artificial colors) and our differentiated brand position, celebrating “real” in an increasingly “artificial” world. In line with our brand building efforts, our marketing ecosystem continues to scale with increased positive results in social media engagement, reaching consumers through influencers, and effective digital and experiential advertising, that we expect to help drive purchase intent as well as conversion at the point of purchase. Our ecosystem is expected to be leveraged for future brand content and product launches.

From an in-store perspective, we also deployed funding to enhance our presence at shelf, including shelf tags, product displays and other means to build consumer awareness and consideration. Given our competitive repeat rates, we believe these efforts to drive customer conversion with new users will be beneficial and subsequently grow our base of loyal customers.

We maintain a website at <https://www.zevia.com>, which serves as the most comprehensive source of information regarding our products. Our website is used as a platform to introduce our entire brand portfolio, promote and sell our products, provide news, highlight nutritional facts and provide general information on where to purchase our products.

Sales

Our sales team is comprised of key accounts, distribution and insights professionals. The team is bolstered by a national network of broker and distributor sales teams that gives us access to accounts across multiple channels throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Innovation

Delivering a product that consumers love is an integral part of what we do. We regularly look for ways to improve product taste and innovate to drive excitement, growth, brand awareness and trial.

Our product development team collaborates across our organization and supplier base to identify areas to improve our existing offerings and create new offerings. Our product development team coordinates the creation, testing, launch and improvement of our products in collaboration with our suppliers.

We have refined certain formulas of our products to help appeal to and meet our consumers’ evolving taste profile and have launched line and flavor extensions within existing categories to further fulfill consumer needs. Our robust pipeline of new product innovations is expected to allow us to continue to thoughtfully and strategically innovate within the beverage space and maximize share of stomach by offering flavors and beverages that can drive appeal.

Our product development team is also working to improve our ingredients. We regularly refine our stevia blend in an effort to maintain leadership in our sweetener system and currently use a specific stevia extract product that contains a particular blend of SGs that was found to perform the best across our beverage platform, providing more rounded sweetness with minimal aftertaste commonly associated with other stevia sweeteners. We believe that by consistently offering great tasting products that are all zero calorie, zero sugar and naturally sweetened, with sustainable packaging under one brand, we can attract consumers to our new flavors and categories.

Supply Chain

Our products are produced and distributed through a network of third-party contract manufacturers, suppliers of raw materials, and freight and warehouse providers that we have strategically curated. We have valuable, long-standing relationships across our supply chain, and we work closely with our external supply chain partners to try to maximize forward-looking capacity and take a thoughtful approach to how we can leverage our existing relationships with our innovation efforts.

Our contract manufacturers are responsible for the procurement of raw materials to produce our products, which are then sold to us as finished goods. This procurement strategy allows us to leverage the purchasing power of our contract manufacturers and further diversify our supply of raw materials, as well as enable us to have the flexibility to scale the business. We also utilize a global transportation management company to support optimizing freight procurement and associated freight management activities to improve our cost management, allowing us to better optimize our supply chain and help position us for future growth, which is expected to help drive increasing returns on investment as we seek to scale the business.

Ingredients and Ingredient Suppliers

The principal ingredients of our beverages, aside from carbonated water, are stevia sweetener, flavors, and citric acid. All Zevia products are solely sweetened with highly purified stevia extract. Zevia products do not contain erythritol. All Zevia beverages are zero sugar and naturally sweetened with ingredients that are Non-GMO Project verified. In 2025, we diversified our stevia sourcing strategy and as a result, we have the capability to procure from three qualified entities, which we believe gives us supply continuity, diversification and price leverage for our most important ingredient. We currently maintain contractual arrangements with two of the three qualified suppliers. Our product development team provides ongoing sensory and cost evaluation of competing stevia extract products as well as other sweeteners as a means of planning alternate sources of supply that meet or exceed our sensory expectations.

[Table of Contents](#)

Flavors are developed in collaboration with our product development team and our flavor ingredient suppliers. These suppliers supply the unique flavor ingredients directly to our contract manufacturers; therefore, we do not have long-term supply agreements with these flavor ingredient suppliers.

Although we do not view our stevia blend or flavor ingredients as commodity ingredients, we continue to seek to diversify sourcing to help de-risk supply or cost shocks from potential supply disruptions.

Packaging and Packaging Suppliers

We have chosen aluminum beverage cans as our primary packaging containers, which have the highest recycling rate of any beverage packaging format and a low carbon footprint in the supply chain. Our contract manufacturers source beverage cans through major can manufacturers.

Manufacturing and Supply Planning

We have relationships with three contract manufacturers that operate manufacturing facilities across the U.S. and Canada. We expect to continue seeking out other potential partnerships that provide cost competitiveness, responsiveness, and geographic growth potential. We can produce most of our package types across our network, allowing us to mitigate supply risk in the event of a disruption at a specific facility and to disperse production geographically to reduce freight miles to our customers. Our contracts are typically in the form of multi-year master service agreements that define overall commercial and legal terms, while volume forecasts, production costs and other services are typically re-evaluated annually or as needed.

Quality Control

We receive certifications from our suppliers in order to confirm that they meet our specifications. Contract manufacturers perform in-process quality checks common to the carbonated soft drink industry, throughout the manufacturing process. We provide beverage specifications for every unique formula, as well as Zevia-specific quality requirements to our contract manufacturers so that they comply with our unique needs.

Zevia personnel also conduct a secondary layer of quality control checks to identify any potential quality discrepancies not reported or identified by our contract manufacturers, and to document their ongoing performance. Our quality team places specific inventory on hold at all inventory locations if either the contract manufacturer or our quality team identifies any suspected discrepancy, to allow for immediate investigation and corrective action if necessary.

Distribution

We have strong, long-standing relationships with grocery, drug, warehouse club, mass, natural, and specialty retailers with whom we can grow distribution and sales through increased store penetration and shelf space. We sold in more than 39,000 retail locations in 2025 according to SPINS, Circana and Nielsen data. We believe that our brick-and-mortar retailers value Zevia's continued sales growth and higher margin profile, giving us confidence that we can expand our presence over time in terms of store count and number of items carried. For example, in 2024 we expanded our presence at one retailer from 800 to more than 4,300 locations in the U.S. Beyond these channels, we believe there is significant opportunity to continue expanding distribution and total item availability in the mass, drug, warehouse club, convenience, and foodservice channels, putting Zevia at arm's reach for consumers.

We believe we have created a meaningful flywheel for consumer acquisition in which shoppers are able to discover, learn about and purchase our beverages online and offline across multiple channels and platforms. Our online platforms serve as trial generating and transaction intensification opportunities, allowing for full Zevia portfolio offerings, including our best-selling variety packs, which are intended to stimulate significant consumer engagement.

Competition

We believe we compete broadly with all categories of liquid refreshment beverages. The beverage industry is highly competitive and continues to evolve in response to changing consumer preferences. Competition is generally based on brand recognition, taste, quality, price, ingredients, availability, selection and convenience, as well as factors related to corporate responsibility and sustainability. We believe we compete effectively with respect to each of these factors. Our competitors in the beverage market include category leaders such as The Coca-Cola Company, Keurig Dr. Pepper, PepsiCo, Inc., National Beverage Corp., Monster Energy, and Red Bull, as well as established naturally positioned soda brands like Virgils and Reeds and functional soda brands like Poppi and Olipop.

Human Capital Resources

Zevia's passion to democratize healthier lifestyles – by providing affordable, better-for-you, naturally sweetened beverages without sugar or calories and never in plastic containers – is reflected in the organization's people and culture. We offer an inclusive and challenging work environment comprised of team members who are charged with delivering high performance. As an employee population, we aim to be representative of the communities we serve. Our core values (namely, courageous challenger, tenacious builder, and people-centric) are at the foundation of our strategies to drive our mission and business. We have an inclusive, strategic, and well-defined human capital planning process and a management approach that aligns to our business needs and mission, and is designed to help us attract, retain and maximize the best talent.

[Table of Contents](#)

As of December 31, 2025, we had 88 full-time team members in the U.S, and 3 full-time team members in Canada. We also utilize independent contractors for freelance work and project-based work. None of our team members are represented by a labor union. We maintain a strong relationship with our team members and have never experienced a labor-related work stoppage.

Our Board of Directors provides oversight on certain human capital management matters, including through its Compensation Committee, which is responsible for governance over policies regarding human capital and compensation practices, including executive compensation, performance, pay equity, recruiting, retention, training and development, safety, representation and creating a working environment consistent with our culture, objectives and strategy.

Employee Health and Safety

As a values-driven organization, the health, safety, and well-being of our team members is one of our top priorities. We prioritize safety for all employees through a combination of education, training, and safety-related policies, while also maintaining compliance with applicable regulations, including Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines and mandates by local health authorities. Specifically, we implement custom Injury and Illness Prevention Programs for our headquarters including safety training for our innovation lab, medical emergencies, power failure, bomb threat, fire safety, earthquake, and evacuation prevention practices. We also launched a customized Workplace Violence Prevention plan designed to address the hazards associated with various types of workplace violence.

Company Composition: High Performance and Representation

We focus on high performance and define it in part by initiative, excellence, and hard work. We believe performance is best delivered by individuals who represent the diverse consumer base we serve. We define diversity considering geography, age, education level, veteran status, gender, race, disability and other characteristics.

Our commitment is focused on promoting equal employment opportunities and performance, and starts at the top with a highly skilled executive leadership team and Board of Directors. We promote representation across our organization as a matter of bolstering performance via a framework that is centered on providing equal opportunities and minimizing subjectivity via data-driven decisions to reduce the risk of bias and help promote a culture where everyone owns responsibility for inclusive behaviors and high performance across the organization.

Zevia promotes equity through consistency and fairness with our people policies and practices that are designed to offer access, opportunity, and career growth for all team members equally across various stages of the employee lifecycle, including performance standards. We strive to make promotions, compensation, and growth opportunities impartial, just, and transparent. We maintain a consistent compensation policy across base salary, bonus, equity in the form of Restricted Stock Units (“RSUs”) and stock options, all of which are based upon performance, and benefit contributions. We believe everyone is an owner at Zevia, and we work together as one team to deliver results and achieve performance.

Culture and Engagement

Our team drives the success of our brand, and every leadership or full team engagement features a conscious effort to engage and communicate with a focus on our values and on high performance. Our People team manages celebrations across varied interests through the year, themes for contests, mental health resources, open surveys, team communication platforms, and training on resource access.

To meet our human capital objectives, we utilize internal employee surveys to understand the effectiveness of our people programs and where we can improve across the organization. In 2025, we conducted two semi-annual engagement surveys and monitored employee feedback for continued improvements in culture with a focus on high-performance and people-centric initiatives.

Talent Acquisition

In 2025, 95% of new team members were sourced by internal recruitment. We have implemented recruitment practices designed to remove bias in the selection process and we reflect our values to candidates through job description language using gender-neutral pronouns, no video calls during the first interview, and standard assessments for applicable roles. We find candidates through a wide variety of sources to expand the talent pool of potential candidates, and we offer flexible education requirements by role, and structure interviews with consistent processes to promote equal employment opportunities and minimize bias. We conduct transparent, collaborative and panel interviews for group input on all hires.

Benefits and Compensation Strategies

We strive to attract and retain high caliber individuals who raise the talent bar by offering competitive compensation and benefit packages. Our compensation program is designed so that our talented team is paid fairly and equitably and well rewarded for performance. The foundation of our compensation policy is a base salary and a performance-based bonus with targets tied to the Company’s annual financial performance. We regularly review and survey our compensation and benefit programs against market to confirm we remain competitive in our hiring practices. We aim for equal pay for equal work and adapt accordingly to close any identified pay equity gaps.

Every full-time team member is eligible to receive equity-based compensation, which provides a sense of ownership and next-level engagement among employees at all levels. Zevia also offers a Fortune-500 style benefits package that incorporates a robust contribution for all tiers of coverage to include: medical, health savings account employer contribution, dental, vision, group and voluntary life & AD&D, critical illness, hospital indemnity, accident, short-term and long-term disability insurance, flexible spending accounts, pet insurance and access to legal services. We offer a 401(k) Safe Harbor Retirement savings plan with Company matching contributions and no vesting schedule. We have competitive paid time off and sick policies, paid bereavement, holidays, flexible schedules, remote and hybrid work, employee assistance programs, and a generous parental leave policy.

Training and Organizational Development

Our team members have access to various internal and external formal training and development courses to support individual growth and support performance. We offer an annual professional development allowance for continued advancement, with focus on a team member's career path at Zevia. We seek to promote from our internal talent pool as part of our enterprise-wide succession plan. Our internal training includes, among other things, custom content by department and role, 100% participation in unconscious bias training, and management training and development.

Performance Management

We are focused on setting clear and specific expectations for performance that align with individual strengths and company objectives. We believe in a customized approach, where high performers are rewarded. Our managers also conduct 90-day reviews for new hires, mid-year reviews to formally track performance, and annual reviews for all employees. We facilitate goals management throughout the year via our Human Resources Information System platform and incorporate short-term and long-term career goals during each review. We also conduct regular one-on-one sessions to provide feedback, coaching and support. Our approach is designed to foster accountability, transparency, and recognition, which we believe drives both retention and high performance.

Seasonality

As is typical in the beverage industry, sales of our beverages are seasonal, with the highest sales volumes generally occurring in the second and third fiscal quarters, which correspond to the warmer months of the year in our major markets.

Trademarks and Other Intellectual Property

We own domestic and international trademarks and other proprietary rights that are important to our business, including our principal trademark, Zevia®. Depending upon the jurisdiction, trademarks are valid as long as they are used in the regular course of trade and/or their registrations are properly maintained. All of our material trademarks are registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Our trademarks are valuable assets that reinforce the distinctiveness of our brand to our consumers. We have applied for or have trademark registrations internationally as well. We believe the protection of our trademarks and domain names is important to our success.

We seek to protect our intellectual property rights by relying on trademark laws and other laws related to proprietary rights around the world. Our domain name is <https://www.zevia.com>.

Government Regulation

In the normal course of our business, we are subject to a variety of federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations in the countries in which we do business. Regulations apply to many aspects of our business, including our products and their ingredients, manufacturing, safety, labeling, transportation, recycling, advertising and sales.

Our products and sales of our products are regulated in the U.S. as conventional foods. Our products and their manufacturing, labeling, marketing and sale in the U.S. are subject to stringent regulations and standards established by, among others, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), the U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA"), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), OSHA and similar state and local agencies. The regulations and standards include various aspects of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA"), the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Food Safety Modernization Act, the Lanham Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, workplace health and safety laws, state consumer protection laws and state warning and labeling laws, such as Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 ("Proposition 65") in California, and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. Under these statutes, federal and state agencies regulate, among other things, the manufacturing, preparation, quality control, import, export, packaging, labeling, storage, recordkeeping, marketing, advertising, promotion, distribution, fair pricing, safety, and/or adverse event reporting of conventional foods. Among other things, manufacturers of conventional foods must meet current good manufacturing practices ("cGMPs") and other requirements applicable to the manufacturing, packaging, labeling and holding of foods. In addition, our products are manufactured pursuant to special certification programs such as those for organic, Kosher, Global Food Safety Initiative, and non-GMO products among others, and we must comply with strict standards imposed by federal, state, and third-party certifying organizations.

Pursuant to the Food Safety Modernization Act ("FSMA"), the FDA promulgated additional requirements to enhance food safety and prevent food contamination, including more frequent inspections and increased recordkeeping and traceability requirements. The FSMA also holds imported foods to the same standards as domestic foods. The FDA requires that certain nutrient and product information appear on product labels and that the labels and labeling be truthful and not misleading. Similarly, the FTC requires that marketing and advertising claims be truthful, not misleading, not deceptive to customers and substantiated by adequate scientific data. We are also restricted from making certain claims about our products, including health claims, claims that our products treat, cure, mitigate or prevent disease or claims regarding the effects of our products on the structure or function of the body except under certain limited circumstances.

We are required to comply with federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations such as restrictions on certain packaging containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and bottle deposit ordinances. We continue to monitor the applicable regulations and seek to create policies and practices designed to abide by all applicable environmental laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances applicable to our business and products. While our compliance to date has not had, and is not expected to have, a material financial effect on our business or our operations, our obligations for compliance may become more burdensome as more restrictive requirements or regulations may be imposed or enacted in the future.

Products that do not comply with any governmental or third-party regulations and standards may be considered adulterated or misbranded and we may face adverse consequences, including but not limited to, warning or untitled letters, product withdrawals or recalls, product seizures, relabeling or repackaging, total or partial suspensions of manufacturing or distribution, import holds, injunctions, fines, civil penalties, civil law suits, or criminal prosecution.

Various states, provinces and other authorities require deposits, eco-taxes or fees on certain products or packaging. Similar legislation or regulations may be proposed in the future at local, state, provincial and federal levels, both in the U.S. and elsewhere.

We are also subject to labor and employment laws, laws governing advertising, safety regulations and other laws, including consumer protection regulations that regulate retailers.

Our business involves the collection, use, storage, transmission, and management of personal data, including payment card and other sensitive or confidential information, relating to consumers, workers, partners, and suppliers. We are subject to federal and state laws and regulations related to cybersecurity, privacy and data protection, including the California Consumer Privacy Act, by the California Privacy Rights Act, the Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act, the Colorado Privacy Act, the Connecticut Data Privacy Act, and the Utah Consumer Privacy Act. The privacy and data protection regulatory environment is constantly changing, with additional U.S. state privacy laws being proposed or coming into effect regularly, each raising new and increasingly rigorous requirements applicable to our business and how we can use personal data. We continue to monitor the U.S. privacy and data protection law landscape, evaluate the potential impact on our business, and develop strategies to maintain our privacy and data protection compliance programs and policies. However, the patchwork approach to regulation and pace at which it changes causes implementation of these requirements to be more complex. We will continue to monitor changes and implement and maintain compliance measures, and we recognize that these changes and measures require significant resources and costs, and failure to comply with applicable laws could subject us to fines, governmental investigations, consumer demands, and lawsuits.

In Canada, the manufacture, distribution, marketing and sale of our products are also subject to compliance with similar laws, rules and regulations.

We are actively monitoring trade policy and tariff announcements including the executive orders issued by the U.S. federal administration in February 2025 regarding new tariffs on imports from Canada, Mexico and China. We are continuing to evaluate the impact of the announced tariffs as well as the implementation of import tax on all steel and aluminum entering the U.S. (25% from March to June 2025 and 50% starting in June 2025), on our business and financial condition and actions we may take to mitigate the impact. In addition, we are monitoring the potential impact, if any, of actions taken by these countries in response to the announced tariffs.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

RISK FACTORS

We are providing the following summary of the risk factors contained in this Annual Report. We encourage you to carefully review the full risk factors immediately following this summary as well as the other information contained in this Annual Report, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes. The occurrence of any of the following risks, as well as any risks or uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe to be material, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, which may adversely affect the trading price of our Class A common stock. Some of the factors, events and contingencies discussed below may have occurred in the past, but the disclosures below are not representations as to whether or not the factors, events or contingencies have occurred in the past, and instead reflect our beliefs and opinions as to the factors, events or contingencies that could materially and adversely affect us in the future.

Summary of Risk Factors

This summary should be read in conjunction with the remainder of this “Risk Factors” section and should not be relied upon as an exhaustive summary of the material risks facing our business. The occurrence of any of these risks could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or growth prospects or cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements we have made in this Annual Report and those we may make from time to time. You should consider all of the risk factors described in our public filings when evaluating our business. The following is a summary of the principal factors that make an investment in the Company speculative or risky:

- inability to compete in our intensely competitive industry;
- failure to further develop, maintain, and promote our brand;
- changes in the retail landscape or the loss of key retail customers;
- change in consumer preferences, perception and spending habits, particularly due to impacts of inflation, in the commercial beverage industry and on zero sugar, naturally sweetened products, and failure to develop or enrich our product offerings or gain market acceptance of our products, including new offerings;

[Table of Contents](#)

- inaccurate or misleading marketing claims, whether or not substantiated;
- failure to introduce new products or successfully improve existing products;
- product safety and quality concerns, including those relating to our sweetening system, which could negatively affect our business by exposing us to lawsuits, product recalls or regulatory enforcement actions, increasing our operating costs and reducing demand for our product offerings;
- fluctuation in our net sales and earnings as a result of price concessions, promotional activities and chargebacks;
- loss of any registered trademark or other intellectual property or actual or alleged claims of infringement of intellectual property rights;
- our history of losses and potential inability to achieve or maintain profitability;
- failure to attract, hire, train or retain qualified personnel, manage our future growth effectively or maintain our company culture;
- the impact of adverse global macroeconomic conditions, including relatively high interest rates, recession fears and inflationary pressures, changes to foreign trade policies, and geopolitical events or conflicts;
- climate change, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and other natural conditions;
- difficulties and challenges associated with expansion into new markets;
- inability to obtain raw materials on a timely basis or in sufficient quantities to produce our products or meet the demand for our products due to reliance on a limited number of third-party suppliers;
- trade tensions between the U.S. and China, and changes in U.S. foreign trade policies;
- substantial disruption within our supply chain or distribution channels, including disruption at our contract manufacturers, warehouse and distribution facilities, failure by our transportation providers to facilitate on-time deliveries, or our own failure to accurately forecast;
- extensive governmental regulation and enforcement if we are not in compliance with applicable requirements;
- changes in laws and regulations relating to beverage containers and packaging as well as marketing and labeling;
- dependence on distributions from Zevia LLC to pay any taxes and other expenses;
- failure to maintain compliance with the continued listing standards on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), which could result in the delisting of our securities, limit stockholders’ and investors’ ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions;
- impact from our status, duty and liability exposure as a public benefit corporation;
- inadequacy, failure, interruption or security breaches of our information technology systems and failure to comply with data privacy and information security laws and regulations; and
- the impact of any future pandemics, epidemics, or other disease outbreaks on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Our Business, Our Industry and Macroeconomic Conditions

If we are unable to compete in our intensely competitive industry, our business may not grow or succeed.

We operate in the highly competitive commercial beverage industry that continues to evolve in response to changing consumer preferences. Some of our competitors, such as The Coca-Cola Company, Keurig Dr. Pepper, PepsiCo, Inc., National Beverage Corp., Monster Energy, and Red Bull, are multinational corporations with significantly greater financial resources than us. These competitors can use their resources and scale to rapidly respond to competitive pressures and changes in consumer preferences by introducing new products, changing their route to market, reducing prices or increasing promotional activities. For example, both PepsiCo and the Coca-Cola Company have begun focusing in on the better-for-you space, with the PepsiCo's acquisition of Poppi and Coca-Cola Company launching a prebiotic soda "Simply Pop". We also compete with a range of other brands, including prebiotic soda brands like Poppi and Olipop, and a variety of smaller, regional and private label manufacturers. Smaller companies may be more innovative, better able to bring new products to market and better able to quickly exploit and serve niche markets. If we are unable to effectively compete in the commercial beverage industry, we may not be able to maintain or improve the market position of our brand.

Our sales may be negatively affected by numerous factors, including our inability to maintain or increase prices, our inability to effectively promote our products, our inability to move out of niche locations in-store to broader appeal category locations due to competitor and retailer actions, our inability to increase or sustain our volume of shelf space in-store or obtain optimal presence on store shelves to display our products, ineffective advertising and marketing campaigns, new entrants into the market, the decision of wholesalers, retailers or consumers to purchase competitors' products instead of ours, and increased marketing costs and in-store placement and slotting fees due to our competitors' willingness to spend aggressively. Competitive pressures may also cause us to reduce prices we charge customers or may restrict our ability to increase such prices. The better-for-you soda space is becoming increasingly competitive with multiple new brand and item introductions, placing strain on already constrained shelf space availability. This could limit our share of shelf space and therefore limit our soda sales and growth. In order to remain competitive, we may also need to increase our marketing and advertising spend, which could have an impact on our operating results.

If we fail to further develop, maintain and promote our brand, our business could suffer.

We believe our continued success depends on our ability to maintain and grow the value of the Zevia® brand. Because our products are comprised of a handful of simple ingredients that are readily available in the market and we do not depend on a particular flavor as we are continually reformulating and remodifying flavors, we are particularly dependent on maintaining the success of our brand and reputation.

Maintaining, promoting and positioning our brand and reputation will depend on, among other factors, the success of our product offerings, food safety, quality assurance, marketing and merchandising efforts, our ability to provide a consistent, high-quality customer experience and our ability to effectively execute on our brand strategy to help drive trial and grow customer conversions in a timely manner. Any negative publicity, regardless of its accuracy, could materially adversely affect our business. Brand value is based on perceptions of subjective qualities, and any incident that erodes the loyalty of our customers, suppliers or manufacturers, including adverse publicity, negative brand associations, or a governmental investigation or litigation, could significantly reduce the value of our brand and significantly damage our business. Furthermore, as existing ecommerce and media platforms continue to rapidly evolve, new platforms develop, and laws or regulations regarding the use and operations of such platforms change, we must effectively maintain a presence on these platforms, establish a presence on new or emerging platforms or transition to other platforms should a platform become unavailable to maintain our brand. If we are unable to cost-effectively use these platforms as marketing tools, our ability to maintain and acquire consumers and our operations could suffer.

The commercial beverage industry is subject to rapid and frequent changes in consumer demands. Therefore, we may not be able to promote our products effectively through our marketing and advertising campaigns and enhance our brand recognition amongst consumers. If our products fail to gain market acceptance, cannot keep pace with nutritional, scientific, or regulatory developments or changing consumer preferences, are restricted by regulatory requirements or have quality issues, we may not be able to fully recover costs and expenses incurred in our operations, and our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Changes in the retail landscape or the loss of key retail customers that cannot be replaced in a timely manner could adversely affect our results of operations and financial performance.

