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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended July 3, 2021

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-33264



CARPARTS.COM, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

68-0623433

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

2050 W. 190th Street, Suite 400, Torrance, CA 90504

(Address of Principal Executive Office) (Zip Code)

(424) 702-1455

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	PRTS	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ Global Market)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input 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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of August 2, 2021, the registrant had 52,216,472 shares of common stock outstanding, \$0.001 par value.

CARPARTS.COM, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE THIRTEEN AND TWENTY-SIX WEEKS ENDED JULY 3, 2021

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Unless the context requires otherwise, as used in this report, the terms "CarParts.com," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to CarParts.com, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are presented in thousands.

Carparts.com[™], Kool-Vue[®], JC Whitney[®], Evan Fischer[®], SureStop[®], TrueDrive[™], DriveWire[™], and DriveMotive[™], amongst others, are our current and pending trademarks in the United States. All other trademarks and trade names appearing in this report are the property of their respective owners.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements included in this report, other than statements or characterizations of historical or current fact, are 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"), and we intend that such forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbors created thereby. Any forward-looking statements included herein are based on management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to management. We have attempted to identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "projects," "should," "will," "would," "will likely continue," "will likely result" and variations of these words or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future events, our future operating and financial results, financial expectations, expected growth and strategies, current business indicators, capital needs, financing plans, capital deployment, liquidity, contracts, litigation, product offerings, customers, acquisitions, competition and the status of our facilities. Forward-looking statements, no matter where they occur in this document or in other statements attributable to the Company involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. We discuss many of these risks in greater detail under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part II, Item 1A of this report. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. You should read this report and the documents that we reference in this report and have filed as exhibits to the report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Also, forward-looking statements represent our management's beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this report. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****CARPARTS.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***(Unaudited, In Thousands, Except Par Value and Per Share Liquidation Value)*

	July 3, 2021	January 2, 2021
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,149	\$ 35,802
Accounts receivable, net	6,994	6,318
Inventory	113,964	89,316
Other current assets	6,401	7,939
Total current assets	160,508	139,375
Property and equipment, net	17,602	14,742
Right-of-use - assets - operating leases, net	15,889	17,507
Right-of-use - assets - finance leases, net	14,890	12,457
Other non-current assets	2,278	2,892
Total assets	\$ 211,167	\$ 186,973
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 60,741	\$ 45,302
Accrued expenses	15,814	18,190
Customer deposits	400	630
Right-of-use - obligation - operating, current	2,729	2,527
Right-of-use - obligation - finance, current	2,255	1,583
Other current liabilities	4,018	3,747
Total current liabilities	85,957	71,979
Right-of-use - obligation - operating, non-current	14,359	16,046
Right-of-use - obligation - finance, non-current	13,005	11,428
Other non-current liabilities	3,826	4,031
Total liabilities	117,147	103,484
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 100,000 shares authorized; 52,184 and 48,091 shares issued and outstanding as of July 3, 2021 and January 2, 2021 (of which 2,525 are treasury stock)	55	51
Treasury stock	(7,146)	(7,146)
Additional paid-in capital	271,334	260,260
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(112)	(215)
Accumulated deficit	(170,111)	(169,461)
Total stockholders' equity	94,020	83,489
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 211,167	\$ 186,973

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

CARPARTS.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE OPERATIONS

(Unaudited, in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
Net sales	\$ 157,536	\$ 118,930	\$ 302,338	\$ 206,748
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	104,187	78,101	199,815	136,140
Gross profit	53,349	40,829	102,523	70,608
Operating expense	51,013	38,653	102,685	68,785
Income (loss) from operations	2,336	2,176	(162)	1,823
Other income (expense):				
Other, net	116	3	197	74
Interest expense	(267)	(493)	(517)	(1,153)
Total other expense, net	(151)	(490)	(320)	(1,079)
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,185	1,686	(482)	744
Income tax provision	113	118	168	154
Net income (loss)	2,072	1,568	(650)	590
Other comprehensive gain (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	16	(29)	30	(35)
Unrealized gain (loss) on deferred compensation trust assets	38	58	73	(37)
Total other comprehensive gain (loss)	54	29	103	(72)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 2,126	\$ 1,597	\$ (547)	\$ 518
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Diluted net income (loss) income per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Shares used in computation of basic net income (loss) per share	51,684	39,386	50,222	38,124
Shares used in computation of diluted net income (loss) per share	57,122	47,329	50,222	42,058

(1) Excludes depreciation and amortization expense which is included in operating expense.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