The consumer-packaged goods industry is being affected by the trend toward consolidation in, and blurring of, the lines between retail channels. Larger retailers have sought lower prices from us, demanded increased marketing or promotional expenditures, and have and may continue to use their distribution networks to introduce and develop private label brands, any of which could negatively affect our profitability. The consolidation of retail customers may reduce the number of branded products they offer in order to accommodate private label products and increase the risk that a significant adverse impact on their business could have a corresponding material adverse impact on our business.

[Table of Contents](#)

We sell a substantial portion of our products to specific customers. In 2025, our largest customer represented 14% of our net sales and our second and third largest customers each represented 12% of our net sales, and our largest ten customers represented 75% of our net sales. No other customers represented more than 10% of our net sales in 2025. The loss of any large customer, the reduction of purchasing levels or the cancellation of any business from a large customer for an extended length of time could negatively impact our sales and profitability. We expect that most of our sales will be made through a small number of customers for the foreseeable future. For these customers, we do not have short-term or long-term commitments in our contracts that ensure future sales of our products. If we lose one or more of our significant customers and cannot replace the customer in a timely manner or at all, our business, results of operation and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. Similarly, if we do not maintain our relationship with existing customers or develop relationships with new customers, the growth of our business may be adversely affected and our business may be harmed. Consequently, our financial results may fluctuate significantly from period to period based on the actions of one or more significant retailers. A retailer may take actions that affect us for reasons that we cannot always anticipate or control, such as their financial condition, changes in their business strategy or operations, a reduction in the number of brands they carry, a reduction or shift of shelf space, the introduction of competing products or the perceived quality of our products. There can be no assurance that retailers will provide sufficient, or any, shelf space, nor that online retailers will provide online access to, or adequate product visibility on, their platform. Despite operating in different channels, our retailers sometimes develop their own beverages that compete for the same consumers. Because of actual or perceived conflicts resulting from this competition, retailers may take actions that negatively affect us. For example, we have had retailers develop brands that compete with our brand and as a result, saw a shift in our shelf space in store to private label and competitive products. In addition, our success depends in part on our ability to maintain good relationships with key retail customers.

We could be adversely affected by a change in consumer preferences, perception and spending habits in the commercial beverage industry and on naturally sweetened products, and failure to develop or enrich our product offerings or gain market acceptance of our new products including any new offerings, could have a negative effect on our business.

We have positioned our brand to capitalize on growing consumer interest in better-for-you, ethically produced and great-tasting beverages, particularly those sweetened with stevia extract or other sweeteners as an alternative to sugar or artificial sweeteners. Our products are solely sweetened by highly purified stevia extract and do not contain Erythritol or Aspartame. The market in which we operate is subject to changes in consumer preference, perception and spending habits. Our performance depends significantly on factors that may affect the level and pattern of consumer spending in the commercial beverage industry market in which we operate. Such factors include consumer preference, consumer confidence, consumer income, consumer perception of the safety and quality of our products and shifts in the perceived value for our products relative to alternatives. Media coverage regarding the safety or quality of, or diet or health issues relating to, our products or the raw materials, ingredients (particularly stevia or other sweeteners) or processes involved in their manufacturing may damage consumer confidence in our products. A general decline in the consumption of our products could occur at any time as a result of change in consumer preference, perception, confidence and spending habits, including an unwillingness or inability to purchase our products due to financial hardship or increased price sensitivity, which may be exacerbated by the effects of inflation and global public health concerns such as epidemics and pandemics.

The success of our products depends on a number of factors, including continued market acceptance of stevia, our ability to accurately anticipate changes in market demand and consumer preferences, our ability to differentiate the quality of our products from those of our competitors, the effectiveness of our marketing and advertising campaigns for our products, consumer purchasing power, and macro-economic factors. We may not be successful in developing products that respond to changing trends in consumer preferences in a timely manner or at all. If we do not accurately anticipate the future demand for a particular product or the time it will take to obtain new inventory, our inventory levels may be inadequate and our results of operations may be negatively impacted.

In addition, in many of our markets, consumer shopping patterns evolve with rapidly shifting preferences among e-commerce, brick and mortar, and digitally supported shopping. If we fail to address changes in consumer product and shopping preferences, or do not successfully anticipate and prepare for future changes in such preferences, our share of sales, revenue growth and overall financial results could be negatively affected.

Inaccurate or misleading marketing claims may harm our brand and business.

Although we take measures to confirm that public information about our company and brand is accurate, compliant with regulations and substantiated by factual analysis and research, we may be subject to claims that such information is false or misleading. Even if such claims are disproven, any negative publicity surrounding an assertion that our marketing materials are inaccurate could cause consumers to lose confidence in the safety and quality of our products. In addition, a judgment against us could lead to further litigation and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Our use of social media influencers and celebrities for product promotion and marketing may expose us to risk that such content could contain problematic, inaccurate, or misleading product or marketing claims. These influencers and celebrities could also engage in behavior that reflects poorly on our brand. Any claims or behavior by such influencers or celebrities may be attributed to us and expose us to fines, monetary liabilities, or could harm our brand reputation all of which could have an adverse impact on our business and operations.

Failure to introduce new products or successfully improve existing products may adversely affect our ability to continue to grow.

Part of our growth strategy depends on our ability to develop and market new products and improvements to our existing products that meet our standards for quality and appeal to consumer preferences. The success of our innovation and product development efforts is affected by our ability to anticipate changes in consumer preferences, the technical capability of our innovation staff in developing and testing product prototypes, including complying with applicable governmental regulations, and the success of our management and sales and marketing teams in introducing and marketing new products. Our innovation team is regularly working to enhance the taste of our beverages and quality of our ingredients, including expanding to additional flavors and categories. Failure to develop and market new products that appeal to consumers may lead to a decrease in our growth, sales and profitability. If we are unsuccessful in meeting our objectives with respect to new or improved products, our business could be harmed. Further, efforts to market and sell our innovation products as incremental placements to existing products on-shelf could potentially lead to the discontinuation of existing products to make room for the innovative products, which may generate less sales than existing, familiar products. On the other hand, failure to attempt to market and sell our innovative products could limit the potential incremental revenue those products might provide.

[Table of Contents](#)

Product safety and quality concerns, including relating to our sweetening system, could negatively affect our business by exposing us to lawsuits, product recalls or regulatory enforcement actions, or our brand dilution, which could increase our operating costs and reduce demand for our product offerings.

The success of our business depends in part on our ability to maintain consumer confidence in the safety and quality of all of our products, including relating to our sweetening system. The sale of products for human use and consumption involves the risk of injury or illness to consumers. We are subject to and are required to maintain compliance with various quality, environmental, health and safety supply chain standards. A failure or perceived failure to meet our quality or safety standards and comply with applicable regulations, including product adulteration, contamination, or tampering, or allegations of mislabeling, whether actual or perceived, could occur in our operations or those of our contract manufacturers, distributors or suppliers. This could result in time consuming and expensive production interruptions, negative publicity, the destruction of product inventory, the discontinuation of sales or our relationships with customers, contract manufacturers, distributors, or suppliers, the dilution of our brand, lost sales due to the unavailability of product for a period of time and higher-than-anticipated rates of returns of goods. The occurrence of health-related illnesses, public health concerns, or other incidents related to the consumption of our products, including allergies, excessive consumption or death to a consumer, could also adversely affect consumer perceptions and affinity for our brand, harm our reputation, and affect the price and availability of affected ingredients, resulting in higher costs and disruptions in supply, which could cause a material reduction in our sales.

Noncompliance with applicable food product quality and safety regulations can result in enforcement action by applicable regulatory agencies, including product recalls, market withdrawals, product seizures, warning letters, untitled letters, injunctions, or criminal or civil liability. Such incidents could also expose us to product liability, negligence or other lawsuits, including consumer class action lawsuits. Any claims brought against us may exceed the limits or be outside the scope of our existing or future insurance policy coverage. Any judgment against us that is more than our policy limits, not covered by our policies or not subject to insurance would have to be paid by us, which would affect our results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, negative publicity also could be generated from false, unfounded or nominal liability claims or limited recalls.

Negative publicity surrounding the health effects of our sweetening system or other ingredients in our products could have an adverse effect on our business including reports that stevia extract or sweeteners (or another ingredient) cause adverse effects on consumer health, whether founded or unfounded. Future similar founded or unfounded claims could cause customers or consumers to reduce the number of our products that they purchase or stop buying our products altogether. Additionally, negative information on social media or networking websites about our products or any ingredients included in our products, even if inaccurate or malicious, could generate adverse publicity that could damage the reputation of our brand or the Company. Any or all of these events may lead to a loss of consumer confidence and trust, could damage the goodwill associated with our brand, cause consumers to choose other products, and negatively affect our business and financial performance.

Our net sales and earnings may fluctuate as a result of price concessions, promotional activities and chargebacks.

We are often required to grant retailers price concessions that negatively impact our margins and our profitability in order to compete with our larger competitors with significantly greater financial resources. If we are not able to lower our cost structure adequately in response to such competitive customer pricing, and if we are not able to attract and retain a profitable customer mix and a profitable product mix, our profitability could continue to be adversely affected.

In addition, we periodically offer sales incentives through various programs to customers and consumers, including temporary price reductions, off-invoice discounts, retailer advertisements, product coupons and other trade activities. We also periodically provide chargebacks to our retailers, which include credits or discounts on the sale of our products to consumers. The cost associated with promotions and chargebacks is estimated and recorded as a reduction in net sales. We anticipate that these price concessions and promotional activities could adversely impact our net sales and that changes in such activities could adversely impact period-over-period results. If we are not accurate in predicting the performance of such promotions, or in estimating chargebacks, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected. Additionally, unforeseen issues with the workforce of our supply chain or retailers failing to execute on the proposed timeline for the promotions could prohibit us from executing planned promotions and programs and have an adverse effect on our planned volume performance.

The loss of any registered trademark or other intellectual property or actual or alleged claims of infringement or violation of intellectual property rights could hurt our business.

We utilize intellectual property in our business. Our trademarks are valuable assets that reinforce our brand and consumers' favorable perception of our products. We have invested a significant amount of money in establishing and promoting our trademarked brands. Our continued success depends, to a significant degree, upon our ability to protect and preserve our intellectual property.

We rely on confidentiality agreements and trademark law to protect our intellectual property rights. Our confidentiality agreements with our employees and certain of our consultants, contract employees, suppliers and independent contractors, including some of our contract manufacturers who use our formulations to manufacture our products, generally require that all information made known to them be kept strictly confidential. Further, some of our formulations have been developed by or with our suppliers and contract manufacturers. As a result, we may not be able to prevent others from independently developing and using similar formulations.

We cannot assure you that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property rights are adequate, that our intellectual property rights can be successfully defended and asserted in the future or that third parties will not infringe upon or misappropriate any such rights. In addition, our trademark rights and related registrations may be challenged in the future and could be canceled or narrowed. Failure to protect our trademark rights could prevent us in the future from challenging third parties who use names and logos similar to our trademarks, which may in turn cause consumer confusion or negatively affect consumers' perception of our brand and products. Failure to protect our rights could also prevent us from entering into new markets or territories in the future.

Moreover, intellectual property disputes, proceedings, misappropriation or infringement claims may result in a significant distraction for management, diversion of resources, and significant expense, which may not be recoverable regardless of whether we are successful. Such proceedings may be protracted

with no certainty of success, and an adverse outcome could subject us to liabilities, force us to cease use of certain trademarks or other intellectual property or force us to enter into licenses with others. Any one of these occurrences may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have a history of losses, and we may be unable to achieve profitability.

We have experienced net losses in each year since our inception. We incurred net losses of \$11.1 million in 2025 and of \$23.8 million in 2024. We anticipate that our operating expenses, excluding equity-based compensation, will increase over time as we continue to invest in growing our business, increasing our customer base, supplier network and contract manufacturers, and expanding our marketing channels. Our expansion efforts may prove more expensive than we anticipate, and there is no guarantee that these efforts will translate into sufficient sales to cover our expenses and result in profits. If our efforts to increase the average selling price of our products over time result in outsized volume decreases, our net sales may be adversely impacted and it will be challenging to achieve profitability or maintain pace with cost increases over time. We incur significant expenses in developing our innovative products and obtaining, storing, and marketing our products. In addition, some of our expenses are fixed. Accordingly, we may not be able to achieve profitability, and we may continue to incur significant losses in the future.

If we fail to attract, hire, train and retain qualified personnel, manage our future growth effectively or maintain our company culture, our business could be materially adversely affected.

Our growth and success depends in part upon our ability to attract, hire, train and retain a sufficient number of highly qualified and skilled employees who understand and appreciate our culture and can represent our brand effectively and establish credibility with our business partners, retailers and consumers. We believe our culture and our mission have been key contributors to our success to date and promote a sense of greater purpose and fulfillment in our employees. The continued work on our culture is necessary for our continued success as we build our employer brand. If we fail to maintain our company culture or focus on our employer brand while developing our current employees and integrating new employees, our business and competitive position could be materially harmed.

Any of our employees may terminate his or her employment with us at any time. If we are unable to attract, hire and retain employees capable of meeting our business needs and expectations, our business and brand image may be impaired. The failure to meet our staffing needs or any material increase in unplanned turnover rates of our employees may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Disruptions in the worldwide economy, including changes to trade policies, may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Adverse and uncertain economic conditions, including the impacts of inflation, changes in trade policies, and governmental tariffs, may impact distributor, retailer and consumer demand for our products. For example, on March 12, 2025, the U.S. government imposed a 25% tariff on all steel and aluminum imports, which was raised to 50% in June 2025. On April 2, 2025, the U.S. government announced a 10% tariff on product imports from almost all countries and individualized higher tariffs on certain other countries and in July 2025, the U.S. government announced an intention to increase the baseline reciprocal tariff rate to 15–20%. These announcements have been followed by announcements of retaliatory tariffs and other actions by other countries, as well as limited exemptions and temporary pauses for U.S.-imposed tariffs and negotiated bilateral trade deals. Changes in tariffs and trade restrictions can be announced with little or no advance notice. These actions, some of which are subject to litigation, have caused substantial uncertainty and volatility in financial markets and may result in additional retaliatory measures on U.S. goods. It is unknown whether and to what extent these tariffs will remain in place or if other new laws or regulations will be adopted. In addition, our ability to manage normal commercial relationships with our contract manufacturers, distributors, retailers and creditors may suffer. Due to broad uncertainty regarding the timing, content and extent of any regulatory changes in the U.S. or abroad, we cannot predict the nature and magnitude of the impact that these changes could have to our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any resulting economic downturn or increase in geopolitical tensions may adversely impact consumers' discretionary income and/or adversely affect consumer purchasing behavior, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Tariff changes could worsen economic conditions in markets in which our products are sold, which could negatively affect the affordability of, and consumer demand for, our beverages. Consumers may shift purchases to lower-priced or other perceived value offerings during economic downturns and periods of high inflation. Customers in countries like Canada that have been targets of these tariffs and have announced their retaliatory tariffs on goods produced in the United States may boycott or find our products otherwise more expensive than domestic substitutes. In addition, distributors and retailers may become more conservative in response to these conditions and seek to reduce their inventories.

The imposition or threat of tariffs or additional sanctions on imports or exports in the U.S., Canada or jurisdictions from which we source our supplies could have an adverse impact on our supply chain, results of operations, or overall business. Additionally, the recent implementation of an import tariff on all steel and aluminum entering the U.S. has increased our cost of goods sold. We expect to continue to see an increase in our cost of goods sold going forward. Our results of operations depend upon, among other things, our ability to maintain and increase sales volume with our existing distributors, retailer customers, our ability to attract new consumers, the financial condition of our consumers and our ability to provide products that appeal to consumers at the right price. In the past, inflationary pressures raised overall supply chain costs and manufacturing and labor costs, which impacted our margins. Prolonged unfavorable economic conditions may have an adverse effect on our sales and profitability.

Climate change may negatively affect our business and operations.

We believe greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have and will continue to have an adverse impact on global temperatures, weather patterns and the frequency and severity of extreme weather and natural disasters. As climate change has a negative effect on agricultural productivity, we may be subject to decreased availability or less favorable pricing for certain commodities that are necessary for our products, such as stevia extract. As a result of climate change, we are and may continue to be subjected to decreased availability of water, deteriorated quality of water or less favorable pricing for water, which could adversely impact our contract manufacturers' operations, as well as the agricultural businesses of our suppliers, which rely on the availability and quality of water. As demand for water continues to increase, water becomes scarcer, and the quality of available water deteriorates, we may incur increased manufacturing costs or face capacity constraints that could adversely affect our profitability or net sales.

Adverse weather conditions, fires, natural disasters, crop disease, pests and other natural conditions can impose significant costs and losses on our

business.

Agricultural products, including the stevia rebaudiana plant, are vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, including severe rains, drought and temperature extremes, floods and windstorms, which are common but difficult to predict. Agricultural products also are vulnerable to crop disease and to pests, which may vary in severity and effect, depending on the stage of production at the time of infection or infestation, the type of treatment applied and climate conditions. Unfavorable growing conditions caused by these factors can reduce both crop size and crop quality and, in extreme cases, entire harvests may be lost. Additionally, adverse weather or natural disasters, including fires, earthquakes, winter storms, floods, droughts, or volcanic events, could impact manufacturing and business facilities, which could result in significant costs and meaningfully reduce our capacity to fulfill orders and maintain normal business operations. Consumer demand for our products may also be influenced by extreme weather conditions, which may lead to decreased sales. These factors may result in lower sales volume and increased costs of raw materials and manufacturing. Incremental costs, including transportation, may also be incurred if we need to find alternate short-term supplies of products from alternative areas. These factors can increase costs, decrease revenues and lead to additional charges to earnings, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Similarly, an earthquake, fire, tsunami, tornado or other natural disaster could seriously disrupt our entire business. Our corporate offices and research and development functions are located in Los Angeles, California. The impact of an earthquake, fire, mudslide or tsunami, or other natural disasters in the Los Angeles area on our facilities and overall operations is difficult to predict, but such a natural disaster could seriously disrupt our entire business. Our insurance may not adequately cover our losses and expenses in the event of such a natural disaster. As a result, natural disasters in the Los Angeles area or in areas where our contract manufacturers are located, could lead to substantial losses.

We may face difficulties as we expand our operations into new markets in which we have no prior operating experience.

As we work to grow our brand, we intend to enter into new markets, including eventually expanding into countries other than those in which we currently operate. It may be difficult for us to understand and accurately predict taste preferences and purchasing habits of consumers in these new geographic markets as we have little experience with consumer preferences outside the United States and Canada. We will also face increased competition with larger competitors who have stronger established brands in such markets. The political, legal and social systems of certain territories pose difficult challenges related to establishing and maintaining control and ownership of our brand and intellectual property, as well as mitigating the risk of diverted sales to other territories and/or sales diverted into the U.S. It is also costly to establish, develop and maintain international operations and develop and promote our brands in international markets and we may face adverse tax consequences, tariffs, and barriers to trade. Our expansion may involve expanding into less developed countries, which may have less political, social or economic stability and less developed infrastructure and legal systems. By expanding into other territories, we may be subject to additional product labeling and quality requirements, which could require us to market our products differently or change the formula of certain products to meet local standards in order to commercialize. As we expand our business into new countries, we may encounter regulatory, legal, personnel, technological and other difficulties that increase our expenses and/or delay our ability to become profitable in such countries, which may have a material adverse effect on our business and brand.

Risks Relating to Our Relationships with Third Parties

Because we rely on a limited number of third-party suppliers to supply our contract manufacturers, raw materials may not be able to be obtained on a timely basis or in sufficient quantities for such contract manufacturers to produce our products and we may not be able to then meet demand for our products.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers to supply our contract manufacturers with raw materials to make our products. Our financial performance depends in part on our contract manufacturer's ability to arrange for the purchase of raw materials in sufficient quantities at competitive prices. We are not assured of continued supply or pricing of raw materials to our contract manufacturers. Any of our suppliers could discontinue or seek to alter their relationship with our contract manufacturers.

A majority of the stevia extract used in our products is currently sourced from three suppliers, which we have selected because they meet our specific requirements for a particular blend of leaf compounds. General trade tensions between the U.S. and China, have been escalating, which could have a negative impact on our business. The tariff increases on imports from China proposed in 2025 have the potential to disrupt our supply chain and impose additional costs on our business if we cannot properly mitigate the impact of these policies. Additionally, there can be no assurance that the future imposition of any tariffs, changes thereto or potential actions taken by countries in response to the tariffs will not have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations. Any disruption in the stevia extract supply, price, quality, availability or timely delivery could adversely affect our business, performance, and results of operations. For more information regarding contract terms, see the section of this Annual Report captioned "*Business—Our Supply Chain.*"

Our business' success depends on third party logistics. We currently work with contract manufacturers to store, ship, and otherwise support our distribution of products to our customers and retail partners. Our ability to meet customer and retail partner expectations, manage inventory, complete sales, and achieve objectives for operating efficiencies and growth depends on the proper operation of these contract manufacturers' distribution facilities, the development or expansion of additional distribution capabilities, and the timely performance of services by third parties. Problems with our contract manufacturers' business, finances, labor relations, ability to obtain raw materials, costs, production, insurance and reputation, as well as natural disasters, fires, or other catastrophic occurrences could adversely affect the success of our business. Additionally, the implementation in 2025 of a 25% import tax, which subsequently increased to 50%, on all steel and aluminum entering the U.S. adversely impacted our supply chain and raised operating costs for us in 2025 and is expected to continue to affect our results of operations.

We seek alternative sources of stevia extract and other natural ingredients to use in our products, but we may not be successful in diversifying the raw materials we use in our products. If we need to replace an existing supplier, there can be no assurance that supplies of raw materials will be available when required on acceptable terms, or that a new supplier would allocate sufficient capacity to our contract manufacturers in order to produce sufficient products to meet our requirements, fill our orders in a timely manner, meet our strict quality standards, and ensure that we can supply enough products to meet consumer demand. Additionally, alternative sourcing could increase our contract manufacturers' product costs to Zevia, which could decrease our profit margins. If we are unable to manage our supply chain effectively and ensure that our products are available to meet consumer demand, our operating costs could increase and our profit margins could decrease.

Increase in the cost, disruption of supply or shortage of stevia sweetener or other ingredients or raw materials, packaging materials, aluminum cans or other containers could harm our business.

We use various ingredients in our beverage products, including stevia sweetener and flavor ingredients relating to consumable products, aluminum cans and other packaging materials. The prices for ingredients, other raw materials, packaging materials and aluminum cans fluctuate depending on market conditions. We have previously experienced challenges in sourcing aluminum for our cans, and could in the future experience similar disruptions in supply of our finished beverage products. The implementation in 2025 of a 25% import tax, which subsequently increased to 50%, on all steel and aluminum entering the U.S. adversely impacted our supply chain and raised operating costs for us in 2025 and is expected to continue to affect our results of operations.

Substantial increases in the prices of stevia sweetener, our other ingredients, other raw materials, and packaging materials, to the extent they cannot be recouped through increases in the prices of finished beverage products, could increase operating costs for us and companies we do business with and reduce our profitability. Increases in the prices of our finished beverage products resulting from a higher cost of ingredients, other raw materials, and packaging materials could affect affordability in some markets and reduce sales.

Disruption within our supply chain or distribution channels, including with respect to packaging, transportation, labor and other inputs, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on third-party warehousing and fulfillment service providers to receive, store, repack, fulfill, and load our products for shipment in the U.S. and Canada. These third-party warehousing and fulfillment service providers distribute our products to our distributors and retail-direct customers through transportation partners. Our business depends in large part on the orderly operation of this distribution process, which in turn depends on timely availability of finished good products from our contract manufacturers, successful on-time transfer and real-time tracking information of our products for outbound and inbound shipping, and effective operations at the warehouses and distribution locations. Any increase in transportation costs (including increases in fuel costs), shipping costs or warehouse costs, port or supplier-side delays, reductions in the transportation capacity of carriers, labor strikes or shortages in the transportation industry, disruptions to the national and international transportation infrastructure, decreased warehouse availability and unexpected delivery interruptions or delays may increase the cost of, and adversely impact, our logistics and our ability to provide quality and timely service to our distributors and retail-direct customers.

We also may not adequately anticipate changing demands on our distribution system, including the effect of any expansion or reduction we may need to implement, the number or the location of our warehouses/fulfillment locations to meet increased complexity or changes in demand. Any of these factors could cause interruptions and delays in delivery of products or result in increased costs. For example, during the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2023, in connection with certain initiatives to streamline our supply chain, we faced short-term supply chain logistics challenges which hindered fulfillment and impacted net sales results for the quarter. In the fourth quarter of 2023, we implemented measures to address these challenges and restored service levels.

Events beyond our control could damage the facilities of our warehousing and fulfillment service providers, render them inoperable, effect the flow of product to and from these locations, or impact our ability to manage our partners, making it difficult or impossible for us to process customer or consumer orders for an extended period of time. We could also incur significantly higher costs and longer lead times associated with distributing inventory during the time it takes for our third-party providers to reopen, replace or bring the capacity back to normal levels for their warehouses/fulfillment locations and logistics capabilities after a disruption.

An increase in costs, a sustained interruption in the supply, or a shortage of some of the ingredients or other raw materials used in our products, supplier quality and reliability issues, trade disruptions, and changes in supply chain could in the future negatively impact our net sales, gross margins, selling expenses, and results of operations. The inability to fulfill, or any delays in processing, customer or consumer orders from the warehousing/fulfillment locations of our providers or any quality issues could result in the loss of consumers, retail partners or distributors, or the issuances of penalties and chargebacks, and may also adversely affect our reputation. Our success with our retail customers and distribution partners depends on their timely receipt of products for sale, and any repeated, intermittent or long-term disruption in, or failures of, the operations of the warehouses/fulfillment locations of our partners could result in their lower sales and profitability, which in turn could result in a loss of their loyalty to our products, including loss of shelf space for our products. The insurance we maintain for business interruption may not cover all of these risks, or be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses, and may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all, and any insurance proceeds may not be paid to us in a timely manner. Additionally, we may need to continue to update and expand our systems to manage these warehouse/fulfillment locations and related systems to support our business growth and increasing complexity.

Substantial disruption at our independent contract manufacturing and distribution facilities could occur.

We do not directly manufacture our products, but instead use established contract manufacturing companies to produce our products. Some of these contract manufacturers are also our direct competitors, or manufacture and distribute products for our competitors. As independent companies, these contract manufacturers and distributors make their own business decisions. They have the right to determine whether, and to what extent, they produce our products, and our competitors' products, and to what extent they produce and distribute their own products. They may devote more resources to other products, prioritize their own products, or take other actions detrimental to our products or brand. These contract manufacturers and distributors may not be able to fulfill our future demand, could charge rates that make using their services inefficient or cost prohibitive to us or may simply not be able or willing to provide their services to us on a timely basis or at all. In the event of any disruption or delay, whether caused by a rift in our relationship or the inability of our contract manufacturers to manufacture our products as required, we would need to secure the services of alternative companies. We may be unable to onboard alternative contract manufacturers at commercially reasonable rates and/or within a reasonably short time period and any such transition could be costly. If any of these events were to occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We may enter into 'take or pay' arrangements to improve assurance of supply for both co-pack volume and aluminum cans. In most cases, these contract manufacturers and distributors are able to terminate their manufacturing and distribution arrangements with us without cause. We may need to increase support for our brands in their territories to protect our route to market and may not be able to pass price increases through to them. Their financial condition could also be adversely affected by conditions beyond their control, and their business could suffer as a result. Deteriorating economic conditions could negatively impact the financial viability of these contract manufacturers and distributors.

In addition, a disruption at our contract manufacturing and distribution facilities, including fire, natural disasters, weather, water scarcity, manufacturing problems, disease, epidemics and pandemics, strikes, transportation or supply interruption, contractual dispute, government regulation, cybersecurity attacks or terrorism, could have a material adverse effect on our business. Moreover, if demand increases more than we forecast, we will need to acquire additional capacity. Alternative facilities with sufficient capacity or capabilities may not be available, may cost substantially more than existing facilities or may take a significant amount of time to start production, each of which could negatively affect our business and financial performance.

Failure by independent third party transportation providers to facilitate delivery of our products on time, or at all, could result in lost sales.

We currently rely upon a third-party global transportation management company to procure providers to ship our products. If we fail to meet our shipping schedules, we could damage our relationships with distributors and/or retailers, increase our distribution costs and/or cause sales opportunities to be delayed or lost, including losing shelf space in stores. Our utilization of broker services for the shipment of our products is subject to risks that are beyond our control, including availability of trucking capacity and increases in fuel prices, which would increase our shipping costs, and employee strikes or work stoppages and inclement weather, which may impact the ability of our transportation broker to procure delivery services that adequately meet our shipping needs. Any failure to deliver products to our customers in a timely and accurate manner may damage our reputation and brand and may cause us to lose customers.

Failure by independent contract manufacturers and suppliers to comply with ethical business practices could harm our brand reputation and business.

Although we have implemented policies and procedures to promote compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including requiring our contract manufacturers and suppliers to agree to our Supplier Code of Conduct, we cannot guarantee their compliance with ethical business practices and applicable laws and regulations. If our contract manufacturers and suppliers do not comply with applicable laws, regulations, employment practices, human rights standards, quality standards, environmental standards, and other applicable standards and practices, our brand reputation could be harmed and we could be exposed to investigations, product recalls, product liability claims, regulatory enforcement, litigation, monetary liability, and additional costs that could negatively impact our results of operations. If our contract manufacturers and suppliers do not comply with our set standards and specifications, we may also be forced to seek alternative partners which could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our business.

Our results of operations could be harmed if we are unable to accurately forecast demand for our products, revenue and costs, including maintaining adequate inventory levels.

Revenue and results of operations are difficult to accurately forecast as they are subject to a number of uncertainties, including the volume, timing, and type of orders we receive across our various channels, as well as our ability to plan for and model future growth. Forecasts may be particularly challenging as we expand into new markets and geographies in the U.S. and Canada and develop and market new products. We depend on our forecasts of demand for various products to make purchase decisions and to manage our inventory. We need to maintain adequate levels of certain products in order to be able to deliver our beverages on time. If the inventory of our products held by our distributors and/or retailers is too high, they would not place orders for additional products, and if the inventory of our products held by our distributors and/or retailers is too low, we could lose shelf space, either of which could unfavorably impact our future sales and adversely affect our operating results. We cannot be sure the current growth rates and trends are meaningful predictors of future growth. If our assumptions prove to be wrong, for reasons such as a change in demand for our products, increasing competition, our inability to streamline and optimize manufacturing capacity for specific products, our inability to effectively and timely resolve any supply chain logistics challenges, rapid changes in product cycles and pricing, or a decrease in the growth of our overall market, our operating and financial results could differ materially from our expectations, and our business could suffer.

Risks Relating to Governmental Regulation

We and our contract manufacturers and suppliers are subject to extensive governmental regulation and may be subject to enforcement if we are not in compliance with applicable requirements.

We and our contract manufacturers and suppliers are subject to a broad range of federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations that govern, among other issues, the testing, design, development, formulation, manufacturing, storage, product safety, labeling, distribution, marketing, sales, advertising and post-market reporting of foods. These include laws administered by the FDA, the FTC, the USDA, Health Canada (including the Food and Drugs Act in Canada), and other federal, state, provincial and local regulatory authorities. Because we market products that are regulated as food, we and the companies that pack our products are subject to the requirements of the FDCA and regulations promulgated thereunder by the FDA. The statute and regulations govern, among other things, the production, composition, ingredients, packaging, labeling, storage, transportation, and safety of beverages. The FDA requires that facilities that produce food products comply with a range of requirements, including hazard analysis and preventative controls regulations, cGMPs requirements, and supplier verification requirements. Production facilities are subject to periodic inspection by federal, state, provincial and local authorities. If we cannot successfully contract with manufacturers for our products and if they cannot conform to our specifications and the strict regulatory requirements of the FDA and applicable state, provincial and local laws, they may be subject to adverse inspection findings or enforcement actions, which could materially impact our ability to market our products, could result in their inability to continue to manufacture our products, or could result in a recall of our products that have already been distributed.

Our products are subject to the FDA's comprehensive regulatory authority under the FDCA, as well as by other regulatory authorities which regulate the manufacturing, preparation, quality control, import, export, packaging, labeling, storing, transportation, marketing, advertising, promotion, distribution, safety, and/or adverse event reporting of foods. Among other things, manufacturers of conventional foods must meet applicable cGMPs and certain requirements that govern the constituents, packaging, labeling and holding of foods. Failure by us, our contract manufacturers, or suppliers to comply with these regulations could result in, by way of example, significant fines, criminal and civil liability, product seizures, recalls, withdrawals, or other enforcement action. Any of these actions would have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our products and their manufacturing, labeling, marketing and sale are also subject to various aspects of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, the Food Safety Modernization Act, the Lanham Act, Canada's Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, state consumer protection laws and state warning and labeling laws, such as Proposition 65 in California. Various states, provinces and other authorities require deposits, eco-taxes or fees on certain products or packaging. Similar legislation or regulations may be proposed in the future at local, state and federal levels, both in the U.S. and elsewhere. In addition, various jurisdictions may seek to adopt significant additional product labeling or warning requirements or limitations on the marketing or sale of our products as a result of what they contain or allegations that they cause adverse health effects.

Additionally, we rely on independent third-party certification, including certifications of certain products or ingredients as “organic” and “Non-GMO” to differentiate the quality of our products from those of our competitors. We must comply with the requirements of the independent third-party organizations or certification authorities in order to maintain these labels. The loss of any certifications could impact consumer’s perception of our brand and products, including the health and wellness attributes, safety, and quality of our products, and could harm our brand reputation and adversely affect our business and results of operations. Failure by us, our contract manufacturers, or our suppliers to comply with applicable laws and regulations or to obtain and maintain necessary permits, licenses, and registrations relating to our operations could subject us to administrative and civil penalties, including significant fines, injunctions, product recalls or seizures, withdrawals, warning letters, untitled letters, restrictions on the production or marketing of our products, or refusals to permit the import or export of products, civil liability, criminal liability or sanctions, or other enforcement actions. Any of these actions would result in a material effect on our operating results and business and financial condition, including increased operating costs. For more information regarding government regulations, see the section of this Annual Report captioned “*Business—Government Regulation.*”

Changes in laws and regulations, or the adoption of new laws or regulations, relating to beverage containers, ingredients and packaging could increase our costs, reduce demand for our products, and otherwise adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Proposals relating to beverage container deposits, recycling, eco-tax and/or product stewardship have been introduced in various jurisdictions in the U.S. and overseas, and we anticipate that similar legislation or regulations may be proposed in the future at local, state and federal levels, both in the U.S. and elsewhere. Consumers’ increased concerns and changing attitudes about solid waste streams and environmental responsibility and the related publicity could result in the adoption of such legislation or regulations. If these types of requirements are adopted and implemented on a large scale in any of the major markets in which we operate, they could affect our costs or require changes in our distribution model, which could reduce our net operating revenues and profitability.

The regulatory environment in which we operate could change significantly and adversely in the future. For example, the current U.S. federal administration has effected and is expected to continue to seek to effect, propose, or threaten changes in the leadership of various U.S. federal regulatory agencies and changes or proposed or threatened changes to U.S. federal government policy, which has led to, in some cases, legal challenges as well as uncertainty around the funding, functioning and policy priorities of U.S. federal regulatory agencies and the status of current and future regulations. U.S. federal government policy changes have included efforts to modify or restrict federal funding, restructure federal agency operations or workforce and instructing federal agencies to adjust, delay, or suspend the implementation or enforcement of certain laws or regulations or to cease operating. We are unable to predict the extent to which the current U.S. federal administration may continue to impose or seek to impose leadership or policy changes at the U.S. federal regulatory agencies responsible for regulating our business or changes to rules and policies impacting our operations. Any change in manufacturing, labeling, warning, quality, health, or packaging requirements for our products may lead to an increase in costs and interruptions in production, either of which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition. New or revised government laws and regulations and changes in enforcement priorities of regulators could inhibit sales of our products or result in additional compliance costs and, in the event of non-compliance, civil remedies, including fines, enforcement actions, injunctions, withdrawals, recalls or seizures and confiscations, as well as potential criminal sanctions. A change in laws and regulations could also increase our manufacturing costs, if for example our products become subject to new sales taxes. Any of these things may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Regulatory enforcement actions and litigation concerning marketing and labeling of our products could adversely affect our business and reputation.

The marketing and labeling of any food product in recent years has brought increased risk that consumers will bring class action lawsuits and that the FTC and/or state attorneys general will bring legal action concerning the truth and accuracy of the marketing and labeling of the product, seek removal of a product from the marketplace, and/or impose fines and penalties. Products that we sell carry claims as to their ingredients or health and wellness related attributes, including the term “natural” or other express or implied statements relating to the ingredients or health and wellness related attributes of our products. Although the FDA and the USDA each has issued statements regarding the appropriate use of the word “natural,” there is no single, official U.S. government regulation defining the term “natural” for use in the food industry, which is true for many other label statements in the better-for-you and functionally-focused food industry. The lack of regulatory definition for “natural” and other label statements has contributed to legal challenges against many consumer products companies, and plaintiffs have commenced legal actions against several food companies that market “natural” products and/or product ingredients, asserting false, misleading and deceptive advertising and labeling claims, including claims related to genetically modified ingredients. For additional information regarding litigation involving such claims against us, see Note 9 - *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. In limited circumstances, the FDA has taken regulatory action against products labeled “natural” that contain synthetic ingredients, chemicals, processing and/or components. As a result of such legal or regulatory challenges, consumers may avoid purchasing products from us or seek alternatives, even if the basis for the claim is unfounded.

In recent years, the FTC and state attorneys general have initiated numerous investigations of dietary and nutritional supplement companies and products. Even when unmerited, class claims, action by the FTC or state attorneys general enforcement actions can be expensive to defend and adversely affect our reputation with existing and potential customers and consumers and our corporate and brand image, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. The number of private consumer class actions relating to false or deceptive advertising against cosmetic, food, beverage and nutritional supplement manufacturers has increased in recent years. In addition, the FDA has aggressively enforced its regulations with respect to different types of product claims that may or may not be made for food products. These events could interrupt the marketing and sales of our products, severely damage our brand reputation and public image, increase our legal expenses, result in product recalls or litigation, and impede our ability to deliver our products in sufficient quantities or quality, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Any of these claims could fall under an exception in our insurance policy, exceed our coverage, or not be covered at all by our insurance policies, causing us to incur the costs and suffer losses, which could adversely affect the business and results of operations.

We are subject to international regulations that could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We are subject to regulations internationally where we distribute and/or will sell our products. Our products are subject to numerous food safety and other laws and regulations relating to the sourcing, manufacturing, storing, labeling, marketing, advertising and distribution of these products. Currently, our only market outside the United States is Canada. If regulators determine that the labeling and/or composition of any of our products is not in compliance with laws or regulations in Canada or any other jurisdictions we may enter in the future, or if we or our contract manufacturers otherwise fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations in Canada or any other jurisdictions we may enter in the future, we could be subject to civil remedies or penalties, such as fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, warning letters, untitled letters, restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the products, or refusals to permit the import or export of products, as well as potential criminal sanctions. In addition, enforcement of existing laws and regulations, changes in legal requirements and/or evolving interpretations of existing regulatory requirements may result in increased compliance costs and create other obligations, financial or otherwise, that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

In addition, if we expand our international operations, we could be adversely affected by violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws, which generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to non-U.S. officials or other third parties for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. While our policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws, our internal control policies and procedures may not protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our business, impact our reputation, and result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Tax Matters

The Company is dependent on distributions from Zevia LLC to pay any taxes and other expenses, including payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement.

The Company is a holding company and, its only business is to act as the managing member of Zevia LLC, and its only material assets are Class A units representing approximately 89.8% of the membership interests of Zevia LLC. The Company does not have any independent means of generating revenue. We anticipate that Zevia LLC will continue to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, as such, generally will not be subject to any entity-level U.S. federal income tax. Instead, taxable income will be allocated to the members of Zevia LLC. Accordingly, the Company will be required to pay income taxes on its allocable share of any net taxable income of Zevia LLC. We intend to cause Zevia LLC to make distributions to each of its members, including the Company, in an amount intended to enable each member to pay all applicable taxes on taxable income allocable to such member and to allow the Company to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement (“TRA”). If the amount of tax distributions to be made exceeds the amount of funds available for distribution, the Company shall receive the full amount of its tax distribution before the other members receive any distribution and the balance, if any, of funds available for distribution shall be distributed to the other members pro rata in accordance with their assumed tax liabilities. To the extent that the Company needs funds, and Zevia LLC is restricted from making such distributions under applicable laws or regulations, or is otherwise unable to provide such funds, it could materially and adversely affect the Company’s ability to pay taxes and other expenses, including payments under the TRA, and affect our liquidity and financial condition. In addition, although we do not currently expect to pay dividends, such restrictions could affect our ability to any dividends, if declared.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) might challenge the tax basis step-ups and other tax benefits we receive in connection with the IPO and the related transactions and in connection with future acquisitions of Zevia LLC units.

The Company acquired Zevia LLC units held directly by other members of Zevia LLC in connection with the IPO and may in the future acquire such units in exchange for shares of our Class A common stock or, at our election, cash. Those acquisitions and exchanges resulted or are expected to result in increases in the tax basis of the assets of Zevia LLC that otherwise would not have been available. These increases in tax basis are expected to increase (for tax purposes) the Company’s depreciation and amortization and, together with other tax benefits, reduce the amount of tax that the Company would otherwise be required to pay, although it is possible that the IRS might challenge all or part of these tax basis increases or other tax benefits, and a court might sustain such a challenge. The Company’s ability to achieve benefits from any tax basis increases or other tax benefits will depend upon a number of factors, as discussed below, including the timing and amount of our future income. We will not be reimbursed for any payments previously made under the TRA if the basis increases or other tax benefits described above are successfully challenged by the IRS or another taxing authority. As a result, in certain circumstances, payments could be made under the TRA in excess of our ultimate cash tax savings.

The Company will be required to pay over to continuing members of Zevia LLC and the Direct Zevia Stockholders most of the tax benefits the Company receives from tax basis step-ups (and certain other tax benefits) attributable to its acquisition of units of Zevia LLC in connection with the IPO and in the future, and the amount of those payments are expected to be substantial.

The Company entered into the TRA with continuing members of Zevia LLC (not including the Company) and certain pre-IPO institutional investors (“the Direct Zevia Stockholders”). The TRA provides for payment by the Company to continuing members of Zevia LLC (not including the Company) and the Direct Zevia Stockholders of 85% of the amount of the net cash tax savings, if any, that the Company realizes (or, under certain circumstances, is deemed to realize) as a result of (i) increases in tax basis (and utilization of certain other tax benefits) resulting from the Company’s acquisition of a continuing member’s Zevia LLC units in connection with the IPO and in future exchanges, (ii) certain favorable tax attributes we acquired from the blocker companies in the blocker mergers and (iii) payments the Company makes under the TRA (including tax benefits related to imputed interest). Generally, payments under the TRA will be made to the continuing members of Zevia LLC (not including the Company) and to the Direct Zevia Stockholders pro rata based on their relative percentage ownership of Zevia LLC immediately prior to the Reorganization. Such payments will reduce the cash provided by the tax savings generated from the previously described transactions with the members of Zevia LLC and the Direct Zevia Stockholders that would otherwise have been available to the Company for other uses, including reinvestment or dividends to the Company Class A stockholders. The Company will retain the benefit of the remaining 15% of these net cash tax savings.

The term of the TRA commenced upon the completion of the IPO and will continue until all tax benefits that are subject to the TRA have been utilized or have

expired, unless we exercise our right to terminate a TRA (or it is terminated due to a change in control or our breach of a material obligation thereunder), in which case the Company will be required to make the termination payment specified in that TRA. In addition, payments we make under the TRA will be increased by any interest accrued from the due date (without extensions) of the corresponding tax return. Based on certain assumptions, including no material changes in the relevant tax law and that we earn sufficient taxable income to realize the full tax benefit of the increased amortization of our assets and the net operating losses (and similar items), we expect that future payments to the continuing members of Zevia LLC (not including the Company) in respect of the IPO will be approximately \$58.9 million in the aggregate, although the actual future payments to the continuing members of Zevia LLC will vary based on the factors discussed below, and estimating the amount and timing of payments that may be made under the TRA is by its nature imprecise, as the calculation of amounts payable depends on a variety of factors and future events. We expect to receive distributions from Zevia LLC in order to make any required payments under the TRA. To the extent such distributions or our cash resources are insufficient to meet our obligations under the TRA as a result of timing discrepancies or otherwise, such payments may be deferred for up to six months and would accrue interest until paid.

[Table of Contents](#)

The actual increase in tax basis, as well as the amount and timing of any payments under the TRA, will vary depending on a number of factors, including the price of our Class A common stock at the time of the exchange; the timing of future exchanges; the extent to which exchanges are taxable; the amount and timing of the utilization of tax attributes; the amount, timing and character of the Company's income; the U.S. federal, state and local tax rates then applicable; the amount of each exchanging unitholder's tax basis in its units at the time of the relevant exchange; the depreciation and amortization periods that apply to the increases in tax basis; the timing and amount of any earlier payments that the Company may have made under the TRA and the portion of the Company's payments under the TRA that constitute imputed interest or give rise to depreciable or amortizable tax basis. We expect that, as a result of the increases in the tax basis of the tangible and intangible assets of Zevia LLC attributable to the acquired or exchanged Zevia LLC interests, and certain other tax benefits, the payments that the Company will be required to make to the holders of rights under the TRA will be substantial. There may be a material negative effect on our financial condition and liquidity if, as described below, the payments under the TRA exceed the actual benefits the Company receives in respect of the tax attributes subject to the TRA and/or distributions to the Company by Zevia LLC are not sufficient to permit the Company to make payments under the TRA.

In certain circumstances, payments under the TRA may be accelerated and/or significantly exceed the actual tax benefits, if any, that the Company actually realizes.

The TRA provides that if (i) the Company exercises its right to early termination of the TRA in whole (that is, with respect to all benefits due to all beneficiaries under the TRA) or in part (that is, with respect to some benefits due to all beneficiaries under the TRA), (ii) the Company experiences certain changes in control, (iii) the TRA is rejected in certain bankruptcy proceedings, (iv) the Company fails (subject to certain exceptions) to make a payment under the TRA within 180 days after the due date or (v) the Company materially breaches its obligations under the TRA, the Company will be obligated to make an early termination payment to holders of rights under the TRA equal to the present value of all payments that would be required to be paid by the Company under the TRA. The amount of such payments will be determined on the basis of certain assumptions in the TRA, including (i) the assumption that the Company would have enough taxable income in the future to fully utilize the tax benefit resulting from the tax assets that are the subject of the TRA, (ii) the assumption that any item of loss deduction or credit generated by a basis adjustment or imputed interest arising in a taxable year preceding the taxable year that includes an early termination will be used by the Company ratably from such taxable year through the earlier of (x) the scheduled expiration of such tax item or (y) 15 years; (iii) the assumption that any non-amortizable assets are deemed to be disposed of in a fully taxable transaction on the fifteenth anniversary of the earlier of the basis adjustment and the early termination date; (iv) the assumption that U.S. federal, state and local tax rates will be the same as in effect on the early termination date, unless scheduled to change; and (v) the assumption that any units of Zevia LLC (other than those held by the Company) outstanding on the termination date are deemed to be exchanged for an amount equal to the market value of the corresponding number of shares of Class A common stock on the termination date. Any early termination payment may be made significantly in advance of the actual realization, if any, of the future tax benefits to which the termination payment relates. The amount of the early termination payment is determined by discounting the present value of all payments that would be required to be paid by the Company under the TRA at a rate equal to the lesser of (a) 6.5% and (b) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, as reported by the Wall Street Journal plus 400 basis points. Moreover, as a result of an elective early termination, a change in control or the Company's material breach of its obligations under the TRA, the Company could be required to make payments under the TRA that exceed its actual cash savings under that TRA. Thus, the Company's obligations under the TRA could have a substantial negative effect on its financial condition and liquidity and could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing certain mergers, asset sales, or other forms of business combinations or changes of control. We cannot assure you that we will be able to finance any early termination payment. It is also possible that the actual benefits ultimately realized by us may be significantly less than were projected in the computation of the early termination payment. We will not be reimbursed if the actual benefits ultimately realized by us are less than were projected in the computation of the early termination payment.

Payments under the TRA will be based on the tax reporting positions that we will determine and the IRS or another tax authority may challenge all or part of the tax basis increases, as well as other related tax positions we take, and a court could sustain such a challenge. If any tax benefits that have given rise to payments under the TRA are subsequently disallowed, the Company would be entitled to reduce future amounts otherwise payable to a holder of rights under the TRA to the extent the holder has received excess payments. However, the required final and binding determination that a holder of rights under the TRA has received excess payments may not be made for a number of years following commencement of any challenge, and the Company will not be permitted to reduce its payments under the TRA until there has been a final and binding determination, by which time sufficient subsequent payments under such TRA may not be available to offset prior payments for disallowed benefits. The Company will not be reimbursed for any payments previously made under either of the TRA if the basis increases described above are successfully challenged by the IRS or another taxing authority. As a result, in certain circumstances, payments could be made under the TRA that are significantly in excess of the benefit that the Company actually realizes in respect of the increases in tax basis (and utilization of certain other tax benefits) and the Company may not be able to recoup those payments, which could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and liquidity.

In certain circumstances, Zevia LLC will be required to make distributions to us and the existing members of Zevia LLC, and the distributions that Zevia LLC will be required to make may be substantial.

Zevia LLC is expected to continue to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, as such, is not subject to U.S. federal income tax. Instead, taxable income will be allocated to members, including the Company. Pursuant to the Zevia LLC Operating Agreement, Zevia LLC will make tax distributions to its members, including the Company, which generally will be made pro rata based on the ownership of Zevia LLC units, calculated using an assumed tax rate, to help each of the members to pay taxes on that member's allocable share of Zevia LLC's net taxable income. Under applicable tax rules, Zevia LLC is required to allocate net taxable income disproportionately to its members in certain circumstances. Because tax distributions will be determined based on the member who is allocated the largest amount of taxable income on a per unit basis and on an assumed tax rate that is the highest possible rate applicable to any member, but will be made pro rata based on ownership of Zevia LLC units, Zevia LLC will be required to make tax distributions that, in the aggregate, will likely exceed the aggregate amount of taxes payable by its members with respect to the allocation of Zevia LLC income.

[Table of Contents](#)

Funds used by Zevia LLC to satisfy its tax distribution obligations will not be available for reinvestment in our business. Moreover, the tax distributions Zevia LLC will be required to make may be substantial, and may significantly exceed (as a percentage of Zevia LLC's income) the overall effective tax rate applicable to a similarly situated corporate taxpayer. In addition, because these payments will be calculated with reference to an assumed tax rate, and because of the disproportionate allocation of net taxable income, these payments likely will significantly exceed the actual tax liability for many of the existing members of Zevia LLC.

As a result of potential differences in the amount of net taxable income allocable to us and to the existing members of Zevia LLC, as well as the use of an assumed tax rate in calculating Zevia LLC's distribution obligations, we may receive distributions significantly in excess of our tax liabilities and obligations to make payments under the TRA. We may choose to manage these excess distributions through a number of different approaches, including through the payment of dividends to our Class A common stockholders or by applying them to other corporate purposes.

Pursuant to regulations issued under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Company may not be permitted to deduct its distributive share of compensation expense to the extent that the compensation was paid by Zevia LLC to certain of the Company's covered employees, potentially resulting in additional U.S. federal income tax liability for the Company and reducing cash available for distribution to the Company's stockholders and/or for the payment of other expenses and obligations of the Company.

Section 162(m) of the Code disallows the deduction by any publicly held corporation of applicable employee compensation paid with respect to any covered employee to the extent that such compensation for the taxable year exceeds \$1,000,000. A "covered employee" means any employee of the taxpayer if the employee (a) is the principal executive officer ("PEO") or principal financial officer ("PFO") of the taxpayer at any time during the taxable year, or was an individual acting in such a capacity, (b) was among the three highest compensated executive officers for the taxable year (other than the PEO or PFO or an individual acting in such a capacity), or (c) was a covered employee of the taxpayer (or any predecessor) for any preceding taxable year beginning after December 31, 2016. Pursuant to final regulations released for publication in the Federal Register by the IRS and the United States Department of the Treasury on December 30, 2020 (the 162(m) Regulations), the Company will not be permitted to claim a deduction for the distributive share of compensation expense of Zevia LLC allocated to it to the extent that such distributive share, plus the amount of any compensation paid directly by the Company, exceeds \$1,000,000 with respect to a covered employee, even if Zevia LLC, rather than the Company, pays the compensation. The 162(m) Regulations were effective upon publication of final regulations in the Federal Register but apply to any deduction for compensation that is otherwise allowable for a taxable year ended on or after December 20, 2019. However, the 162(m) Regulations do not apply to compensation paid pursuant to a written binding contract in effect on December 20, 2019 that is not materially modified after that date. Accordingly, to the extent that the Company is disallowed a deduction for its distributive share of compensation expense under Section 162(m) of the Code, it may result in additional U.S. federal income tax liability for the Company and/or reduce cash available for distribution to the Company's stockholders or for the payment of other expenses and obligations of the Company.

Future changes to tax laws or our effective tax rate could materially and adversely affect our company and reduce net returns to our stockholders.

Our treatment is subject to the enactment of, or changes in, tax laws, regulations and treaties, or the interpretation thereof, tax policy initiatives and reforms under consideration and the practices of tax authorities in various jurisdictions. Such changes may include (but are not limited to) the taxation of operating income, investment income, dividends received or (in the specific context of withholding tax) dividends paid, or the taxation of partnerships and other passthrough entities. In addition, the Group of Twenty, the OECD, the U.S. Congress and Treasury Department and other government agencies in jurisdictions where we and our affiliates do business have focused on issues related to the taxation of multinational corporations, including, but not limited to, transfer pricing, country-by-country reporting and base erosion. As a result, the tax laws in the United States and in jurisdictions which we do business could change on a prospective or retroactive basis, and any such changes could have an adverse effect on our worldwide tax liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations. We are unable to predict what tax reform may be proposed or enacted in the future or what effect such changes would have on our business, but such changes, to the extent they are brought into tax legislation, regulations, policies or practices, could affect our financial position and overall or effective tax rates in the future in countries where we have operations, reduce post-tax returns to our stockholders, and increase the complexity, burden and cost of tax compliance.

Our businesses are subject to income taxation in the United States. Tax rates at the federal, state and local levels may be subject to significant change. If our effective tax rate increases, our operating results and cash flow could be adversely affected. Our effective income tax rate can vary significantly between periods due to a number of complex factors including, but not limited to, projected levels of taxable income in each jurisdiction, tax audits conducted and settled by various tax authorities, and adjustments to income taxes upon finalization of income tax returns.

We may be required to pay additional taxes because of the U.S. federal partnership audit rules and potentially also state and local tax rules.

Under the U.S. federal partnership audit rules, subject to certain exceptions, audit adjustments to items of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit of an entity (and any holder's share thereof) are determined, and taxes, interest, and penalties attributable thereto, are assessed and collected, at the entity level. Zevia LLC (or any of its applicable subsidiaries or other entities in which Zevia LLC directly or indirectly invests that are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes) may be required to pay additional taxes, interest and penalties as a result of an audit adjustment, and Zevia PBC, as a member of Zevia LLC (or such other entities), could be required to indirectly bear the economic burden of those taxes, interest, and penalties even though we may not otherwise have been required to pay additional corporate-level taxes as a result of the related audit adjustment. Audit adjustments for state or local tax purposes could similarly result in Zevia LLC (or any of its applicable subsidiaries or other entities in which Zevia LLC directly or indirectly invests) being required to pay or indirectly bear the economic burden of state or local taxes and associated interest, and penalties.

Under certain circumstances, Zevia LLC or an entity in which Zevia LLC directly or indirectly invests may be eligible to make an election to cause members of Zevia LLC (or such other entity) to take into account the amount of any understatement, including any interest and penalties, in accordance with such member's share in Zevia LLC in the year under audit. We will decide whether or not to cause Zevia LLC to make this election; however, there are circumstances in which the election may not be available and, in the case of an entity in which Zevia LLC directly or indirectly invests, such decision may be outside of our control. If Zevia LLC or an entity in which Zevia LLC directly or indirectly invests does not make this election, the then-current members of Zevia LLC (including Zevia PBC) could economically bear the burden of the understatement.

[Table of Contents](#)

If Zevia LLC were to become a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Zevia PBC and Zevia LLC might be subject to potentially significant tax inefficiencies, and Zevia PBC would not be able to recover payments previously made by it under the TRA, even if the corresponding tax benefits were subsequently determined to have been unavailable due to such status.

We intend to operate such that Zevia LLC does not become a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A “publicly traded partnership” is an entity that otherwise would be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the interests of which are traded on an established securities market or readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof. Under certain circumstances, exchanges of Zevia LLC units pursuant to the Zevia LLC Operating Agreement or other transfers of Zevia LLC units could cause Zevia LLC to be treated like a publicly traded partnership. From time to time the U.S. Congress has considered legislation to change the tax treatment of partnerships and there can be no assurance that any such legislation will not be enacted or if enacted will not be adverse to us.

If Zevia LLC were to become a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, significant tax inefficiencies might result for Zevia PBC and Zevia LLC, including as a result of Zevia PBC’s inability to file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return with Zevia LLC. In addition, Zevia PBC may not be able to realize tax benefits covered under the TRA and would not be able to recover any payments previously made by it under the TRA, even if the corresponding tax benefits (including any claimed increase in the tax basis of Zevia LLC’s assets) were subsequently determined to have been unavailable.

Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Common Stock

We may fail to qualify for continued listing on the NYSE in the future, which could make it more difficult for our stockholders to sell their shares.

Our Class A common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the symbol “ZVIA.” We are required to satisfy the continued listing requirements of the NYSE to maintain such listing, including, among other things, the maintenance of a certain average closing price of our Class A common stock.

In 2024, we received formal notice from the NYSE that we were not in compliance with Section 802.01C of the NYSE Listed Company Manual because the average closing price of our Class A common stock was less than \$1.00 per share over a consecutive 30 trading-day period.

While we have regained compliance with this continued listing standard, there can be no assurance that in the future, we will be able to maintain compliance with the NYSE’s continued listing requirements. In the event that we cannot maintain compliance with the NYSE continued listing standards, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our Class A common stock;
- an adverse effect on the market price of our Class A common stock;
- loss of confidence from stakeholders, employees and potential business partners;
- reduced liquidity with respect to our Class A common stock;
- a determination that our shares are a “penny stock,” which will require brokers trading in our shares to adhere to more stringent rules, and which may limit demand for our Class A common stock among certain investors;
- a limited amount of news and analyst coverage for our company; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

The market price of our Class A common stock has been and may continue to be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile. The market price of our Class A common stock has been and may continue to fluctuate significantly in response to numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance, including:

- announcements of new products, commercial relationships, acquisitions or other events by us or our competitors;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of food and beverage companies in general and of companies in the commercial beverage industry in particular;
- addition or loss of significant customers or other developments with respect to significant customers;
- fluctuations in the trading volume of our shares or the size of our public float;
- actual or anticipated changes or fluctuations in our operating results;

- whether our operating results meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors;
- actual or anticipated changes in the expectations of investors or securities analysts;
- litigation involving us, our industry, or both;

[Table of Contents](#)

- regulatory developments in the U.S., foreign countries, or both applicable to our products;
- general economic conditions and trends;
- major catastrophic events;
- sales of large blocks of our Class A common stock;
- departures of key employees; or
- an adverse impact on the company from any of the other risks cited in this report.

In addition, if the stock market for beverage companies, or the stock market generally, experiences a loss of investor confidence, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business, operating results or financial condition. Stock prices of many beverage companies have fluctuated in a manner unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. The trading price of our Class A common stock might also decline in reaction to events that affect other companies in our industry even if these events do not directly affect us. As a result of these and other factors, you may be unable to resell your shares of our common stock at or above the price you paid. In the past, stockholders have filed securities class action litigation following periods of market volatility. If we were to become involved in securities litigation, it could subject us to substantial costs, divert resources and the attention of management from our business, and adversely affect our business.

As a public benefit corporation, our duty to balance a variety of interests may result in actions that do not maximize stockholder value.

We have elected to be classified as a public benefit corporation under the Delaware General Corporation Law (“DGCL”). As a public benefit corporation, our board of directors has a duty to balance (i) the pecuniary interest of our stockholders, (ii) the best interests of those materially affected by our conduct and (iii) specific public benefits identified in our charter documents. While we believe our public benefit designation and obligation will benefit our stockholders, in balancing these interests our board of directors may take actions that do not maximize stockholder value. Any benefits to stockholders resulting from our public benefit purposes may not materialize within the timeframe we expect or at all, and our status as a public benefit corporation may negatively impact stockholders. For example:

- we may choose to revise our policies in ways that we believe will be beneficial to our stakeholders, including our employees, customers and local communities, even though the changes may be costly;
- we may take actions, such as building state-of-the-art facilities with technology and quality control mechanisms that exceed the requirements of USDA and the FDA, even though these actions may be more costly than other alternatives;
- we may be influenced to pursue programs and services to demonstrate our commitment to the communities to which we serve and bringing ethically produced products to customers even though there is no immediate return to our stockholders; or
- in responding to a possible proposal to acquire the company, our board of directors may be influenced by the interests of our stakeholders, including our employees, customers and local communities, whose interests may be different from the interests of our stockholders.

As a public benefit corporation, we may become subject to increased derivative litigation concerning our duty to balance stockholder and public benefit interests, the occurrence of which may have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have elected to be a public benefit corporation under the DGCL. Stockholders of a Delaware public benefit corporation (if they, individually or collectively, own at least 2% of its outstanding capital stock or the lesser of such percentage or shares of at least \$2 million in market value) are entitled to file a derivative lawsuit claiming that its directors failed to balance stockholder and public benefit interests. This potential liability does not exist for traditional corporations. Therefore, we may be subject to the possibility of increased derivative litigation, which could cause us to incur additional expenses and liabilities and would require the attention of management and, as a result, may adversely impact management’s ability to effectively execute our strategy. Any such derivative litigation may be costly and have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our status as a public benefit corporation and a Certified B Corporation may not result in the benefits that we anticipate and may subject us to increased scrutiny.

We have elected to be classified as a public benefit corporation under the DGCL. As a public benefit corporation, we are required to balance the pecuniary interests of the stockholders, the best interests of those materially affected by the corporation’s conduct and the specific public benefit or public benefits identified in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation. In addition, there is no assurance that the expected positive impact from being a public benefit corporation will be realized as we may be unable or slow to realize the benefits we expect from actions taken to benefit our stakeholders, including our employees, customers and local communities, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline. Accordingly, being a public benefit corporation and complying with our related obligations could negatively impact our ability to provide the highest possible return to our stockholders.

As a public benefit corporation, we are required to disclose to stockholders a report at least biennially on our overall public benefit performance and on our assessment of our success in achieving our specific public benefit purpose. If we are not timely or are unable to provide this report, or if the report is not viewed favorably by parties doing business with us or regulators or others reviewing our credentials, our reputation and status as a public benefit corporation may be harmed.

[Table of Contents](#)

While not required by the DGCL or the terms of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, we have elected to have our social and environmental performance, accountability and transparency assessed against the proprietary criteria established by an independent non-profit organization. As a result of this assessment, we have been designated as a “Certified B Corporation,” which refers to companies that are certified as meeting certain levels of social and environmental performance, accountability and transparency. The standards for Certified B Corporation certification are set by an independent organization and may change over time. Currently, Certified B corporations are required to recertify as a Certified B Corporation once every three years. Our reputation could be harmed if we lose our status as a Certified B Corporation, whether by our choice or by our failure to continue to meet the certification requirements, if that failure or change were to create a perception that we are more focused on financial performance and are no longer as committed to the values shared by Certified B Corporations. Likewise, our reputation could be harmed if our publicly reported Certified B Corporation score declines.

Moreover, we face potential increased scrutiny from certain regulators, stockholders and other stakeholders whose views are increasingly evolving and varied and may be inconsistent with the objectives of a public benefit corporation or a Certified B Corporation, or our ESG practices. It is not possible for our ESG practices to satisfy all stakeholders, and our reputation, our ability to attract or retain employees and our attractiveness as an investment or business partner could be negatively impacted.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future and, as a result, stockholders’ ability to achieve a return on their investment will depend on appreciation in the price of our Class A common stock.

We do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We anticipate that we will retain all of our future earnings for use in the development of our business and for general corporate purposes. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their Class A common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investments.

Our charter documents and the DGCL could discourage takeover attempts and other corporate governance changes.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws currently in effect contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it difficult for stockholders to elect directors that are not nominated by the current members of our board of directors or take other corporate actions, including effecting changes in our management. These provisions include the following:

- our board of directors is classified into three classes of directors with staggered three-year terms. Commencing with the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2027, directors of each class the term of which shall then expire shall be elected to hold office for a one-year term;
- directors are only able to be removed from office with the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all shares of our common stock then outstanding and, until the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2027, only for cause;
- authorize the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock that our board of directors could use to implement a stockholder rights plan;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at annual stockholder meetings;
- provide the board of directors with sole authorization to establish the number of directors and fill director vacancies;
- certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation may only be amended with the approval of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all shares of our common stock then outstanding;
- the board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter, or repeal our amended and restated bylaws and that our stockholders may amend our bylaws only with the approval of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all shares of our common stock then outstanding; and
- special meetings of the stockholders may only be called by the stockholders upon the written request of one or more stockholders of record that own, or who are acting on behalf of persons who own, shares representing 25% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the matter or matters to be brought before the proposed special meeting.

In addition, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to Section 203 of the DGCL. These provisions may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us for a period of time. In addition, our credit facility includes, and other debt instruments we may enter into in the future may include, provisions entitling the lenders to demand immediate repayment of all borrowings upon the occurrence of certain change of control events relating to our company, which also could discourage, delay or prevent a business combination transaction.

Also, as a public benefit corporation under the DGCL, our board of directors is required to manage or direct our business and affairs in a manner that balances the pecuniary interests of our stockholders, the best interests of those materially affected by our conduct, and the specific public benefits identified in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation. Additionally, pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, a vote of at least 66 2/3% of our outstanding shares of voting stock is required for matters directly or indirectly amending or removing our public benefit purpose. We believe that our public benefit corporation status will make it more difficult for another party to obtain control of us without maintaining our public benefit corporation status and purpose. Any of the foregoing provisions could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock, and they could deter potential acquirers of our company, thereby reducing the likelihood that you would receive a premium for your shares of our common stock in an acquisition.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation includes an exclusive forum clause, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the sole and exclusive forum for any complaint asserting any internal corporate claims, including claims in the right of the Company that are based upon a violation of a duty by a current or former director, officer, employee or stockholder in such capacity, or as to which the DGCL confers jurisdiction upon the Court of Chancery. In addition, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the federal district courts of the United States will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. We note, however, that there is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce this provision and that investors cannot waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for state and federal courts over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. This forum selection provision will not apply to claims brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act.

This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in other judicial forums for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and other employees in jurisdictions other than Delaware, or federal courts, in the case of claims arising under the Securities Act. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock is deemed to have notice of and consented to the foregoing provisions. The exclusive forum clause may limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us.

General Risk Factors

We have a limited operating history at our current scale, which may make it difficult to evaluate our business and future prospects.

We began commercial operations in 2011 and went public on July 21, 2021. As a result of our relatively short operating history at our current scale, we have limited financial data that can be used to evaluate our business and future prospects. Any evaluation of our business and prospects must be considered in light of our limited operating history, which may not be indicative of future performance. Because of our limited operating history, we face increased risks, uncertainties, expenses, and difficulties, including the risks and uncertainties discussed in this section.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, divert our management's attention and affect our ability to attract and retain qualified board members.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, and the listing requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, and other applicable securities rules and regulations, and will be required to comply with the applicable requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Compliance with these rules and regulations have increased and will likely continue to increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and increase demand on our systems and resources. Among other things, the Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and operating results and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. Significant resources and management oversight will be required to maintain and, if required, improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting to meet these evolving requirements. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm our business and operating results. We may need to hire more employees in the future to comply with these requirements, which will increase our costs and expenses.

These rules and regulations have resulted and are expected to continue to result in our incurring legal and financial compliance costs and have made and are expected to continue to make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, these rules and regulations have made and may continue to make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly to serve on our audit committee and compensation committee, and qualified executive officers.

Our management team has limited experience managing a public company.

Most members of our management team have had limited experience managing a publicly traded company, interacting with public company investors, and complying with the increasingly complex laws, rules and regulations that govern public companies. There are significant obligations we are subject to relating to reporting, procedures and internal controls, and our management team may not successfully or efficiently manage our public company obligations. These obligations and added scrutiny require significant attention from our management and could divert their attention away from the day-to-day management of our business, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Reduced reporting and disclosure requirements applicable to us as an emerging growth company (“EGC”) could make our Class A common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an EGC and, for as long as we continue to be an EGC, we may choose to continue to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies. Consequently, we are not required to have our independent registered public accounting firm audit our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and we are subject to reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and on the frequency of such votes as well as stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. In addition, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the “JOBS Act”) provides that an EGC can take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards. We have elected to take advantage of the extended transition period. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with new or revised accounting pronouncements as of the dates such pronouncements are effective for public companies. We will remain an EGC until the earliest of: (i) the end of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the IPO, which is December 31, 2026, (ii) the first fiscal year after our annual gross revenue is \$1.235 billion or more, (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in nonconvertible debt securities or (iv) the end of any fiscal year in which the market value of our Class A common stock held by non-affiliates exceeded \$700 million as of the end of the second quarter of that fiscal year. We cannot predict whether investors will find our Class A common stock less attractive if we choose to rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our Class A common stock less attractive as a result of any choices to reduce future disclosure, there may be a less active trading market for our Class A common stock, and the price of our Class A common stock may be more volatile.

If we fail to maintain or implement effective internal controls, we may not be able to report financial results accurately or on a timely basis, or to detect fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and the per share price of our Class A common stock.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures, and internal control over financial reporting. We are continuing to refine our disclosure controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms. We have expended significant resources in order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting.

As a public company, we are required to document and test our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act so that our management can certify as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or Section 404(a), requires that management assess and report annually on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and identify any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Although Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (“Section 404(b)”) would require our independent registered public accounting firm to issue an annual report that addresses the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we have opted to rely on the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act, and consequently will not be required to comply with the SEC rules that implement Section 404(b) until such time as we are no longer an EGC. At such time, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our internal control over financial reporting is documented, designed or operating. In order to comply with these rules, we expect to incur additional expenses and devote increased management effort. To maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, we have committed, and will need to continue to commit, significant resources, hire additional staff and provide additional management oversight.

Our current controls and any new controls that we develop may become inadequate because of changes in conditions in our business. Weaknesses in our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting may be discovered in the future. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods. Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could also adversely affect the results of management reports and independent registered public accounting firm audits of our internal control over financial reporting that we will eventually be required to include in our periodic reports that will be filed with the SEC. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures, and internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which would likely have a negative effect on the market price of our Class A common stock. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Any failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting could have a material and adverse effect on our business and operating results, restrict our ability to access the capital markets, require us to expend significant resources to address control deficiencies, subject us to fines, penalties, or judgments, or harm our reputation and cause a decline in the market price of our Class A common stock.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research reports about our business, our share price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock partially depends on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. We do not have any control over these analysts. If one or more of the analysts who cover us should downgrade our shares or change their opinion of our business prospects, our share price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of our company or fails to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which could cause our share price or trading volume to decline.

We rely on information technology systems and any inadequacy, failure, interruption, outage, or integration issue of those systems may harm our ability to effectively operate our business.

We are dependent on various information technology systems, including, but not limited to, networks, applications and outsourced services in connection with the operation of our business, as well as the third parties that host, operate, monitor, or otherwise operate those systems. No operational applications are physically hosted on our premises. All of our applications are operated in the cloud, either as Software as a Service (SaaS) platforms or hosted services. We rely on key third-party, cloud-based systems for critical business operations, such as NetSuite, an enterprise resource planning system used for executing purchase

orders and other key operational and accounting transactions; Microsoft 365 for document storing, sharing and collaboration; as well as other platforms, including Paylocity, to manage activities including, but not limited to, payroll and personnel data. We do not have control over the information technology systems of third parties. Supply plans are driven by our demand plan, both of which are updated monthly and as needed, using Netstock Smoothie. A failure of our third-party vendor's information technology systems to perform as we anticipate could disrupt our business and result in transaction errors, processing inefficiencies and loss of sales, causing our business to suffer. In addition, our information technology systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from circumstances beyond our control, including fire, natural disasters, systems failures, and/or viruses. Any such damage or interruption could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we or any of our customers, suppliers, or vendors incur a security breach, data protection breach, or cyberattack, this could disrupt our internal operations and negatively impact our revenue and cash flows, result in increased expenses, damage our reputation, and adversely affect our stock price.

We use computers in substantially all aspects of our business operations. We also use mobile devices, social networking, email, and other online activities to connect with our employees, suppliers, contract manufacturers, distributors, customers and consumers. Such uses give rise to cybersecurity risks, including security breaches, espionage, system disruption, theft and inadvertent release of information. Our business involves the storage and transmission of numerous classes of sensitive and/or confidential information, including customers' and suppliers' information, private information about employees and financial and strategic information about us and our business partners. Further, as we pursue new initiatives that improve our operations and cost structure, we are expanding and improving our information technologies, resulting in a larger technological presence and corresponding exposure to cybersecurity risk. If we fail to assess and identify cybersecurity risks associated with new initiatives, we may become increasingly vulnerable to such risks. Such risks may involve ransomware or other malicious software programs that exploit information security vulnerabilities. The sophistication of cyberattacks continues to increase and there is no guarantee that the steps we have taken will be sufficient to prevent significant disruption and loss. Threat actors' use of artificial intelligence could further enhance the frequency and effectiveness of such attacks. Additionally, we have been subject to security breaches and cyber incidents in the past and our preventative measures and incident response efforts may not be entirely effective at preventing future breaches. While we maintain cybersecurity insurance policies, our cybersecurity insurance carrier may challenge the coverage and leave us with payment out of pocket for all costs associated with any such breach. In addition, the increase in certain of our employees working remotely has resulted in increased utilization of network and information technology infrastructure outside our control leading to increased vulnerability to cyberattacks and other cyber incidents. The theft, destruction, loss, misappropriation, or release of sensitive and/or confidential information, or interference with our information technology systems or the technology systems of third parties on which we rely, could result in business disruption, negative publicity, brand damage, violation of privacy laws, loss of customers, potential liability, remediation costs and competitive disadvantage all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. We could also be required to spend significant financial and other resources to remedy the damage caused by one of these events or to repair or replace networks and information systems.

Our actual or perceived failure to comply with privacy, data protection and information security laws, regulations and obligations could harm our business.

We are subject to numerous federal, state, local and international laws and regulations regarding privacy, data protection, information security and the storing, sharing, use, processing, transfer, disclosure and protection of personal information and other content and data, which we refer to collectively as privacy laws, the scope of which is changing, subject to differing interpretations and may be inconsistent among U.S. states, countries, or conflict with other laws, regulations or other obligations. We are also subject to the terms of our privacy policies and obligations to our consumers, customers and other third parties related to privacy, data protection and information security. We strive to comply with applicable privacy laws; however, the regulatory framework for privacy and data protection worldwide is, and is likely to remain for the foreseeable future, varied, and it is possible that these or other actual obligations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another.

Many U.S. states are considering, have passed, or have enacted privacy legislation, rules, and regulations that impose onerous and complex requirements on companies, as well afford consumers significant rights over their personal data, including rights to transparency, access, correction, portability, and deletion of their personal data, and the ability to opt out of certain uses of their personal data. The potential effects of this legislation may require us to incur substantial costs and expenses in an effort to comply. The patchwork approach to regulation and pace at which it changes causes implementation of these requirements to be more complex. Monitoring changes and implementing and maintaining compliance measures may require significant resources and costs, and failure to comply with applicable laws could subject us to fines, governmental investigations, consumer demands, and lawsuits. For example, we are also subject to the privacy laws discussed under the section of this Annual Report captioned "Business—Government Regulation" and various other U.S. state laws where we sell our products.

With laws and regulations such as the California Consumer Privacy Act imposing new or relatively burdensome obligations, and with substantial uncertainty over the interpretation and application of these and other laws and regulations, there is a risk that the requirements of these or other laws and regulations, or of contractual or other obligations relating to privacy, data protection or information security, are interpreted or applied in a manner that is, or is alleged to be, inconsistent with our management and processing practices, our policies or procedures, or the features of our products and services. As a result, adverse developments with respect to these laws and regulations could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. We rely on a variety of marketing techniques and practices, including email and social media marketing, online targeted advertising, cookie-based processing, and postal mail to sell our products and services and to attract new consumers, and we, and our vendors, are subject to various current and future data protection laws and data protection obligations that govern marketing and advertising practices. Governmental authorities continue to evaluate the privacy implications inherent in the use of third-party "cookies" and other methods of online tracking for behavioral advertising and other purposes, such as by regulating the level of consumer notice and consent required before a company can employ cookies or other electronic tracking tools or the use of data gathered with such tools. We may face challenges in addressing their requirements and making any necessary changes to our policies and practices, and we may find it necessary or appropriate to assume additional burdens with respect to data handling, to restrict our data processing or otherwise to modify our data handling practices and to incur significant costs and expenses in these efforts. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with our privacy policies, our privacy, data protection or information security-related obligations to customers or other third parties or any of our other legal obligations relating to privacy, data protection or information security may result in governmental investigations or enforcement actions, litigation, claims or public statements against us by consumer advocacy groups or others, and could result in significant liability or cause our customers to lose trust in us, which could have an adverse effect on our reputation and business. Furthermore, the costs of compliance with, and other burdens imposed by, the laws, regulations and policies that are applicable to the businesses of our customers may limit the adoption and use of, and reduce the overall demand for, our products and services.

Additionally, if third parties we work with, such as vendors or developers, violate applicable laws or regulations or our contracts and policies, such violations may also put our customers', suppliers or other third parties' content and personal information at risk and could in turn have an adverse effect on our business. Any significant change to applicable privacy laws or relevant industry practices could increase our costs and require us to modify our platform, applications and features, possibly in a material manner, which we may be unable to complete and may limit our ability to store and process customer data or develop new applications and features.

[Table of Contents](#)

There is no assurance that our current or any new security controls over personal data, the training of employees and vendors on data privacy and data security, and the policies, procedures and practices we implemented or may implement in the future will prevent the improper disclosure of personal data. Improper disclosure of personal data in violation of applicable personal data protection laws could harm our reputation, cause loss of consumer confidence, subject us to government enforcement actions, or result in private litigation against us, any of which could result in loss of revenue, increased costs, liability for monetary damages, fines and/or criminal prosecution, and could negatively affect our business and operating results.

Any future pandemics, epidemics, or other disease outbreaks could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Any future pandemics, epidemics disease outbreaks or actual or threatened public health emergencies may have an adverse impact on the global society, economies, financial markets and consumer and business spending. In addition to the impact on our distributors, contract manufacturers and their suppliers, any future pandemics, epidemics, disease outbreaks or public health emergencies and related public health measures could impact consumer preferences and demand for our products, government regulations and restrictions, transportation and route to market, and availability of raw materials and thus may have a material impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness and Liquidity

We may not be able to secure additional financing on favorable terms, or at all, to meet our future capital needs, which may in turn impair our growth.

We intend to continue to grow our business, which may require additional capital to develop new products or enhance our platform, expand distribution, improve our operating infrastructure or finance working capital requirements. Accordingly, we may need to engage in additional equity or debt financings to secure additional capital. If we raise additional funds through future issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our Class A common stock. Any debt financing that we secure in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities. If we are unable to secure additional funding on favorable terms, or at all, when we require it, our ability to continue to grow our business to react to market conditions could be impaired and our business may be harmed.

Covenants in our credit facility could adversely impact our operations

Our asset-based credit facility contains a financial covenant requiring a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter following the occurrence of certain events of default that are continuing or any day on which availability under the credit facility is less than the greater of \$3.0 million and 17.5% of the borrowing base, and must again satisfy such financial covenant as of the last day of each fiscal quarter thereafter until such time as there are no events of default and availability has been above such threshold for 30 consecutive days. The agreement governing our credit facility also contains, among other things, customary representations, warranties and default provisions and customary restrictions on making investments, incurring indebtedness, prepaying junior debt, granting liens and making stockholder distributions. The terms of our credit facility may restrict our current and future operations and could adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs or to execute business strategies in the means or manner desired. In addition, complying with these covenants may make it more difficult for us to successfully execute our business strategy, invest in our growth strategy and compete against companies who are not subject to such restrictions. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow or sales to meet the financial covenant or pay the principal or interest owed under our credit facility.

If we are unable to comply with our payment requirements, our lender may accelerate our obligations under our credit facility and foreclose upon the collateral, or we may be forced to sell assets, restructure our indebtedness or seek additional equity capital, which would dilute our stockholders' interests. If we fail to comply with our covenants under our credit facility, it could result in an event of default under the agreement and our lender could, among other things, make the entire debt immediately due and payable. If this occurs, we might not be able to repay our debt or borrow sufficient funds to refinance it. Even if new financing is available, it may not be on terms that are favorable to us.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

We recognize the critical importance of maintaining the safety and security of our systems and data and have a holistic process designed to assess, identify, and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats. This process is supported by both management and our Board of Directors.

To prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate information security threats, including a cybersecurity incident and/or threat, we maintain a cyber risk management process managed by our Senior Vice President, Operations ("SVP, Operations") who reports to our CEO and has eight years of experience overseeing information technology processes and procedures, including cybersecurity matters. The SVP, Operations works with the Company's Legal team on cybersecurity strategy, policy, training, standards, architecture, and processes. We have invested, and expect to continue to invest, in resources for the protection and safeguarding of our information technology systems, including, but not limited to, networks, applications, and outsourced technology services in connection with the operation of our business. We have implemented cybersecurity systems and controls based on industry best practices and the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework ("NIST CSF"). This does not imply that we meet any particular technical standards, specifications or requirements, only that we use such standards as a guide to help us identify, assess and manage cybersecurity risks relevant to our business. These resources are designed to detect and respond to cyber incidents that may result in unauthorized access to, ransomware, damages, or destruction of, our information systems.

Risk Management and Strategy

Cybersecurity risk is a direct responsibility of management and the Company's information technology ("IT") team, including our Director, IT who has over 16 years of experience building, implementing, and managing information systems, developing cybersecurity programs, and deploying risk mitigation strategies for such systems. Working cross-functionally with our Legal team, our SVP, Operations oversees the IT team that regularly monitors and assesses cybersecurity risks, implements measures designed to mitigate such risks and their associated effects on the Company and personal data collected, stored, and processed in our systems, and manages our information security training and cybersecurity awareness program. We consider cybersecurity, along with other significant risks that we face, within our overall enterprise risk management framework.

Our approach to cybersecurity risk management includes the following:

- **Multi-Layered Defense and Monitoring** – We work to protect our computing environments from cybersecurity threats through multi-layered defenses and monitoring efforts to identify cybersecurity threats, and to help prevent future attacks. We utilize data analytics systems to detect anomalies and identify cyber threats. From time to time, we engage third-party consultants or other advisors to assist in assessing, identifying, and/or managing cybersecurity threats. We also periodically use third-parties to conduct additional reviews and assessments.
- **Insider Threats** – We maintain organizational controls such as limited access, and access removal for terminated employees, designed to minimize insider threats, and address potential risks from within our Company. Our measures and controls are informed by industry practices, and designed to be consistent with applicable law, including privacy and other considerations.
- **Third Party Risk Assessments** – We conduct privacy and information security risk assessments before sharing or allowing the hosting of sensitive data in computing environments managed by third parties.
- **Training and Awareness** – We provide awareness training to our employees to help identify, avoid and mitigate cybersecurity threats. Our employees with network access are required to participate annually in training, including phishing simulations and other awareness training. We also periodically host tabletop exercises with management and other employees to practice rapid cyber incident response.
- **Supplier Engagement** – Our standard terms and conditions contain contractual provisions requiring that our third-party suppliers disclose to us the technical and organizational measures they maintain, the standards and certifications by which they are evaluated for information and cyber security, and their cybersecurity insurance protection level. We seek to mitigate risk by evaluating the foregoing against any potential cyber-related risks depending on the nature of the services being provided.

Governance

Our Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing our enterprise risk management activities in general, and each of our Board committees assists the Board in the role of risk oversight. The Nominating and Enterprise Risk Management ("NERM") Committee of the Board of Directors specifically assists the Board in its oversight of risks related to cybersecurity. In accordance with its charter, the NERM Committee receives regular reports at each of its quarterly meetings from management, including the SVP, Operations. Such reporting includes updates on the Company's cybersecurity program, information security matters, the evolving cybersecurity threat environment, applicable privacy law compliance, and the Company's mitigation plans and evolving mitigation strategy. The Chair of the NERM Committee regularly reports to the Board of Directors on cybersecurity risks and other related matters. In addition, both the NERM Committee and the Audit Committee, in a joint meeting, receive an update on the Company's risk management process and the risk trends related to cybersecurity at least annually. Management reports to the NERM Committee and/or the Board of Directors in between meetings as appropriate regarding any significant cyber events.

Since the beginning of the last fiscal year, we have not identified any cybersecurity threat or incident that has materially affected the Company or our financial position, results of operations and/or cash flows, but we face certain ongoing cybersecurity risk threats that, if realized, are reasonably likely to materially affect us. We continue to invest in the cybersecurity and resiliency of our networks and enhance our internal controls and processes, which are designed to help protect our systems and infrastructure, and the information they contain. For more information regarding the risks we face from cybersecurity threats, please see Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" included in this Annual Report.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters offices are located in Encino, California and consists of approximately 20,185 square feet of leased space pursuant to a lease that expires on December 31, 2026. In September 2024, we entered into an agreement to sublease 8,468 square feet of leased space until December 31, 2026.

We utilize third-party distribution networks.

We believe that our current facilities are suitable and adequate to meet our current needs. We continue to evaluate opportunities to support our future plans for growth and cost reduction. We believe that additional or alternative space to support future use and expansion will be available on reasonable commercial terms.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are involved from time to time in various claims, proceedings, and litigation. The outcome of any claims or litigation, regardless of the merits, is inherently uncertain. See Note 9 - *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report

for information about certain ongoing legal proceedings.

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 for Class A Common Stock

Our Class A common stock has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “ZVIA” since July 22, 2021. Prior to that date, there was no public trading market for our Class A common stock.

Our Class B common stock is neither listed nor traded.

Holders of Record

As of February 20, 2026, there were 9 holders of record of our Class A common stock. The actual number of stockholders is greater than this number of record holders and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners but whose shares are held in street name by brokers and other nominees.

As of February 20, 2026, there were 20 holders of record of our Class B common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and future earnings and we have no present intention to pay cash dividends on our common stock. We may enter into credit agreements or other borrowing arrangements in the future that will restrict our ability to declare or pay cash dividends or make distributions on our capital stock. Any determination to pay dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon many factors, including our financial condition, results of operations, projections, liquidity, earnings, legal requirements, restrictions in our existing and any future debt agreements and other factors that our board of directors deems relevant.

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

None

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None

Item 6. [Reserved]

Not applicable.

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

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our accompanying consolidated financial statements and the related notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this Annual Report. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” and other sections of this Annual Report. The financial data discussed below reflects the historical results of operations and financial position of the Company. References in this Annual Report to “Zevia,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer (1) prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Transactions, to Zevia LLC, and (2) after the consummation of the Reorganization Transactions, to Zevia PBC and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future.

Overview

We are a better-for-you beverage company that develops, markets, sells, and distributes naturally delicious, zero sugar beverages. We are a Delaware public benefit corporation and have been designated as a “Certified B Corporation” by B Lab, an independent non-profit organization. We are focused on addressing the global health challenges resulting from excess sugar consumption by offering a broad portfolio of zero sugar, zero calorie, naturally sweetened beverages. All Zevia® beverages are made with a handful of simple ingredients, contain no artificial sweeteners, and are Non-GMO Project verified, gluten-free, Kosher and vegan, and include a variety of flavors across Soda, Energy Drinks, and Tea drinks.

Our products are distributed and sold principally across the U.S. and Canada through a wide-ranging network of major retailers in the grocery, drug, warehouse club, mass, natural, convenience and e-commerce channels and in natural product stores and specialty outlets. Our products are manufactured and maintained at third-party beverage production and warehousing facilities located in both the U.S. and Canada. We believe that consumers increasingly select beverage products based on a variety of factors including taste, ingredients and fit with today’s consumer preferences, which has benefited the Zevia® brand and resulted in over 2.6 billion cans of Zevia sold to date.

Key Events During 2025

Productivity Initiative

In the second quarter of 2024, we began executing a multi-year, broad-based Productivity Initiative designed to realign our cost structure in order to accelerate our route-to-market evolution and continue to build the Zevia® Brand. This Productivity Initiative is designed to focus on our most critical initiatives including driving growth and innovation in our highest margin carbonated better-for-you beverages, re-align our cost structure to support greater investments in the Zevia® Brand and improve operational excellence while simplifying processes across the organization.

The Productivity Initiative, which included a reduction in workforce, has resulted in the following:

- Costs associated with the Productivity Initiative, including restructuring costs, were \$2.2 million and \$2.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, primarily consisting of employee related severance costs.
- The Productivity Initiative is expected to result in estimated annualized benefits of approximately \$20.0 million, and we began seeing these benefits in the second half of 2024 and expect the savings to continue to be realized through 2026. These benefits include reduction in costs of goods sold and reduction in operating expenses. We have reinvested the majority of these costs savings thus far into brand marketing and promotional activity to drive future growth. Looking forward, we intend to balance reinvesting savings to help drive revenue growth with our plans for achieving profitability.

Restructuring charges related to the Productivity Initiative were complete as of December 31, 2025.

Factors Affecting Our Performance

Macroeconomic Environment

We continue to monitor macroeconomic trends and uncertainties such as key ingredient inflation, the shutdown of the U.S. government, the effects of tariffs, and the potential imposition of modified or additional tariffs, which may adversely affect our net sales and profitability. As a result of the rapid changes in global trade policies, including tariffs, and potential tariff modifications or the imposition of tariffs, export controls or other retaliatory actions by other countries, we have experienced and anticipate continuing to experience increased supply chain challenges, commodity cost volatility, and consumer and economic uncertainty. This has also created a complex and challenging retail environment for us as consumers reduce discretionary spending. A decline in consumer spending may have an adverse effect on our revenues, margins, and operating results. We, along with our competitors, have increased pricing on a number of products in response to widespread inflation, which could be exacerbated as a result of the tariffs. These pricing increases may result in future reductions in volume.

The following summarizes the components of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Components of Our Results of Operations

Net Sales

We generate net sales from the sales of our products, including Soda, Energy Drinks, and Tea drinks, to our customers, which include grocery distributors, national retailers, convenience retailers, natural products retailers, warehouse club retailers and retailers with e-commerce channels, in the U.S. and Canada.

We offer our customers sales incentives that are designed to support the distribution of our products to consumers. These incentives and discounts include cash discounts, price allowances, volume-based rebates, product placement fees and certain other financial support for items such as trade promotions, displays, new products, consumer incentives and advertising assistance. The amounts for these incentives are deducted from gross sales to arrive at our net sales.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following factors and trends in our business are expected to be key drivers of our net sales for the foreseeable future:

- leveraging our platform and mission to grow brand awareness, increase velocity and expand our consumer base;
- continuing to grow our strong relationships across our retailer network and retain and expand distribution amongst new and existing channels, both in-store and online; and
- continuous innovation efforts and enhancement of existing products.

We expect our future growth to be driven by a combination of new distribution, increased organic sales from existing outlets, package and product innovation, and continued pricing strength; however, sales levels in any given period may continue to be impacted by seasonality, increased level of competition, customers' efforts to manage inventory, and discontinuation of products/packages such as the decision to discontinue Tea in 2026.

We increased our spend on promotional activity at key accounts, returning back to historical promotion levels, in order to drive velocity, which we expect to continue in 2026.

We sell our products in the U.S. and Canada, direct to retailers and also through distributors. We do not have short- or long-term sales commitments with our customers.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold consists of all costs to acquire and manufacture the Company's products including the cost of the various ingredients, packaging, in-bound freight and logistics, and third-party production fees—which are typically incurred at a flat rate per case produced—and all other costs incurred to bring the product to salable condition.

Our cost of goods sold is subject to price fluctuations in the marketplace, particularly in the price of aluminum and other raw materials, as well as in the cost of production, packaging, in-bound freight and logistics. Due to the implementation of tariffs, we saw an increase in our cost of goods sold during the year ended December 31, 2025, and expect a continued increase in our cost of goods going forward.

Our results of operations depend on our contract manufacturers' ability to arrange for the purchase of raw materials and the production of our products in sufficient quantities at competitive prices. We have long-term contracts with certain suppliers of stevia and certain third-party contract manufacturers governing quality control, regulatory compliance, pricing and other terms, but these contracts generally do not guarantee any minimum purchase commitments to our third-party contract manufacturers. Our third-party contract manufacturers procure packaging and ingredient materials to manufacture our products according to our submitted rolling forecasts, with the initial three months of each forecast generally constituting our purchase commitment.

Excluding the impact of tariffs discussed above, we expect our cost of goods sold to increase in absolute dollars as our volume increases, but decrease over time as a percentage of net sales as a result of the Productivity Initiative, our continued focus on cost and efficiency improvements, and as we realize the benefit of scale.

We elected to classify shipping and handling costs for salable product outside of cost of goods sold, in selling and marketing expenses in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. As a result, our gross profit and profit margin may not be comparable to other entities that present shipping and handling costs as a component of cost of goods sold.

Gross Profit

Gross profit consists of our net sales less costs of goods sold. Our gross profit and gross margin are affected by the mix of distribution channels of our net sales in each period, as well as the level of discounts and promotions offered during the period. Gross profit may be favorably impacted by leveraging our asset-light business model and through increased distribution direct to retailers, the increased scale of our business, our Productivity Initiative, and our continued focus on cost and efficiency improvements.

Operating Expenses

Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of warehousing and distribution costs and advertising and marketing expenses. Warehousing and distribution costs include storage, transfer, repacking and handling fees and out-bound freight and delivery charges. Advertising and marketing expenses consist of variable costs associated with production and media buying of marketing programs and trade events, as well as sampling and in-store demonstration costs. Selling and marketing expenses also include the incremental costs of obtaining contracts, such as sales commissions.

Our selling expenses are expected to decrease as a percentage of sales over time as a result of our Productivity Initiative and our continued focus on cost improvements in our supply chain.

Marketing expenses are expected to increase as we invest in brand awareness, which are expected to be partially funded by the Productivity Initiative. We significantly increased our investment in marketing in 2025, in order to help build our brand, with a focus on driving awareness and customer conversations, and we expect this increased investment to continue in 2026.



[Table of Contents](#)*General and Administrative Expenses*

General and administrative expenses include all salary and other personnel expenses (other than equity-based compensation expense) for our employees, including employees related to management, marketing, sales, product development, quality control, accounting, information technology and other functions. Our ongoing general and administrative expenses are expected to remain relatively flat as a percentage of net sales over time, but may fluctuate in any given quarter as a result of timing and amount of variable compensation expense.

Equity-Based Compensation Expenses

Equity-based compensation expense consists of the recorded expense of equity-based compensation for our employees and, if any, for certain consultants and service providers who are non-employees. We record equity-based compensation expense for employee grants using grant date fair value for RSUs or a Black-Scholes valuation model to calculate the fair value of stock options by date granted. Equity-based compensation cost for RSU awards is measured based on the closing fair market value of the Zevia PBC Class A common stock, on the date of grant. Our equity-based compensation expense is expected to remain relatively consistent in absolute dollars but decline as a percentage of net sales over time.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is primarily related to computer equipment, quality control and marketing equipment, and leasehold improvements. Intangible assets subject to amortization consist of customer relationships and software applications. Non-amortizable intangible assets consist of trademarks, which represent the Company's exclusive ownership of the Zevia® brand used in connection with the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of its beverages. We also own several other trademarks in both the U.S. and in foreign countries. Depreciation and amortization expense is expected to increase in-line with ongoing capital expenditures as our business grows.

Restructuring Expenses

Restructuring expenses include employee severance and benefit costs to terminate a specified number of employees as well as costs for restructuring consulting services, impairment loss of certain assets, contract termination costs and other related charges designed to reduce costs and improve efficiency while continuing to invest in our brand and related initiatives. Restructuring charges related to the Productivity Initiative were complete as of December 31, 2025.

Other (expense) income, net

Other (expense) income, net consists primarily of interest income (expense), and foreign currency (loss) gains.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth selected items in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
<i>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>		
Net sales	\$ 161,259	\$ 155,049
Cost of goods sold	83,839	83,120
Gross profit	<u>77,420</u>	<u>71,929</u>
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing	52,386	57,132
General and administrative	30,024	30,024
Equity-based compensation	3,763	4,961
Depreciation and amortization	868	1,329
Restructuring	2,169	2,137
Total operating expenses	<u>89,210</u>	<u>95,583</u>
Loss from operations	(11,790)	(23,654)
Other income (expense), net	678	(63)
Loss before income taxes	(11,112)	(23,717)
Provision for income taxes	54	66
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(11,166)	(23,783)
Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	1,246	3,778
Net loss attributable to Zevia PBC	<u>\$ (9,920)</u>	<u>\$ (20,005)</u>
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders		
Basic	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.34)
Diluted	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.34)

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table presents selected items in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss as a percentage of net sales for the respective periods presented. Percentages may not sum due to rounding:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net sales	100%	100%
Cost of goods sold	52%	54%
Gross profit	48%	46%
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing	32%	37%
General and administrative	19%	19%
Equity-based compensation	2%	3%
Depreciation and amortization	1%	1%
Restructuring	1%	1%
Total operating expenses	55%	62%
Loss from operations	(7)%	(15)%
Other income (expense), net	0%	(0)%
Loss before income taxes	(7)%	(15)%
Provision for income taxes	0%	0%
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(7)%	(15)%
Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	1%	2%
Net loss attributable to Zevia PBC	(6)%	(13)%

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

Net Sales

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
Net sales	\$ 161,259	\$ 155,049	\$ 6,210	4.0%

Net sales were \$161.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$155.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. Equivalized cases sold were 12.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to 12.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase in net sales was primarily due to an increase in the number of equivalized cases sold, which resulted in \$8.1 million higher net sales, which was largely the result of expanded distribution at one customer in the mass channel which was partially offset by reduced distribution in the club channel, and pricing increases of \$0.9 million, partially offset by higher allowance for incentives and discounts of \$2.8 million resulting from greater promotional levels at retailers. We define an equivalized case as a 288 fluid ounce case.

Cost of Goods Sold

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
Cost of goods sold	\$ 83,839	\$ 83,120	\$ 719	0.9%

Cost of goods sold was \$83.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$83.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase of \$0.7 million, or 0.9%, was largely due to increased volumes which resulted in \$4.2 million higher cost of goods sold, partially offset by favorable unit costs and channel mix, net of tariffs of \$3.0 million driven by the Productivity Initiative, and lower write-downs related to excess and obsolete inventory of \$0.5 million.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
Gross profit	\$ 77,420	\$ 71,929	\$ 5,491	7.6%
Gross margin	48.0%	46.4%		1.6%

Gross profit was \$77.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$71.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase in gross profit of \$5.5 million, or 7.6%, was primarily due to higher volumes, selling price increases, favorable unit costs, and lower inventory write-downs, partially offset by increased spend on promotional activity, tariffs and channel mix.

Gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2025 improved to 48.0% from 46.4% in the prior-year period. The increase was primarily due to favorable unit costs, net of tariffs, selling price increases and lower inventory write-downs, partially offset by increased spend on promotional activity, tariff and channel mix.



Selling and Marketing Expenses

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
Selling and marketing expenses	\$ 52,386	\$ 57,132	\$ (4,746)	(8.3)%

Selling and marketing expenses were \$52.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$57.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. Marketing expenses were \$19.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$17.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$2.4 million, or 14.2%. Selling expenses were \$32.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$ 40.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, a decrease of \$7.2 million, or 17.9%.

The increase in marketing expenses of \$2.4 million was driven by investments made to drive brand awareness, which was partially funded by the savings in direct selling expenses as a result of the Productivity Initiative.

The decrease in selling expenses of \$7.2 million was primarily due to decreases in warehousing costs of \$2.6 million, repackaging costs of \$1.9 million, freight transfer costs of \$1.8 million, and freight out costs of \$0.5 million, all largely driven by the Productivity Initiative and lower inventory levels.

General and Administrative Expenses

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
General and administrative expenses	\$ 30,024	\$ 30,024	\$ —	0.0%

General and administrative expenses were \$30.0 million for both the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The results were driven by higher accrued variable compensation expense, offset by a decrease in costs as a result of our Productivity Initiative.

Equity-Based Compensation Expense

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
Equity-based compensation expenses	\$ 3,763	\$ 4,961	\$ (1,198)	(24.1)%

Equity-based compensation expense was \$3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily related to outstanding equity-based awards being recognized over the remaining service periods of the awards. The decrease of \$1.2 million was primarily due to a \$1.7 million decrease related to the accelerated method of expense recognition on certain equity awards issued in connection with the Company's IPO in 2021, partially offset by equity-based compensation expense related to newly issued equity awards.

Restructuring Expenses

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
Restructuring expenses	\$ 2,169	\$ 2,137	\$ 32	1.5%

Restructuring expenses were \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, which primarily includes employee related severance costs, restructuring consulting services, impairment loss of certain assets as a result of sublease agreement and costs to exit two of our third-party warehouse and distribution facilities. Restructuring charges would be included within general and administrative expenses if not presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Seasonality

Generally, we experience greater demand for our products during the second and third fiscal quarters, which correspond to the warmer months of the year in our major markets. As our business continues to grow, we expect to see continued seasonality effects, with net sales tending to be greater in the second and third quarters of the year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2025, we had \$25.4 million in cash and cash equivalents. We believe that our cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2025, together with our operating activities and available borrowings under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit (as defined below), will provide adequate liquidity for ongoing operations, planned capital expenditures and other investments beyond the next 12 months.

On August 12, 2025, we and our wholly-owned subsidiary, Zevia LLC, entered into an Equity Distribution Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Piper Sandler & Co. as sales agent (the “Agent”), pursuant to which we may sell from time to time through the Agent, shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.001 (the “Common Stock”), having an aggregate gross sale price of up to \$20 million (the “Offering”). Sales of Common Stock, if any, under the Agreement may be made in any transactions that are deemed to be an “at-the-market offering” as defined in Rule 415(a)(4) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In addition, with our prior consent and subject to the terms it may establish, the Agent may also sell the Common Stock by any other method permitted by law, including privately negotiated transactions. Under the Agreement, we will pay the Agent a commission equal to 3.0% of the gross sales price of the Common Stock sold in the Offering. The Agent has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to sell the shares of common stock in the Offering, subject to the terms of the Agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we elected not to issue shares under this Agreement.

Our principal sources of liquidity are our existing cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from sales of our products, and borrowing capacity currently available under our Secured Revolving Line of Credit. Our primary cash needs are for operating expenses, working capital, and capital expenditures to support the growth in our business.

Future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth, gross margin and the level of expenditures in all areas of the Company. In future years, we may experience an increase in operating and capital expenditures from time to time, as needed, as we expand business activities. To the extent that existing capital resources and sales growth are not sufficient to fund future activities, we may seek alternative financing through additional equity or debt financing transactions. Additional funds may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all. Also, we will continue to assess our liquidity needs in light of current and future global health emergencies, inflationary pressures, changes in tariff or U.S. foreign trade policies, relatively high interest rates, volatility in the financial markets, recession fears, financial institution instability, any potential shutdown of the U.S. government, current and future global hostilities, and political tensions between the U.S. and China that may continue to disrupt and impact the global and national economies and global financial markets. If any disruption continues into the future, we may not be able to access the financial markets and could experience an inability to access additional capital, which could negatively affect our operations in the future. Failure to raise additional capital, if and when needed, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

The Company is a holding company, and is the sole managing member of Zevia LLC. The Company operates and controls all of the business and affairs of Zevia LLC. Accordingly, the Company is dependent on distributions from Zevia LLC to pay its taxes, its obligations under the TRA and other expenses. Any future credit facilities may impose limitations on the ability of Zevia LLC to pay dividends to the Company.

In connection with the IPO and the Reorganization Transactions in July 2021, the Direct Zevia Stockholders and certain continuing members of Zevia LLC received the right to receive future payments pursuant to the TRA. The amount payable under the TRA will be based on an annual calculation of the reduction in our U.S. federal, state and local taxes resulting from the utilization of certain pre-IPO tax attributes and tax benefits resulting from sales and exchanges by continuing members of Zevia LLC. See “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Tax Receivable Agreement” included in the prospectus dated July 21, 2021 and filed with the SEC on July 23, 2021. We expect that the payments that we may be required to make under the TRA may be substantial. Assuming no material changes in the relevant tax law and that we earn sufficient taxable income to realize all tax benefits that are subject to the TRA, we expect that the reduction in tax payments for us associated with the federal, state and local tax benefits described above would aggregate to approximately \$69.3 million through 2040. Under such scenario we would be required to pay the Direct Zevia Stockholders and certain continuing members of Zevia LLC 85% of such amount, or \$58.9 million, through 2040.

The actual amounts may materially differ from these hypothetical amounts, as potential future reductions in tax payments for us and TRA payments by us will be calculated using prevailing tax rates applicable to us over the life of the TRA and will be dependent on us generating sufficient future taxable income to realize the benefit.

We cannot reasonably estimate future annual payments under the TRA given the difficulty in determining those estimates as they are dependent on a number of factors, including the extent of exchanges by continuing Zevia LLC unitholders, the associated fair value of the underlying Zevia LLC units at the time of those exchanges, the tax rates applicable, our future income, and the associated tax benefits that might be realized that would trigger a TRA payment requirement.

However, a significant portion of any potential future payments under the TRA is anticipated to be payable over 15 years, consistent with the period over which the associated tax deductions would be realized by us, assuming Zevia LLC generates sufficient income to utilize the deductions. If sufficient income is not generated by Zevia LLC, the associated taxable income of Zevia will be impacted and the associated tax benefits to be realized will be limited, thereby similarly reducing the associated TRA payments to be made. Given the length of time over which payments would be payable, the impact to liquidity in any single year is greatly reduced.

Although the timing and extent of future payments could vary significantly under the TRA for the factors discussed above, we anticipate funding payments from the TRA from cash flows generated from operations.

Credit Facility

ABL Credit Facility

On February 22, 2022, we obtained a revolving credit facility (the “Secured Revolving Line of Credit”) by entering into a Loan and Security Agreement with Bank of America, N.A (the “Loan and Security Agreement”). Under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit, we may draw funds up to an amount not to exceed the lesser of (i) a \$20 million revolving commitment and (ii) a borrowing base which is comprised of inventory and receivables. Up to \$2 million of the Secured Revolving Line of Credit may be used for letter of credit issuances with the option to increase the commitment under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit by up to \$10 million, subject to certain conditions. The Secured Revolving Line of Credit matures on February 22, 2027. As of December 31, 2025, there was no amount outstanding on the Secured Revolving Line of Credit. The Secured Revolving Line of Credit is secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company’s assets.

Loans under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit bear interest based on either, at our option, the Term Secured Overnight Financing rate plus an applicable margin between 1.50% to 2.00% or the Base Rate (customarily defined) plus an applicable margin between 0.50% to 1.00% with margin, in each case, determined by the average daily availability under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit.

[Table of Contents](#)

Under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit we must satisfy a financial covenant requiring a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter following the occurrence of certain events of default that are continuing or any day on which availability under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit is less than the greater of \$3 million and 17.5% of the borrowing base, and must again satisfy such financial covenant as of the last day of each fiscal quarter thereafter until such time as there are no events of default and availability has been above such threshold for 30 consecutive days. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with its financial covenant.

Cash Flows

The following table presents the major components of net cash flows provided by and used in operating, investing and financing activities for the periods indicated.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash used in:		
Operating activities	\$ (4,703)	\$ (1,019)
Investing activities	\$ (307)	\$ (283)
Financing activities	\$ (289)	\$ —

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Our cash flows used in operating activities are primarily influenced by working capital requirements.

Net cash used in operating activities of \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 was primarily driven by a net loss of \$11.2 million, partially offset by non-cash expenses of \$5.3 million primarily related to equity-based compensation and depreciation and amortization expense and a net increase in cash related to changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$1.2 million. Changes in cash flows related to operating assets and liabilities were primarily due to an increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$3.4 million due to timing of payments, increased inventory production at the end of 2025 and increased accrued variable compensation and a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$0.5 million related to the sale of raw materials, partially offset by an increase in inventories of \$1.8 million due to increased production of inventory, decreased operating lease liabilities of \$0.6 million due to payments made, and an increase in accounts receivable of \$0.3 million driven by higher sales.

Net cash used in operating activities of \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 was primarily driven by a net loss of \$23.8 million, partially offset by non-cash expenses of \$7.4 million primarily related to equity-based compensation and depreciation and amortization expense and a net increase in cash related to changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$15.4 million. Changes in cash flows related to operating assets and liabilities were primarily due to a decrease in inventories of \$15.9 million due to decreased production of inventory as inventory levels are managed and the sale of raw materials to contract manufacturers, decreased prepaid expenses and other assets of \$3.2 million largely due to a decrease in receivables related to the sale of raw materials, and a decrease in accounts receivable of \$0.3 million due to timing of payments, partially offset by a net decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$3.5 million due to timing of purchases and decreased production of inventory, and decreased operating lease liabilities of \$0.6 million due to payments made.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities of \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 was primarily due to purchases of quality control equipment and software for use in ongoing operations.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 was primarily due to purchase of property, equipment, and software of \$0.3 million for leasehold improvements, computer equipment, furniture and equipment, software applications, and marketing equipment for use in ongoing operations.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities of \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 was primarily due to financing costs paid partially offset by proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Net cash used in financing activities of less than \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 was due to proceeds from the Secured Revolving Line of Credit of \$8 million which was repaid in the same period.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We report our financial results in accordance with U.S. GAAP. However, management believes that Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, provides investors with additional useful information in evaluating our operating performance.

We calculate Adjusted EBITDA as net loss adjusted to exclude: (1) other income (expense), net, which includes interest (income) expense and foreign currency (gains) losses, (2) (benefit) provision for income taxes, (3) depreciation and amortization, (4) equity-based compensation, (5) restructuring expenses, and (6) certain litigation expenses. Also, Adjusted EBITDA may in the future be adjusted for amounts impacting net income related to the TRA liability and other infrequent and unusual transactions.



[Table of Contents](#)

Adjusted EBITDA is a financial measure that is not required by, or presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA, when taken together with our financial results presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, provides meaningful supplemental information regarding our operating performance and facilitates internal comparisons of our historical operating performance on a more consistent basis by excluding certain items that may not be indicative of our business, results of operations or outlook. In particular, we believe that the use of Adjusted EBITDA is helpful to our investors as it is a measure used by management in assessing the health of our business, determining incentive compensation and evaluating our operating performance, as well as for internal planning and forecasting purposes.

Adjusted EBITDA is presented for supplemental informational purposes only, has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for financial information presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Some of the limitations of Adjusted EBITDA include that (1) it does not properly reflect capital commitments to be paid in the future, (2) although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the underlying assets may need to be replaced and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect these capital expenditures, (3) it does not consider the impact of equity-based compensation expense, including the potential dilutive impact thereof, (4) it does not reflect other non-operating expenses, including interest (income) expense, foreign currency (gains)/losses, and restructuring expenses, and (5) it does not reflect certain litigation expenses that we have determined (a) to arise outside of the ordinary course of business, (b) are not reflective of our ongoing operating activities, and (c) are infrequent or unusual based on considerations which we assess regularly, such as frequency of similar cases that have been brought to date, or that are expected to be brought within two years, the complexity of the case, the nature of the remedies sought, the counterparty involved and overall litigation strategy. In addition, our use of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures of other companies because they may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Because of these limitations, when evaluating our performance, you should consider Adjusted EBITDA alongside other financial measures, including our net income (loss) and other results stated in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net loss, the most directly comparable financial measure stated in accordance with U.S. GAAP, to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (11,166)	\$ (23,783)
Other (income) expense, net*	(678)	63
Provision for income taxes	54	66
Depreciation and amortization	868	1,329
Equity-based compensation	3,763	4,961
Restructuring	2,169	2,137
Litigation expenses	285	—
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ (4,705)</u>	<u>\$ (15,227)</u>

* Includes interest (income) expense and foreign currency (gains) losses.

Commitments

Effective March 2022, the Company entered into an amendment to the lease for its corporate headquarters offices to extend the lease term through December 31, 2023 and expand the total square footage from 17,923 square feet to 20,185 square feet which commenced on May 1, 2022. In January 2023, the Company entered into another amendment to the lease and further extended the lease term through December 31, 2026. In September 2024, the Company entered into a sublease agreement related to 8,468 square feet of its corporate office, which commenced on October 8, 2024 and ends on December 31, 2026.

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations as of December 31, 2025:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than One Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than Five Years
	(in thousands)				
Rent obligations (1)	<u>\$ 757</u>	<u>\$ 757</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

(1) Real estate lease payments

Our leases generally consist of long-term operating leases, which are payable monthly and relate to our office space. For a further discussion on our debt and operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2025, see the sections above as well as Note 7 - *Debt*, and Note 8 - *Leases*, in the accompanying Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report.

Our inventory purchase commitments are generally short-term in nature and have ordinary commercial terms. We did not have any material long-term inventory purchase commitments as of December 31, 2025. Our contract manufacturers are obligated to fulfill against purchase orders that are aligned with our forecast based on terms and conditions of the contract. Our forecasts provided to our contract manufacturers are short term in nature and at no time extend beyond a year.

We expect to satisfy these commitments through a combination of cash on hand and cash generated from sales of our products.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our accompanying consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales, costs and expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ significantly from our estimates. To the extent that there are differences between our estimates and actual results, our future financial statement presentation, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be affected.

Critical accounting estimates are those that we consider the most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and operating results because they require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. See Note 2. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the accompanying Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report, for information about these policies as well as a description of our other accounting policies. Our critical accounting estimates are described below.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when performance obligations under the terms of a contract with the customer are satisfied. Accruals for customer incentives and allowances, sales returns and marketing programs are established for the expected payout based on contractual terms, volume-based metrics and/or historical trends. These incentives and discounts include cash discounts, price allowances, volume-based rebates, product placement fees and certain other financial support for items such as trade promotions, displays, new products, consumer incentives and advertising assistance.

Our customer incentives and allowances contain uncertainties because it requires management to make assumptions and to apply judgment regarding our contractual terms in order to estimate our customer participation and volume performance levels which impact the revenue recognition. Our estimates are based primarily on a combination of known or historical transaction experiences. Differences between estimated expenses and actual costs are normally insignificant and are recognized to earnings in the period differences are determined.

Additionally, judgment is required to ensure the classification of the spend is correctly recorded as either a reduction from gross sales or advertising and marketing expense, which is a component of our selling and marketing expenses.

A 10% change in the accrual for customer incentives and allowances would have affected our income from operations by \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials and finished goods. Raw materials include costs for the Company's ingredients and packaging inventories. The costs of finished goods inventories include production fees from third-party manufacturers. Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or net realizable value. The Company regularly reviews whether the net realizable value of its inventory is lower than its carrying value. Indicators that could result in inventory write downs include age of inventory, damaged inventory, slow moving products, and products at the end of their life cycles. These factors are impacted by market and economic conditions and changes in strategic direction. The calculation of our inventory valuation, specifically the write-down for excess or obsolete inventories, requires management to make assumptions and to apply judgment regarding forecasted customer demand that may turn out to be inaccurate. Inventory net realizable value adjustments, once established, are not reversed until the related inventory has been sold or scrapped. While management believes that inventory is appropriately stated at the lower of average cost or net realizable value, judgment is involved in determining the net realizable value of inventory. The lower of average cost or net realizable value adjustments were not material at December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

Income Taxes

The Company is the managing member of Zevia LLC and, as a result, consolidates the financial results of Zevia LLC in the consolidated financial statements. Zevia LLC is a pass-through entity for U.S. federal and most applicable state and local income tax purposes. As an entity classified as a partnership for tax purposes, Zevia LLC is not subject to U.S. federal and certain state and local income taxes. Any taxable income or loss generated by Zevia LLC is passed through to its members, including the Company. The Company is taxed as a C corporation and pays corporate federal, state and local taxes with respect to income allocated from Zevia LLC based on Zevia PBC's economic interest in Zevia LLC, which was 89.8% and 84.2% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Subsequent changes in economic ownership in Zevia LLC of the Company can occur as Zevia LLC holders may convert their shares of Class B common stock into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock with income (loss) allocated to the Company based on the economic interest applicable during each reporting period.

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities ("DTAs" and "DTLs," respectively) for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements. Under this method, we determine DTAs and DTLs on the basis of the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities by using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on DTAs and DTLs is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

We record a valuation allowance to reduce DTAs to the amount that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we consider all positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of DTLs, historical levels of income, projections of future income, expectations and risk associated with estimates of future taxable income and ongoing prudent and practical tax planning strategies. To the extent that we believe it is more likely than not that some portion of our DTAs will not be realized, we would increase the valuation allowance against DTAs. The determination of recording or releasing a tax valuation allowance is made, in part, pursuant to an assessment performed by management regarding the likelihood that we will generate sufficient future taxable income against which the benefits of our DTAs may or may not be realized. This assessment requires management to exercise significant judgment and make estimates with respect to our ability to generate revenue, gross profits, operating income and taxable income in future periods. Although we believe that our judgment used is reasonable, actual results can differ due to a change in market conditions, changes in tax laws and other factors. As of December 31, 2025, we have a full valuation allowance against DTAs totaling \$83.7 million.

[Table of Contents](#)

In accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes we perform a comprehensive review of uncertain tax positions regularly. The guidance prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. We determine the tax liability for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to determine whether it is more likely than not based on technical merits that each income tax position would be sustained upon examination. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a tax authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The assessment of each tax position requires significant judgment and estimates. All tax positions are periodically analyzed and adjusted as a result of events, such as the resolution of tax audits, issuance of new regulations or new case law, negotiations with tax authorities, and expiration of statutes of limitations. We did not record any unrecognized tax benefit as of December 31, 2025. We recognize both accrued interest and penalties, when appropriate, in income taxes in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Tax Receivable Agreement

The Company expects to obtain an increase in its share of tax basis in the net assets of Zevia LLC when Class B units are exchanged by the holders of Class B units for shares of Class A common stock of the Company and upon certain qualifying transactions. Each change in outstanding shares of Class A common stock of the Company results in a corresponding change in the Company's ownership of Class A units of Zevia LLC. The Company intends to treat any exchanges of Class B units as direct purchases of LLC interests for U.S. federal income tax purposes. These increases in tax basis may reduce the amounts that Zevia PBC would otherwise pay in the future to various taxing authorities. They may also decrease gains (or increase losses) on future dispositions of certain capital assets to the extent tax basis is allocated to those capital assets.

In connection with the IPO, the Company entered into a Tax Receivable Agreement ("TRA") with continuing members of Zevia LLC and the shareholders of blocker companies of certain pre-IPO institutional investors (the "Direct Zevia Stockholders"). In the event that such parties exchange any or all of their Class B units for Class A common stock, the TRA requires the Company to make payments to such holders for 85% of the tax benefits realized, or in some cases deemed to be realized, by the Company by such exchange as a result of (i) certain favorable tax attributes acquired from the blocker companies in the course of mergers related to the IPO (including net operating losses and the blocker companies' allocable share of existing tax basis), (ii) increases in tax basis resulting from Zevia PBC's acquisition of continuing members' Zevia LLC units in connection with the IPO and in future exchanges and, (iii) tax basis increases attributable to payments made under the TRA (including tax benefits related to imputed interest). The annual tax benefits are computed by calculating the income taxes due, including such tax benefits, and the income taxes due without such benefits. The Company expects to benefit from the remaining 15% of any tax benefits that it may actually realize. The TRA payments are not conditioned upon any continued ownership interest in Zevia LLC or the Company. To the extent that the Company is unable to timely make payments under the TRA for any reason, such payments generally will be deferred and will accrue interest until paid.

The timing and amount of aggregate payments due under the TRA may vary based on a number of factors, including the amount and timing of the taxable income the Company generates each year and the tax rate then applicable. The Company calculates the liability under the TRA using a complex TRA model, which includes an assumption related to the fair market value of assets. Payments are generally due under the TRA within a specified period of time following the filing of the Company's tax return for the taxable year with respect to which the payment obligation arises, although interest on such payments will begin to accrue at a rate of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 300 basis points from the due date (without extensions) of such tax return.

The amount of existing tax basis and the anticipated tax basis adjustments will vary depending upon a number of factors, including our blended federal and state tax rate and the amount and timing of our income, the increase in the Zevia's allocable share of existing tax basis and the tax basis adjustment of the tangible and intangible assets of the Company upon the exchange of Zevia LLC units for shares of Class A common stock, and our possible utilization of certain tax attributes. As a result, payments that Zevia PBC may make under the TRA could be substantial.

The TRA provides that if (i) certain mergers, asset sales, other forms of business combinations, or other changes of control were to occur; (ii) there is a material uncured breach of any obligations under the TRA; or (iii) the Company elects an early termination of the TRA, then the TRA will terminate and the Company's obligations, or the Company's successor's obligations, under the TRA will accelerate and become due and payable, based on certain assumptions, including an assumption that the Company would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize all potential future tax benefits that are subject to the TRA and that any Class B units that have not been exchanged are deemed exchanged for the fair market value of the Company's Class A common stock at the time of termination.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company believes based on applicable accounting standards, that it was more likely than not that its DTAs subject to the TRA would not be realized as of December 31, 2025; therefore, the Company has not recorded a liability related to the tax savings it may realize from utilization of such DTAs. The TRA liability that would be recognized if the associated tax benefits were determined to be fully realizable totaled \$58.9 million and \$56.5 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The increase in the TRA liability is primarily related to Class B to Class A exchanges during the year ended December 31, 2025. If utilization of the DTAs subject to the TRA becomes more likely than not in the future, the Company will record a liability related to the TRA, which will be recognized as an expense within its consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 2 - *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the accompanying Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report for a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted.

Emerging Growth Company Status

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies.” We may take advantage of these exemptions until we are no longer an “emerging growth company.” Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period afforded by the JOBS Act for the implementation of new or revised accounting standards. We have elected to use the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards and as a result of this election, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates. We may take advantage of these exemptions up until the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the IPO which is December 31, 2026 or such earlier time that we are no longer an emerging growth company. We would cease to be an emerging growth company if any of the following events occur: (i) we have more than \$1.235 billion in annual revenue, (ii) we have more than \$700.0 million in market value of our Class A common stock held by non-affiliates (and we have been a public company for at least 12 months and have filed one annual report on Form 10-K) or (iii) we issue more than \$1.0 billion of non-convertible debt securities over a three-year period.

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

We are exposed to certain market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks primarily consist of raw material and finished good prices, foreign exchange, inflation and commodities as follows:

Raw Material Risk and Finished Goods Risk

Our profitability is dependent on, among other things, our ability to anticipate and react to raw material costs. Currently, a key ingredient in our products is stevia extract. Our stevia extract is procured by our contract manufacturers and was previously sourced from a single large multi-national ingredient company with whom we have a long-standing relationship through a two-year agreement that was entered into effective October 15, 2023, which includes fixed pricing for the duration of the term. In 2025, we diversified our stevia sourcing strategy and as a result, we have the capability to procure from three qualified entities, which we believe gives us supply continuity, diversification and price leverage for our most important ingredient. We currently maintain contractual arrangements with two of the three qualified suppliers. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to secure additional or alternative sources of supply. Additionally, the prices of stevia and other ingredients we use are subject to many factors beyond our control, such as changes in trade policies, market conditions, climate change, supply chain challenges, and adverse weather conditions.

Our aluminum cans are procured by our contract manufacturers through various can manufacturers. The price for aluminum cans also fluctuates depending on market conditions and U.S. foreign trade policies. The implementation of an import tax on all steel and aluminum entering the U.S. (25% from March to June 2025 and 50% starting in June 2025), has increased our operating costs. We expect to continue to see an increase in our cost of goods sold going forward.

During the first quarter of 2025, the U.S. government announced tariffs on certain imports, including imports from Canada. We currently believe that our production in Canada is exempt from these tariffs under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement ("USMCA"), but this is an area that continues to evolve and there is no assurance that our production in Canada will not be subject to tariffs in the future.

Our contract manufacturers' ability to continue to procure enough aluminum cans at reasonable prices will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain.

Due to a change in supply chain processes during 2024, our contract manufacturers are now responsible for the procurement of raw materials to produce our products, which are then sold to us as finished goods. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2025, we had three vendors accounting for approximately 100% of our total raw material and finished goods purchases. Refer to Note 14, *Major Customers, Accounts Receivable and Vendor Concentration*, included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The majority of our sales and costs are denominated in U.S. dollars and are not subject to foreign exchange risk. Our contract manufacturers source some ingredients and packaging materials from international sources, and as a result our results of operations could be impacted by changes in exchange rates. We sell and distribute our products to Canadian customers, who are invoiced and remit payment in Canadian dollars. All Canadian dollar transactions are translated into U.S. dollars using period-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for the period for sales and expenses. To the extent our contract manufacturers increase sourcing from outside the U.S. or we increase net sales outside of the U.S. that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the impact of changes in exchange rates on our results of operations would increase. Foreign currency transaction gain (losses) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to less than \$0.1 million gain and \$0.7 million losses, respectively.

Inflation Risk

We believe that inflation has had a material effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. If our costs were to become subject to further and prolonged significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Commodity Risk

We are subject to market risks with respect to commodities because our ability to recover increased costs through higher pricing may be limited by the competitive environment in which we operate. Our principal commodities risks relate to purchases of aluminum, diesel fuel, cartons and corrugate.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	45
Consolidated Balance Sheets	46
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss	47
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	48
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	49
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	50

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of
Zevia PBC:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Zevia PBC and its subsidiary (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity, and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ **Deloitte & Touche LLP**

Los Angeles, California
February 25, 2026

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

ZEVIA PBC
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

<i>(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,354	\$ 30,653
Accounts receivable, net	11,106	10,795
Inventories	20,393	18,618
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,367	1,843
Total current assets	58,220	61,909
Property and equipment, net	867	1,261
Right-of-use assets under operating leases, net	549	1,099
Intangible assets, net	3,135	3,179
Other non-current assets	849	503
Total assets	\$ 63,620	\$ 67,951
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 17,565	\$ 15,295
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	9,786	8,340
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	668	587
Total current liabilities	28,019	24,222
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	—	726
Other non-current liabilities	—	58
Total liabilities	28,019	25,006
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value. 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.	—	—
Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value. 550,000,000 shares authorized, 67,486,641 and 61,646,478 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.	67	61
Class B common stock, \$0.001 par value. 250,000,000 shares authorized, 7,614,823 and 11,551,235 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.	8	12
Additional paid-in capital	182,226	186,148
Accumulated deficit	(131,262)	(121,342)
Total Zevia PBC stockholders' equity	51,039	64,879
Noncontrolling interests	(15,438)	(21,934)
Total equity	35,601	42,945
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 63,620	\$ 67,951

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

ZEVIA PBC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

<i>(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)</i>	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net sales	\$ 161,259	\$ 155,049
Cost of goods sold	83,839	83,120
Gross profit	77,420	71,929
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing	52,386	57,132
General and administrative	30,024	30,024
Equity-based compensation	3,763	4,961
Depreciation and amortization	868	1,329
Restructuring	2,169	2,137
Total operating expenses	89,210	95,583
Loss from operations	(11,790)	(23,654)
Other income (expense), net	678	(63)
Loss before income taxes	(11,112)	(23,717)
Provision for income taxes	54	66
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(11,166)	(23,783)
Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	1,246	3,778
Net loss attributable to Zevia PBC	\$ (9,920)	\$ (20,005)
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders		
Basic	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.34)
Diluted	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.34)
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
Basic	66,016,155	58,683,445
Diluted	66,016,155	58,683,445

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

ZEVIA PBC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

<i>(in thousands, except for share amounts)</i>	<u>Class A Common Stock</u>		<u>Class B Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Noncontrolling interest</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2024	54,220,017	\$ 54	17,283,177	\$ 17	\$ 191,144	\$ (101,337)	\$ (28,111)	\$ 61,767
Vesting and release of common stock under equity incentive plans, net	1,554,847	2	—	—	(2)	—	—	—
Exchange of Class B common stock for Class A common stock	5,731,942	5	(5,731,942)	(5)	(9,955)	—	9,955	—
Exercise of stock options	139,672	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	4,961	—	—	4,961
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(20,005)	(3,778)	(23,783)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>61,646,478</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>11,551,235</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 186,148</u>	<u>\$ (121,342)</u>	<u>\$ (21,934)</u>	<u>\$ 42,945</u>
Vesting and release of common stock under equity incentive plans, net	1,819,563	2	—	—	(2)	—	—	—
Exchange of Class B common stock for Class A common stock	3,936,412	4	(3,936,412)	(4)	(7,742)	—	7,742	—
Exercise of stock options	84,188	—	—	—	59	—	—	59
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	3,763	—	—	3,763
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(9,920)	(1,246)	(11,166)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>67,486,641</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>7,614,823</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 182,226</u>	<u>\$ (131,262)</u>	<u>\$ (15,438)</u>	<u>\$ 35,601</u>

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

ZEVIA PBC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (11,166)	\$ (23,783)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Non-cash lease expense	550	587
Sublease impairment loss	—	351
Depreciation and amortization	868	1,329
Loss on disposal of property, equipment and software, net	7	57
Amortization of debt issuance cost	76	76
Equity-based compensation	3,763	4,961
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(311)	324
Inventories	(1,775)	15,932
Prepaid expenses and other assets	534	3,220
Accounts payable	2,008	(5,863)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,388	2,367
Operating lease liabilities	(645)	(635)
Other non-current liabilities	—	58
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,703)	(1,019)
Investing activities:		
Purchases of property, equipment and software	(307)	(283)
Net cash used in investing activities	(307)	(283)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from revolving line of credit	—	8,000
Repayment of revolving line of credit	—	(8,000)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	59	—
Financing costs paid	(348)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(289)	—
Net change from operating, investing, and financing activities	(5,299)	(1,302)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	30,653	31,955
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 25,354	\$ 30,653
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Capital expenditures included in accounts payable	\$ 131	\$ 1
Financing costs included in accounts payable	\$ 132	—
Conversion of Class B common stock to Class A common stock	\$ 7,742	\$ 9,955
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 57	\$ 93
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 45	\$ 85

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

ZEVIA PBC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Organization and operations

Zevia PBC (the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our”), is a better-for-you beverage company that develops, markets, sells, and distributes naturally delicious, zero sugar beverages. We are a Delaware public benefit corporation and have been designated as a “Certified B Corporation,” and are focused on addressing the global health challenges resulting from excess sugar consumption by offering a broad portfolio of zero sugar, zero calorie, naturally sweetened beverages. All Zevia® beverages are Non-GMO Project verified, gluten-free, Kosher, and vegan, and include a variety of flavors across Soda, Energy Drinks and Tea drinks. Our products are distributed and sold principally across the United States (“U.S.”) and Canada through a diverse network of major retailers in the grocery, drug, warehouse club, mass, natural, convenience and e-commerce channels and in natural product stores and specialty outlets. The Company’s products are manufactured and maintained at third-party beverage production and warehousing facilities located in both the U.S. and Canada.

The Company completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) of 10,700,000 shares of its Class A common stock at an offering price of \$14.00 per share on July 26, 2021. Its Class A common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange trading under the ticker symbol “ZVIA.” In connection with the IPO, the Company also completed certain reorganization transactions (the “Reorganization Transactions”), pursuant to which Zevia LLC became the predecessor of the Company for financial reporting purposes. The Company is a holding company, and its sole material asset is its controlling equity interest in Zevia LLC. As the sole managing member of Zevia LLC, the Company operates and controls all of the business and affairs of Zevia LLC.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”).

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary, Zevia LLC, that it controls due to ownership of a majority equity interest. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company owns a majority economic interest in, and operates and controls all of the businesses and affairs of, Zevia LLC. Accordingly, the Company has prepared these accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 810, *Consolidation*.

On January 1, 2022, the Company and Zevia LLC entered into a service agreement to transfer the services of all employees of the Company to Zevia LLC. Under terms of the service agreement between the entities, the payroll costs of employees are borne by Zevia LLC while certain other non-payroll costs, such as those associated with stock compensation arrangements, remain with the Company. In addition, pursuant to the Thirteenth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Zevia LLC, dated as of July 21, 2021, Zevia LLC shall reimburse the Company for certain expenses for overhead, administrative, and other expenses, at the Company’s discretion. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, it was determined that the majority of such costs will be retained by the Company, with certain costs directly attributable to Zevia LLC being borne by that entity. These costs impacted the amount of net loss reported by Zevia LLC and consequently impacted the amount allocated to noncontrolling interest.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the reported amount of net sales and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates made by the Company relate to: net sales and associated cost recognition; the useful lives assigned to and the recoverability of property and equipment; adjustments recorded for inventory obsolescence and adjustments made for net realizable value; the incremental borrowing rate for lease liabilities; allowance for credit losses; the useful lives assigned to and the recoverability of intangible assets; realization of deferred tax assets; and the determination of the fair value of equity instruments, including restricted unit awards, and equity-based compensation awards. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates compared to historical experience and trends, which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of its assets and liabilities.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and investments in short-term, highly liquid securities, with original maturities of three months or less. Investments with original maturities at the date of acquisition of more than three months are classified as short-term investments or long-term investments based on the remaining contractual maturity of the security at the reporting date. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not hold any investments.

The Company maintains cash deposits with high credit quality financial institutions. The deposits with these financial institutions may exceed the federally insured limits; however, these deposits typically are redeemable upon demand. The Company has not experienced any loss because of these deposits and does not expect to incur any losses in the future.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Subsequent changes in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities are recognized in earnings or other comprehensive income when they occur. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurement or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and credit risk. The three-level hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements is as follows:

- Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2. Inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or market-corroborated inputs.
- Level 3. Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company's material financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities. The carrying values of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities approximated their fair values at December 31, 2025 and 2024 due to the short period of time to maturity or repayment. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, all cash and cash equivalents were considered Level 1.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any assets or liabilities measured on a recurring basis without observable market values that would require a high level of judgment to determine fair value (Level 3).

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Other comprehensive loss

The nature of the Company's operations does not give rise to consequential other comprehensive loss.

Accounts receivable and allowance for credit losses

Trade receivables are recorded at net realizable value, which includes an appropriate allowance for credit losses. Credit is extended to customers based on an evaluation of their financial condition, credit rating, and trade references. The Company monitors exposure to credit losses and maintains an allowance for anticipated losses based on each customer's credit condition and payment behavior. The Company's accounts receivable balance is net of an allowance for credit losses. The allowance for credit losses was not material at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Changes in the allowance for credit losses were not material for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials and finished goods. Raw materials include costs for the Company's ingredients and packaging inventories. The costs of finished goods inventories include production fees from third-party manufacturers. Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or net realizable value. The Company regularly reviews whether the net realizable value of its inventory is lower than its carrying value. Indicators that could result in inventory write downs include age of inventory, damaged inventory, slow moving products, and products at the end of their life cycles. While management believes that inventory is appropriately stated at the lower of average cost or net realizable value, judgment is involved in determining the net realizable value of inventory.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses represent amounts paid in advance for products or services to be delivered in the future and are included within prepaid expenses and other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Prepaid expenses are expensed as incurred and were \$0.8 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Additions, replacements, and leasehold improvements are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs that do not extend the useful life of an asset are expensed as incurred. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful life of the improvement. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any related gain or loss is recognized.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Years</u>
Leasehold improvements	(Shorter of lease term or estimated useful life)
Computer equipment	3
Furniture and equipment	4 - 7
Quality control equipment	2 - 5

The Company periodically reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. In order to assess recoverability, the Company compares the estimated undiscounted future pre-tax cash flows from the use of the group of assets, as defined, to the carrying amount of such assets. Measurement of an impairment loss is based on the excess of the carrying amount of the group of assets over the long-lived asset's fair value. The Company recognized an impairment charge associated with long-lived assets of \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2024. The impairment charge of \$0.1 million was the result of sublease arrangement entered by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2024 and included in restructuring expense on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. There was no impairment during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Leases

The Company leases office space. Right of use (“ROU”) lease assets represent the Company’s right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments. Both the ROU lease asset and liability are recognized as of the lease commencement date based on the present value of the lease payments over the lease term. The Company’s leases do not provide an implicit borrowing rate that can readily be determined. Therefore, the Company applies a discount rate based on the incremental borrowing rate, which is determined using the Company’s synthetic credit rating and other information available as of the lease commencement date. ROU lease assets also include any lease payments made before their contractual due dates and exclude any lease incentives.

The Company’s lease agreements may include options to extend the lease term or to terminate the lease early. The Company includes options to extend or terminate leases upon determination of the ROU lease asset and liability when it is reasonably certain the Company will exercise these options. Operating lease expense attributable to lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in general and administrative expense on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

The Company has lease arrangements that include lease and non-lease components. The non-lease components in the arrangements are not significant when compared to the lease components. For all leases, the Company accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single component.

The Company evaluates ROU assets for impairment consistent under the impairment of long-lived assets policy. See Note 8, Leases for discussion on impairment.

The Company had no material finance leases as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Intangible assets, net

Intangible assets subject to amortization consist of customer relationships, which were acquired and are amortized over their estimated useful life of 15 years and computer software costs which are amortized over their estimated useful life of three years. In accordance with Accounting Standard Codification (“ASC”) *Topic 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other*, intangible assets with definite lives are treated as a long-lived asset and are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset’s carrying amount may not be recoverable. If impaired, the asset is written down to its estimated fair market value, which is generally measured by discounting future cash flows.

Non-amortizable intangible assets consist of trademarks which represent the Company’s exclusive ownership of the Zevia® brand used in connection with the manufacture, marketing, and distribution of its carbonated beverages. The Company also owns several other trademarks in both the U.S. and in foreign countries. Intangible assets not subject to amortization are evaluated for impairment annually, or sooner if management believes such assets may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized if the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its estimated fair market value. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no impairment losses were recorded.

Certain external and internal computer software costs acquired for internal use are capitalized. Training costs and maintenance are expensed as incurred, while upgrades and enhancements are capitalized if it is probable that such expenditures will result in additional functionality. Capitalized costs are included within intangible assets, net.

Debt issuance cost

Costs incurred in connection with securing a revolving line of credit agreement are capitalized. These costs are amortized over the term of the credit agreement. Debt issuance costs are included in other non-current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Net debt issuance costs totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Customer incentives and allowances

The Company offers its customers sales incentives that are designed to support the distribution of its products to consumers. These incentives and discounts include cash discounts, price allowances, volume-based rebates, product placement fees and certain other financial support for items such as trade promotions, displays, new products, consumer incentives and advertising assistance. These amounts are deducted from gross sales and are included under net sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company maintains an allowance representing the estimated cost of certain customer incentives incurred but not yet realized as of the end of each respective year, which is recorded as an offset against customer accounts receivable, and is included under accounts receivable, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The accrual for customer incentives and allowances were \$5.1 million and \$5.7 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when performance obligations under the terms of a contract with the customer are satisfied. Product sales occur once control is transferred either upon shipment or delivery to the customer. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods, net of accruals for customer incentives and allowances. The amount of consideration the Company receives and revenue the Company recognizes varies with changes in customer incentives the Company offers to its customers.

Customer incentives and allowances are estimated based on agreed upon terms as well as historical trends and current economic and market conditions, while cash discounts are based on trade terms and require management judgment with respect to estimating customer participation and performance levels. Differences between such estimated expenses and actual expenses for promotional and other allowance costs have historically been insignificant and are recognized in earnings in the period such differences are determined.

The Company accounts for costs associated with shipping and handling activities that occur after the transfer of control as a fulfillment activity, instead of a separate performance obligation.

The Company excludes from the transaction price those amounts which relate to sales and other taxes that are assessed by governmental authorities and that are imposed and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction and collected by the Company from a customer.

The Company's general payment terms are short-term in duration. The Company does not have significant financing components or payment terms.

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold consists of all costs to acquire and manufacture the Company's products including the cost of the various ingredients, packaging, in-bound freight and logistics, and third-party production fees—which are typically incurred at a flat rate per case produced—and all other costs incurred to bring the product to salable condition. The Company's cost of goods sold is generally subject to price fluctuations in the marketplace for aluminum, logistics costs such as fuel, inbound freight, bottling tolling fees, as well as shifting product mix.

Selling and marketing expenses

Selling and marketing expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss include warehousing and distribution costs, shipping and handling costs, advertising, and marketing costs, which generally are expensed as incurred.

Selling expenses consist mainly of warehousing and distribution costs which include storage, transfer, repacking and handling fees, and out-bound freight and delivery charges. The Company has elected to classify shipping and handling costs for salable product outside of cost of goods sold, in selling and marketing expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Such costs amounted to approximately \$12.3 million and \$12.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Advertising and marketing expenses represent costs associated with the promotion of the Zevia® brand and products as outlined in ASC Topic 730-25, *Other Expenses – Advertising Costs*, such as those for digital and other forms of advertising. Advertising and marketing expenses amounted to approximately \$19.5 million and \$17.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss include personnel-related expenses, including salaries, bonuses, and benefits, technology expenses, professional fees, facility costs, including insurance, utilities and rent relating to our headquarters, and overhead costs. These costs are expensed as incurred.

Equity-based compensation expense

The Company records equity-based compensation expense for employees and nonemployees under the provisions of ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock compensation*, using a Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock options by date granted. The determination of the grant date fair value of stock options issued is affected by a number of variables, including the fair value of the Company's common stock, the expected common stock price volatility over the expected life of the options, the expected term of the stock option, risk-free interest rates, and the expected dividend yield of the Company's common stock. The Company derived its expected volatility based on historical volatility of the Company's stock. The Company estimates the expected term based on the simplified method prescribed by guidance provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This decision was based on the lack of relevant historical data due to the Company's limited experience for the Company's common stock. The risk-free interest rate is an interpolation of yields on U.S. Treasury securities with maturities equivalent to the expected term. Expected dividend yield is 0.0% as the Company has not paid and does not anticipate paying dividends on its common stock. The fair value of stock options is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is typically four years. Equity-based compensation cost for restricted stock awards is measured based on the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period on a straight-line basis. Forfeitures are recognized as incurred.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is primarily related to building and related improvements, computer equipment, quality control and marketing equipment, and leasehold improvements. Intangible assets subject to amortization consist of customer relationships and software applications. Non-amortizable intangible assets consist of trademarks, which represent the Company's exclusive ownership of the Zevia® brand used in connection with the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of its beverages. The Company also owns several other trademarks in both the U.S. and in foreign countries.

Restructuring

The Company can initiate management-approved restructuring activities to achieve cost savings and to position the Company strategically in the market in response to prevailing economic conditions and associated customer demand. Costs associated with restructuring activities can include employee severance and benefit costs to terminate a specified number of employees as well as costs for restructuring consulting services, impairment loss of certain assets, contract termination costs and other related charges.

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar. The Company sells and distributes its products to Canadian customers, who are invoiced and remit payment in Canadian dollars. All Canadian dollar transactions are translated into U.S. dollars using period-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for the period for net sales and expenses. Foreign currency transaction gain (losses) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to approximately less than \$0.1 million gain and \$0.7 million losses, respectively, and are included under other income (expense), net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Income Taxes

The Company is the managing member of Zevia LLC and, as a result, consolidates the financial results of Zevia LLC in the consolidated financial statements.

Zevia LLC is a pass-through entity for U.S. federal and most applicable state and local income tax purposes. As an entity classified as a partnership for tax purposes, Zevia LLC is not subject to U.S. federal and certain state and local income taxes. Any taxable income or loss generated by Zevia LLC is passed through to its members, including the Company. The Company is taxed as a corporation and pays corporate federal, state and local taxes with respect to income allocated from Zevia LLC based on the Company's economic interest in Zevia LLC, which was 89.8% and 84.2% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Subsequent changes in economic ownership in Zevia LLC of the Company can occur as Zevia LLC holders may convert their shares of Class B common stock into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock with income (loss) allocated to the Company based on the economic interest applicable during each reporting period.

[Table of Contents](#)

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities (“DTAs” and “DTLs,” respectively) for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements. Under this method, we determine DTAs and DTLs on the basis of the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities by using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on DTAs and DTLs is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. We recognize DTAs to the extent that we believe that these assets are more likely than not to be realized. In making such a determination, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax-planning strategies, carryback potential if permitted under the tax law, and results of recent operations. If we determine that we would be able to realize our DTAs in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, we would make an adjustment to the DTA valuation allowance, which would reduce the provision for income taxes.

The Company records uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes* on the basis of a two-step process in which (1) we determine whether it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on the basis of the technical merits of the position and (2) for those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we recognize the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority. We recognize both accrued interest and penalties, when appropriate, in provision for income taxes in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company is an emerging growth company, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (“JOBS Act”). Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards issued subsequent to the enactment of the JOBS Act until those standards apply to private companies. The Company has elected to use this extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards that have different effective dates for public and private companies until the earlier of the date that it (i) is no longer an emerging growth company or (ii) affirmatively and irrevocably opts out of the extended transition period provided in the JOBS Act. As a result, the consolidated financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with the new or revised accounting pronouncements as of public company effective dates.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements – Not Yet Adopted

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09 *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. The guidance requires disaggregated information about a reporting entity’s effective tax rate reconciliation as well as information on income taxes paid. The guidance is intended to benefit investors by providing more detailed income tax disclosures that would be useful in making capital allocation decisions. The ASU 2023-09 is effective for private companies for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025, with early adoption permitted. The guidance will be applied on a prospective basis with the option to apply the standard retrospectively. The Company elected not to early adopt this guidance. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*. The new guidance requires disclosures about specific types of expenses included in the expense captions presented on the face of income statement as well as disclosures about selling expenses. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The requirements will be applied prospectively with the option for retrospective application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-06, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40)* to modernize the accounting for internal-use software. The new guidance eliminates accounting consideration of software project development stages; cost capitalization would begin when (1) management has authorized and committed to funding the project and (2) it is probable the project will be completed and the software used to perform its intended function (the “probable- to-complete” threshold). This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027 and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted as of the beginning of an annual reporting period. The requirements can be applied prospectively, retrospectively or modified transition approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-11, *Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements*, by improving the navigability of the required interim disclosures and clarifying when that guidance is applicable. The amendments also provide additional guidance on what disclosures should be provided in interim reporting periods. The amendments add to Topic 270 a principle that requires entities to disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material impact on the entity. This guidance is effective for interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The amendments in this update can be applied either (1) prospectively or (2) retrospectively to any or all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

Any other recently issued accounting pronouncements are neither relevant, nor expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

3. REVENUES

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company’s products are distributed and sold principally across the U.S. and Canada through a diverse network of major retailers, including: grocery stores, drug stores, warehouse clubs, mass stores, natural product stores, convenience, and online/e-commerce channels.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table disaggregates the Company's sales by geographic location of the respective customers based on ship to location:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
U.S.	\$ 144,933	\$ 139,746
Canada	16,326	15,303
Net sales	<u>\$ 161,259</u>	<u>\$ 155,049</u>

Contract liabilities

The Company did not have any material unsatisfied performance obligations as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following as of:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	\$ 115	\$ 600
Finished goods	20,278	18,018
Inventories	<u>\$ 20,393</u>	<u>\$ 18,618</u>

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment consist of the following as of:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Leasehold improvements	\$ 1,215	\$ 1,215
Computer equipment	383	406
Furniture and equipment	804	804
Quality control and marketing equipment	1,079	1,834
Assets not yet placed in service	—	29
	<u>3,481</u>	<u>4,288</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,614)</u>	<u>(3,027)</u>
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 867</u>	<u>\$ 1,261</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, depreciation expense, including the amortization of leasehold improvements, amounted to approximately \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. These amounts are included under depreciation and amortization in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

The following table provides information pertaining to the Company's intangible assets as of:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2025			
	Weighted-Average Remaining Useful Life	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, Net
Intangible assets with finite lives:				
Software	2.6	\$ 1,289	\$ (1,156)	\$ 133
Customer relationships	5.0	3,007	(3,005)	2
		<u>4,296</u>	<u>(4,161)</u>	<u>135</u>
Intangible assets with indefinite lives:				
Trademarks	N/A	3,000	—	3,000
Intangible assets, net		<u>\$ 7,296</u>	<u>\$ (4,161)</u>	<u>\$ 3,135</u>

<i>(in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2024			
	Weighted-Average Remaining Useful Life	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, Net
Intangible assets with finite lives:				

Software	1.2	\$	1,167	\$	(1,124)	\$	43
Customer relationships	0.8		<u>3,007</u>		<u>(2,871)</u>		<u>136</u>
			4,174		(3,995)		179
Intangible assets with indefinite lives:							
Trademarks	N/A		<u>3,000</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>3,000</u>
Intangible assets, net		\$	<u>7,174</u>	\$	<u>(3,995)</u>	\$	<u>3,179</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, total amortization expense amounted to \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, including less than \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, of amortization expense related to software. No impairment losses have been recorded on any of the Company's intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

[Table of Contents](#)

Amortization expense for intangible assets with definite lives is expected to be as follows:

(in thousands)

2026	\$	56
2027		47
2028		32
Expected amortization expense for intangible assets with definite lives	\$	<u>135</u>

7. DEBT

ABL Credit Facility

On February 22, 2022, Zevia LLC (the “Borrower”) obtained a revolving credit facility (the “Secured Revolving Line of Credit”) by entering into a Loan and Security Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. (the “Loan and Security Agreement”). The Borrower may draw funds under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit up to an amount not to exceed the lesser of (i) a \$20 million revolving commitment and (ii) a borrowing base which is comprised of inventory and receivables. Up to \$2 million of the Secured Revolving Line of Credit may be used for letter of credit issuances and the Borrower has the option to increase the commitment under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit by up to \$10 million, subject to certain conditions. The Secured Revolving Line of Credit matures on February 22, 2027. During the first quarter of 2024, the Company drew \$8 million on the Secured Revolving Line of Credit which was subsequently repaid in the same period. As of December 31, 2025, there was no amount outstanding on the Secured Revolving Line of Credit. The Secured Revolving Line of Credit is secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company’s assets.

Loans under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit bear interest based on either, at the Borrower’s option, the Term Secured Overnight Financing rate plus an applicable margin between 1.50% to 2.00% or the Base Rate (customarily defined) plus an applicable margin between 0.50% to 1.00% with margin, in each case, determined by the average daily availability under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit.

Under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit, the Borrower must satisfy a financial covenant requiring a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter following the occurrence of certain events of default that are continuing or any day on which availability under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit is less than the greater of \$3 million and 17.5% of the borrowing base, and must again satisfy such financial covenant as of the last day of each fiscal quarter thereafter until such time as there are no events of default and availability has been above such threshold for 30 consecutive days. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with its financial covenant.

8. LEASES

The Company leases its office space for its corporate headquarters which has a remaining lease term of 12 months. In September 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to sublease 8,468 square feet of the 20,185 square feet of leased office space. The sublease term is from October 8, 2024 to December 31, 2026. The sublease arrangement resulted in impairment of ROU asset and leasehold improvement of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively for the year ended December 31, 2024 and is included in restructuring expense on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company determined the impairment using the discounted cash flow of expected receipts from sublease which is considered a level 2 fair value measurement. The level 3 inputs in the calculation were insignificant. The calculated fair value of the sublease was \$0.5 million.

The Company’s recognized lease costs include:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss		
Operating lease cost ⁽¹⁾	\$ 631	\$ 715
Sublease income ⁽¹⁾	207	52

⁽¹⁾ Operating lease cost and sublease income are recorded within general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Weighted-average remaining lease term (months)	12.0	24.0
Weighted-average discount rate	7.6%	7.6%

The Company’s variable lease costs and short-term lease costs were not material.

The Company is obligated under a non-cancelable lease agreement providing for office space that expires on December 31, 2026. Maturities of lease payments under the non-cancelable lease were as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
2026	\$ 757
Total lease payments	757
Less imputed interest	<u>(89)</u>

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Purchase commitments

As of December 31, 2025, the Company does not have any material agreements with suppliers for the purchase of raw material with minimum purchase quantities. Our contract manufacturers are obligated to fulfill against purchase orders that are aligned with our forecast based on terms and conditions of the contract. Our forecasts provided to our contract manufacturers are short term in nature and at no time extend beyond a year.

Legal proceedings

The Company is involved from time to time in various claims, proceedings, and litigation. The Company establishes reserves for specific legal proceedings when it determines that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is probable, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe that the resolution of these matters would have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The Company is subject to litigation in the United States District Court in the Central District of California where the plaintiff alleges that certain claims on the Company's product labels are misleading. Although the Company has denied these allegations and intends to vigorously defend itself, the expense of defending against such claims or litigation can be significant, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in any defense. Due to the nature of the litigation, the Company is currently unable to predict the final outcome of this lawsuit and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible loss.

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

Employees of the Company may participate in the Zevia LLC 401(k) Plan (the "Plan"), a defined contribution plan which qualifies under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Participating employees may contribute from 1% to 90% of their pre-tax earnings, up to the statutory limit. Effective January 1, 2020, the Company began offering matching contributions to the Plan of up to 4% of employee pre-tax earnings. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred contribution expense of \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

11. BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS

Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following as of:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accrued employee compensation benefits	\$ 3,762	\$ 1,548
Accrued direct selling costs	1,422	1,376
Accrued customer paid bottle deposits	2,510	2,895
Accrued marketing expenses	730	1,775
Accrued other	1,362	746
Total	<u>\$ 9,786</u>	<u>\$ 8,340</u>

12. EQUITY-BASED COMPENSATION

In July 2021, prior to the IPO, the Company adopted the Zevia PBC 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan") under which the Company may grant options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), restricted stock awards, other equity-based awards and incentive bonuses to employees, officers, non-employee directors and other service providers of the Company and its affiliates.

The number of shares available for issuance under the 2021 Plan is increased on January 1 of each year beginning in 2022 and ending with a final increase in 2031 in an amount equal to the lesser of: (i) 5% of the total number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding on the preceding December 31, or (ii) a smaller number of shares determined by the Company's Board of Directors.

In October and November 2021, the Company's Board of Directors approved an amendment to its equity-based compensation plans for a certain number of employees to allow immediate vesting upon retirement of all outstanding RSUs and stock options, and to extend the exercisability of outstanding stock options up to five years after retirement, if they meet certain conditions, including a resignation after the holder has reached 50 years of age with at least 10 years of service to the Company, so long as the holder provides advance notice of his or her resignation to the Company's Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2025, the 2021 Plan provides for future grants and/or issuances of up to approximately 4.6 million shares of our common stock. Equity-based awards under our employee compensation plans are made with newly issued shares reserved for this purpose.

Stock Options

The Company uses a Black-Scholes valuation model to measure stock option expense as of each respective grant date. Generally, stock option grants vest ratably over four years, have a 10-year term, and have an exercise price equal to the fair market value as of the grant date. The fair value of stock options is amortized to expense over the vesting period.

There were no stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2025. The fair value of stock option awards granted in 2024 was determined on the grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model based on the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Stock price	\$ 1.36
Exercise price	1.36
Expected term (years) (1)	6.25
Expected volatility (2)	80.3%
Risk-free interest rate (3)	4.1%
Dividend yield (4)	0.0%

(1) Expected term represents the estimated period of time until an award is exercised and was determined using the simplified method.

(2) Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's stock.

(3) The risk-free interest rate is an interpolation of yields on U.S. Treasury securities with maturities equivalent to the expected term.

(4) We have assumed a dividend yield of zero as the Company has no plans to declare dividends in the foreseeable future.

The weighted average grant date fair values for stock options granted for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$0.98.

The following is a summary of stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Shares	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining life	Intrinsic value (in thousands)
Outstanding balance as of January 1, 2025	2,872,995	\$ 3.24		
Exercised	(84,188)	\$ 0.76		
Forfeited and expired	(243,316)	\$ 4.67		
Balance as of December 31, 2025	2,545,491	\$ 3.19	6.1	\$ 1,282
Exercisable at the end of the period	1,704,187	\$ 3.32	5.5	\$ 1,039
Vested and expected to vest	2,545,491	\$ 3.19	6.1	\$ 1,282

The total intrinsic values of stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options was \$0.8 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.4 years.

Restricted Stock Units

In March 2021, the Company's Board of Directors approved an amendment to the RSUs granted by Zevia LLC in August 2020 ("the RSU Amendment"). The RSU Amendment changed the vesting of such RSUs to occur as follows: (i) in the event of a change of control, the RSUs shall vest effective as of such change of control or (ii) in the event of an initial public offering as in the case of the IPO, the RSUs shall vest in equal monthly installments over a 36-month period following the termination of any lockup period and shall be subject to the participant's continued employment through such vesting date. Additionally, settlement shall occur within 30 days following the vesting of the RSUs and the participant shall be entitled to receive one share of Class A common stock for each vested RSU. All other terms remained unchanged. As a result of the RSU Amendment, the estimated fair value of the modified awards was \$48.9 million and are being recognized as expense over the vesting period subsequent to the performance condition being met. As of December 31, 2025, the service period of the awards has been completed.

The following is a summary of RSU activity for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Shares	Weighted average grant date fair value	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Balance unvested shares at January 1, 2025	3,717,919	\$ 1.65	
Granted	2,040,341	\$ 2.31	
Vested	(1,605,153)	\$ 1.60	
Forfeited	(585,362)	\$ 1.65	
Balance unvested at December 31, 2025	3,567,745	\$ 2.06	\$ 8,277
Expected to vest at December 31, 2025	3,567,745	\$ 2.06	\$ 8,277

As of December 31, 2025, total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested RSUs was \$5.3 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.7 years.

13. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has one operating and reporting segment and operates as a product portfolio with a single business platform. In reaching this conclusion, management considered the definition of the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”); how the business is defined by the CODM; the nature of the information provided to the CODM and how that information is used to make operating decisions; and how resources and performance are assessed. The Company’s CODM is the Chief Executive Officer. The results of the operations are provided to and analyzed by the CODM at the Company’s level and accordingly, key resource decisions and assessment of performance are performed at the Company’s level. The Company has a common management team across all product lines and does not manage these products as individual businesses, and as a result, cash flows are not distinct.

The CODM assesses the Company’s performance by using net loss as shown in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The CODM uses net loss in the annual operating plan. The CODM considers budget-to-actual variances on monthly basis for both profit measures when making decisions about the allocation of operating and capital resources, evaluating pricing strategy and to assess performance of the Company.

Since the Company operates as a single operating segment, the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss present the significant expenses. Significant expenses also include direct selling expenses of \$32.9 million and \$40.0 million, and marketing expenses of \$19.5 million and \$17.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, presented as selling and marketing expenses in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company has no intra-entity transfers or sales. The other information required under ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*, is provided in the notes to consolidated financial statements including the Company’s products in Note 1, *Description of Business* and Note 3, *Revenues*. In addition, interest income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$0.8 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

14. MAJOR CUSTOMERS, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND VENDOR CONCENTRATION

The table below represents the Company’s major customers that accounted for more than 10% of total net sales for the periods:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Customer A	12%	13%
Customer C	12%	11%
Customer J	14%	*

The table below represents the Company’s customers that accounted for more than 10% of total accounts receivable, net as of:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Customer C	*	10%
Customer H	11%	*
Customer I	10%	*
Customer J	22%	12%

The table below represents raw material and finished goods vendors that accounted for more than 10% of all raw material and finished goods purchases for the following periods:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Vendor D	34%	34%
Vendor E	33%	27%
Vendor F	33%	27%

* Less than 10% of total net sales, accounts receivable, net or raw material and finished goods purchases in the respective periods.

15. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share of Class A common stock is computed by dividing net loss attributable to the Company for the period by the weighted-average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding during the same period. Diluted loss per share of Class A common stock is computed by dividing net loss attributable to the Company by the weighted-average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding adjusted to give effect to potentially dilutive securities and assumed conversion of Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis using the if-converted method.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table sets forth reconciliations of the numerators and denominators used to compute basic and diluted loss per share of Class A common stock:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
<i>(in thousands, except for share and per share amounts)</i>		
Net loss per share:		
Numerator:		
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (11,166)	\$ (23,783)
Less: net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	1,246	3,778
Add: adjustment to reallocate net loss to controlling interest	(163) ⁽¹⁾	58 ⁽¹⁾
Net loss to Zevia PBC - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (10,083)</u>	<u>\$ (19,947)</u>
Denominator:		
Weighted-average shares of Class A common stock outstanding – basic	66,002,515	58,405,992
Add: weighted average shares of vested and unreleased RSUs	13,640 ⁽²⁾	277,453 ⁽²⁾
Weighted-average basic and diluted shares	<u>66,016,155</u>	<u>58,683,445</u>
Loss per share of Class A common stock – basic	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.34)
Loss per share of Class A common stock – diluted	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.34)

(1) The numerator for the basic and diluted loss per share is adjusted for additional losses being attributed to controlling interest as a result of the impacts of vested but unreleased RSUs being included in the denominator of the basic and diluted loss per share.

(2) The denominator for basic and diluted loss per share includes vested and unreleased RSUs as there are no conditions that would prevent these RSUs from being issued in the future as shares of Class A common stock except for the mere passage of time.

Zevia LLC Class B units, stock options and RSUs were evaluated under the treasury stock method for potential dilutive effects and were determined to be anti-dilutive. The following weighted average outstanding shares were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share available to Class A common stockholders as they were anti-dilutive:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Zevia LLC Class B units exchangeable to shares of Class A common stock	8,465,729	14,099,368
Stock options	2,677,311	3,110,466
Restricted stock units	3,853,782	3,574,043

16. CAPITAL STOCK

At-The-Market Offering Program

On August 12, 2025, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Zevia LLC, entered into an Equity Distribution Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Piper Sandler & Co. as sales agent (the “Agent”), pursuant to which the Company may sell from time to time through the Agent, shares of the Company’s Class A common stock, par value \$0.001 (the “Common Stock”), having an aggregate gross sale price of up to \$20 million (the “Offering”). Sales of Common Stock, if any, under the Agreement may be made in any transactions that are deemed to be an “at-the-market offering” as defined in Rule 415(a)(4) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In addition, with the Company’s prior consent and subject to the terms it may establish, the Agent may also sell the Common Stock by any other method permitted by law, including privately negotiated transactions. Under the Agreement, the Company will pay the Agent a commission equal to 3.0% of the gross sales price of the Common Stock sold in the Offering. The Agent has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to sell the shares of common stock in the Offering, subject to the terms of the Agreement. The Agreement contains customary representations, warranties and covenants of the Company and Zevia LLC, and conditions to the Agent’s obligations to sell the Common Stock in the Offering. The Company and Zevia LLC have agreed jointly and severally to provide to the Agent customary indemnification and contribution rights. The Company will also reimburse the Agent for certain specified expenses in connection with establishing and maintaining the Offering. The Company has no obligation to sell any Common Stock under the Agreement, and may at any time suspend solicitation and sales in the Offering. The Agreement may be terminated at any time, for any reason, by either the Company or the Agent upon prior notice to the other party. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company elected not to issue shares under this Agreement.

17. RESTRUCTURING

In May 2024, the Company initiated certain restructuring actions designed to reduce costs and improve efficiency while continuing to invest in our brand and related initiatives (the “Productivity Initiative”). As a result, the Company recognized \$2.2 million and \$2.1 million of restructuring costs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The restructuring costs were primarily related to employee termination expenses, restructuring consulting services, impairment loss of certain assets from sublease arrangement and costs to exit two of our third-party warehouse and distribution facilities. These amounts are included under restructuring in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accrued restructuring costs of \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, are included under accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. These expenses are expected to be substantially paid at the end of 2026.

18. INCOME TAXES AND TAX RECEIVABLE AGREEMENT

Income Taxes

The Company is the managing member of Zevia LLC and as a result, consolidates the financial results of Zevia LLC in the consolidated financial statements of Zevia PBC. Zevia LLC is a pass-through entity for U.S. federal and most applicable state and local income tax purposes following the Reorganization Transactions effected in connection with the IPO. As an entity classified as a partnership for tax purposes, Zevia LLC is not subject to U.S. federal and certain state and local income taxes. Any taxable income or loss generated by Zevia LLC is passed through to its members, including the Company. The Company is taxed as a C corporation and pays corporate federal, state and local taxes with respect to income allocated from Zevia LLC based on Zevia PBC's economic interest in Zevia LLC, which was 89.8% and 84.2%, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current		
Federal	\$ —	\$ —
State	54	66
Total	54	66
Deferred		
Federal	—	—
State	—	—
Total	—	—
Provision for income taxes	\$ 54	\$ 66

A reconciliation between the Company's effective tax rate and the applicable U.S. federal statutory income tax rate is summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Tax computed at federal statutory rate	21.0%	21.0%
State tax, net of federal tax benefit	2.0%	0.8%
Permanent items and other	2.9%	(6.3)%
Non-controlling interests	(4.0)%	(6.7)%
Equity-based compensation	(1.8)%	(4.1)%
Valuation allowance	(20.6)%	(5.0)%
Effective Tax Rate	(0.5)%	(0.3)%

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. The components that comprise the Company's net DTAs s consist of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Investment in Zevia LLC	\$ 48,896	\$ 50,418
Net operating loss carryforwards	33,187	26,723
Equity-based compensation	979	1,251
Other temporary differences	628	526
Total deferred tax assets	83,690	78,918
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(83,690)	(78,918)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ —	\$ —

The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce DTAs to the amount the Company believes is more likely than not to be realized. The determination of recording or releasing tax valuation allowances is made, in part, pursuant to an assessment performed by management regarding the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient future taxable income against which benefits of the DTAs may or may not be realized. This assessment requires management to exercise significant judgment and make estimates with respect to the Company's ability to generate revenue, gross profits, operating income and taxable income in future periods. The Company has recorded a full valuation allowance of \$83.7 and \$78.9 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, as it cannot conclude that it is more likely than not that the DTAs will be realized primarily due to the generation of pre-tax book losses from its inception.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's valuation allowance:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 78,918	\$ 75,541
Increases related to current year positions	4,772	3,377

Balance, end of the year

\$ 83,690

\$ 78,918

[Table of Contents](#)

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of \$136.9 million and \$84.2 million, respectively. The federal net operating loss can be carried forward indefinitely but are limited to 80% utilization against future taxable income each year in accordance with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. The state net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2031 unless previously utilized by the Company.

The Company recognizes liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. While the Company believes that it has appropriate support for the positions taken on its tax returns, the Company regularly assesses the potential outcome of examinations by tax authorities in determining the adequacy of its provision for income taxes.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no uncertain tax positions and does not expect a significant change in unrecognized tax benefits during the next 12 months.

The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S. and various states. The Company is not currently under examination by any taxing authorities. Due to the carryover of tax attributes, the statute of limitations is currently open for tax years since inception for Zevia PBC.

On June 27, 2024, California enacted Senate Bill 167. SB 167 suspended the net operating loss deduction for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2027. The suspension applies to taxpayers with greater than \$1 million in net income for the tax year. There was no material impact from the provisions of SB 167.

On July 4, 2025, the presidential administration signed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. The legislation includes several changes to federal tax law that generally allow for more favorable deductibility of certain business expenses beginning in 2025, including the restoration of immediate expensing of domestic research and development expenditures, reinstatement of 100% bonus depreciation, and more favorable rules for determining the limitation on business interest expense. These changes were reflected in the income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2025, but did not have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements due to the full valuation allowance against DTAs.

Tax Receivable Agreement

The Company expects to obtain an increase in its share of tax basis in the net assets of Zevia, LLC when Class B units are exchanged by the holders of Class B units for shares of Class A common stock of the Company and upon certain qualifying transactions. Each change in outstanding shares of Class A common stock of the Company results in a corresponding change in the Company's ownership of Class A units of Zevia, LLC. The Company intends to treat any exchanges of Class B units as direct purchases of LLC interests for U.S. federal income tax purposes. These increases in tax basis may reduce the amounts that Zevia PBC would otherwise pay in the future to various taxing authorities. They may also decrease gains (or increase losses) on future dispositions of certain capital assets to the extent tax basis is allocated to those capital assets.

In connection with the IPO, the Company entered into a Tax Receivable Agreement ("TRA") with continuing members of Zevia LLC and the shareholders of blocker companies ("Blocker Companies") of certain pre-IPO institutional investors ("the Direct Zevia Stockholders"). In the event that such parties exchange any or all of their Class B units for Class A common stock, the TRA requires the Company to make payments to such holders for 85% of the tax benefits realized, or in some cases deemed to be realized, by the Company by such exchange as a result of (i) certain favorable tax attributes acquired from the Blocker Companies in certain mergers (including net operating losses and the Blocker Companies' allocable share of existing tax basis), (ii) increases in tax basis resulting from Zevia PBC's acquisition of continuing member's Zevia LLC units in connection with the IPO and in future exchanges and, (iii) tax basis increases attributable to payments made under the TRA (including tax benefits related to imputed interest). The annual tax benefits are computed by calculating the income taxes due, including such tax benefits, and the income taxes due without such benefits. The Company expects to benefit from the remaining 15% of any tax benefits that it may actually realize. The TRA payments are not conditioned upon any continued ownership interest in Zevia LLC or the Company. To the extent that the Company is unable to timely make payments under the TRA for any reason, such payments generally will be deferred and will accrue interest until paid.

The timing and amount of aggregate payments due under the TRA may vary based on a number of factors, including the amount and timing of the taxable income the Company generates each year and the tax rate then applicable. The Company calculates the liability under the TRA using a complex TRA model, which includes an assumption related to the fair market value of assets. Payments are generally due under the TRA within a specified period of time following the filing of the Company's tax return for the taxable year with respect to which the payment obligation arises, although interest on such payments will begin to accrue at a rate of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 300 basis points from the due date (without extensions) of such tax return.

The TRA provides that if (i) certain mergers, asset sales, other forms of business combinations, or other changes of control were to occur; (ii) there is a material uncured breach of any obligations under the TRA; or (iii) the Company elects an early termination of the TRA, then the TRA will terminate and the Company's obligations, or the Company's successor's obligations, under the TRA will accelerate and become due and payable, based on certain assumptions, including an assumption that the Company would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize all potential future tax benefits that are subject to the TRA and that any Class B units that have not been exchanged are deemed exchanged for the fair market value of the Company's Class A common stock at the time of termination.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has concluded, based on applicable accounting standards, that it was more likely than not that its DTAs subject to the TRA would not be realized; therefore, the Company has not recorded a liability related to the tax savings it may realize from utilization of such DTAs. The TRA liability that would be recognized if the associated tax benefits were determined to be fully realizable totaled \$58.9 million and \$56.5 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The increase in the TRA liability is primarily related to Class B to Class A exchanges during the year ended December 31, 2025. If utilization of the DTAs subject to the TRA becomes more likely than not in the future, the Company will record a liability related to the TRA which will be recognized as an expense within its consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

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

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2025. Based on the foregoing evaluation, management determined that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2025.

Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company’s financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

As of December 31, 2025, our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

This Report does not include an attestation report of our internal controls from our independent registered public accounting firm due to our status as an “emerging growth company” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, as modified by the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Management determined that as of December 31, 2025, no changes in our internal control over financial reporting had occurred during the fiscal quarter then ended that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

(b) None of our directors or executive officers adopted or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement during the quarter ended December 31, 2025, as such terms are defined under Item 408(a) 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 information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the information set forth under the captions “Election of Directors,” “Corporate Governance,” “Executive Officers,” “Executive Compensation- Compensation Policies- Insider Trading Policy and Prohibition on Hedging and Pledging,” “Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports” (if applicable) and “Code of Business Conduct and Ethics” in the definitive Proxy Statement for our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2025 (the “2026 Proxy Statement”).

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the information set forth under the captions “Director Compensation” and “Executive Compensation” in the 2026 Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the information set forth under the captions “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in the 2026 Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the information set forth under the captions “Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions” and “Director Independence and Independence Determinations” in the 2026 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the information set forth under the caption “Principal Accountant Fees and Services” in the 2026 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

The following documents are filed as a part of this Annual Report.

(a) Financial Statements

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are listed in the “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements” under Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report.

(b) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules are omitted because the information called for is not required or is shown either in the consolidated financial statements or in the notes thereto.

(c) Exhibits

The exhibits listed below are filed as part of this Annual Report, or are incorporated herein by reference, in each case as indicated below.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 26, 2021).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 26, 2021).
4.1	Description of Securities (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2022)
10.1	Thirteenth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Zevia LLC Agreement dated as of July 21, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Periodic Report on Form 10-Q filed August 13, 2021).
10.2	Tax Receivable Agreement dated as of July 21, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Periodic Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 13, 2021).
10.3	Zevia PBC Eleventh Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement dated July 21, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Periodic Report on Form 10-Q, filed on August 13, 2021).
10.4	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into with Directors and Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on July 12, 2021).
10.5#	Zevia PBC 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on July 26, 2021).
10.6#	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Grant Notice and Standard Terms and Conditions under the Zevia PBC 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on July 26, 2021).
10.7#	Form of Nonqualified Stock Options Grant Notice and Standard Terms and Conditions under the Zevia PBC 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on July 26, 2021).
10.8#	Zevia 2020 Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on June 25, 2021).
10.9#	Form of Zevia LLC Notice of Restricted Class C Common Unit Award and Restricted Class C Common Unit Agreement (2020) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on June 25, 2021).
10.10#	Form of Zevia LLC Notice of Restricted Class C Common Unit Award and Restricted Class C Common Unit Agreement (2021) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on June 25, 2021).
10.11#	Form of Zevia LLC First Amendment to Notice of Restricted Class C Common Unit Award and Restricted Class C Common Unit Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on June 25, 2021).
10.12#	Form of Zevia LLC Second Amendment to Notice of Restricted Class C Common Unit Award and Restricted Class C Common Unit Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2022).
10.13#	Zevia LLC 2011 Unit Incentive Plan, as amended, and the Form of Unit Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on June 25, 2021).
10.14#	Form of Zevia LLC 2011 Unit Incentive Plan, as amended, Second Amendment to Unit Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2022).
10.15#	Form of Zevia LLC 2011 Unit Incentive Plan, as amended, Third Amendment to Unit Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2022).
10.16#	Form of Zevia LLC Notice of Restricted Phantom Class C Common Unit Award and Restricted Phantom Class C Common Unit Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on June 25, 2021).
10.17#	Form of Zevia LLC First Amendment to Notice of Restricted Phantom Class C Common Unit Award and Restricted Phantom Class C Common Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on July 12, 2021).

Table of Contents

10.18	<u>Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of February 22, 2022, by and among Zevia LLC, certain of its subsidiaries from time to time joined hereto as borrowers, the financial institutions party thereto from time to time as Lenders and Bank of America, N.A., a national banking association, as agent for the Lenders thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 24, 2022).</u>
10.19#	<u>Amended and Restated Offer Letter dated June 15, 2022, between Zevia PBC and Amy Taylor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 11, 2022).</u>
10.20#	<u>Amended and Restated Severance Agreement dated June 15, 2022, between Zevia PBC and Amy Taylor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 11, 2022).</u>
10.21#	<u>Letter Agreement dated February 7, 2024 between Zevia PBC and Girish Satya (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2024).</u>
10.22#	<u>Severance Agreement dated February 21, 2024 between Zevia PBC and Girish Satya (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2024).</u>
10.23#	<u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Grant Notice and Standard Terms and Conditions under the Zevia PBC 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (for U.S. Employee SVP+) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2025).</u>
10.24#	<u>Form of Nonqualified Stock Options Grant Notice and Standard Terms and Conditions under the Zevia PBC 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (for U.S. Employee SVP+) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2025).</u>
10.25#	<u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Grant Notice and Standard Terms and Conditions under the Zevia PBC 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (for Board Director) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2025).</u>
10.26	<u>Conforming Changes Amendment, dated as of September 30, 2024, by Bank of America, N.A. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Periodic Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 6, 2024).</u>
19.1	<u>Zevia Insider Trading Policy (updated June 15, 2023) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 19.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2025).</u>
21.1*	<u>Subsidiaries of the Company.</u>
23.1*	<u>Consent of Independent Registered Accounting Firm</u>
31.1*	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32**	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
97	<u>Zevia PBC Clawback Policy (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 97 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 6, 2024).</u>
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema With Embedded Linkbase Documents
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

By: Zevia PBC
/s/ Amy E. Taylor
Name: Amy E. Taylor
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
Date: February 25, 2026

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ Amy E. Taylor
Name: Amy E. Taylor
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer, Director
(Principal Executive Officer)
Date: February 25, 2026

By: /s/ Girish Satya
Name: Girish Satya
Title: Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
Date: February 25, 2026

By: /s/ Padraic Spence
Name: Padraic Spence
Title: Director and Board Chair
Date: February 25, 2026

By: /s/ Alexandre I. Ruberti
Name: Alexandre I. Ruberti
Title: Director
Date: February 25, 2026

By: /s/ David J. Lee
Name: David J. Lee
Title: Director
Date: February 25, 2026

By: /s/ Suzanne Ginestro
Name: Suzanne Ginestro
Title: Director
Date: February 25, 2026

By: /s/ Andrew Ruben
Name: Andrew Ruben
Title: Director
Date: February 25, 2026

By: /s/ Julie G. Ruehl
Name: Julie G. Ruehl
Title: Director
Date: February 25, 2026

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Name of Subsidiary	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization
Zevia LLC	Delaware

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-258175 and 333-273798 on Form S-8 and in Registration Statement No. 333-285266 on Form S-3 of our report dated February 25, 2026, relating to the consolidated financial statements of Zevia PBC and its subsidiary appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 25, 2026

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Amy E. Taylor, certify that:

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

By: /s/ Amy E. Taylor
Name: Amy E. Taylor
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

Date: February 25, 2026

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Girish Satya, certify that:

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

By: /s/ Girish Satya

Name: Girish Satya

Title: Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting
Officer
(principal financial officer and principal accounting
officer)

Date: February 25, 2026

Zevia PBC

**Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "Report") of Zevia PBC (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2025, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, Amy E. Taylor, as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Girish Satya, as Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to each officer's knowledge:

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

/s/ Amy E. Taylor

Name: Amy E. Taylor

Title: President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)

Date: February 25, 2026

/s/ Girish Satya

Name: Girish Satya

Title: Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer (principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

Date: February 25, 2026

A signed original of this certification required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 1350 of Title 18 of the United States Code and, accordingly, is not being filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).