CARPARTS.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited, In Thousands)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Balance, December 28, 2019	2,771	\$ 3	36,167	\$ 38	\$ 187,147	\$ (7,146)	\$ 214	\$ (167,876)	\$ 12,380
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(978)	(978)
Issuance of shares in connection with stock option exercise	—	—	523	1	1,119	—	—	—	1,120
Issuance of shares in connection with restricted stock units vesting	—	—	1,809	2	(86)	—	—	—	(84)
Issuance of shares in connection with BOD fees	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	6
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,819	—	—	—	2,819
Common stock dividend on preferred stock	—	—	20	—	38	—	—	(39)	(1)
Conversion of preferred stock	(150)	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized loss on deferred compensation trust assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	(95)	—	(95)
Effect of changes in foreign currencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
Balance, March 28, 2020	2,621	\$ 3	38,672	\$ 41	191,043	(7,146)	113	(168,893)	15,161
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,568	1,568
Issuance of shares in connection with stock option exercise	—	—	907	1	1,772	—	—	—	1,773
Issuance of shares in connection with restricted stock units vesting	—	—	183	—	(2)	—	—	—	(2)
Issuance of shares in connection with BOD fees	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	6
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,874	—	—	—	1,874
Dividend on preferred stock	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	(33)	(33)
Conversion of preferred stock	(2,621)	(3)	2,621	3	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized gain on deferred compensation trust assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	58
Effect of changes in foreign currencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	(29)	—	(29)
Balance, June 27, 2020	—	—	42,411	\$ 45	194,693	(7,146)	142	(167,358)	20,376
Balance, January 2, 2021	—	—	48,091	\$ 51	260,260	(7,146)	(215)	(169,461)	83,489
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,722)	(2,722)
Issuance of shares in connection with stock option exercise	—	—	130	—	163	—	—	—	163
Issuance of shares in connection with restricted stock units vesting	—	—	2,382	2	(6)	—	—	—	(4)
Issuance of shares in connection with BOD fees	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	4,080	—	—	—	4,080
Unrealized gain on deferred compensation trust assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
Effect of changes in foreign currencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Balance, April 3, 2021	—	—	50,603	\$ 53	264,503	(7,146)	(166)	(172,183)	85,061
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,072	2,072
Issuance of shares in connection with stock option exercise	—	—	1,463	2	2,615	—	—	—	2,617
Issuance of stock awards	—	—	118	—	389	—	—	—	389
Issuance of shares in connection with BOD fees	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	3,821	—	—	—	3,821
Unrealized gain on deferred compensation trust assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38
Effect of changes in foreign currencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Balance, July 3, 2021	—	\$ —	52,184	\$ 55	271,334	(7,146)	(112)	(170,111)	94,020

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

CARPARTS.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited, In Thousands)

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income	\$ (650)	\$ 590
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	4,550	3,532
Amortization of intangible assets	55	50
Share-based compensation expense	7,272	4,385
Stock awards issued for non-employee director service	12	12
Loss from disposition of assets	—	1
Amortization of deferred financing costs	9	9
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(676)	(2,609)
Inventory	(24,649)	(12,883)
Other current assets	1,316	(1,597)
Other non-current assets	540	(296)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,883	32,055
Other current liabilities	42	1,671
Right-of-use obligation - operating leases - current	430	483
Right-of-use obligation - operating leases - long-term	(76)	(383)
Other non-current liabilities	(77)	148
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>981</u>	<u>25,168</u>
Investing activities		
Additions to property and equipment	(5,398)	(3,840)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(5,398)</u>	<u>(3,840)</u>
Financing activities		
Borrowings from revolving loan payable	90	1,273
Payments made on revolving loan payable	(90)	(1,273)
Proceeds from notes payable	—	4,107
Payments of notes payable	—	(5,333)
Payments on finance leases	(990)	(315)
Statutory tax withholding payment for share-based compensation	(3)	(85)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,779	2,893
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>1,786</u>	<u>1,267</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(22)	(8)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,653)	22,587
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	35,802	2,273
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 33,149</u>	<u>\$ 24,860</u>
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Right-of-use operating asset acquired	\$ 17	\$ 9,065
Right-of-use finance asset acquired	\$ 3,629	\$ 385
Accrued asset purchases	\$ 1,954	\$ 665
Share-based compensation expense capitalized in property and equipment	\$ 1,018	\$ 155
Stock issued for services	\$ 389	\$ —
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 65	\$ 90
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 543	\$ 1,125

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

CARPARTS.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation and Description of Company

CarParts.com, Inc. (including its subsidiaries) is a leading online provider of aftermarket auto parts and accessories. The Company sells its products primarily to individual consumers through its flagship website located at www.carparts.com and online marketplaces. Our corporate website is also located at www.carparts.com/investor. References to the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to CarParts.com, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The Company’s products consist of replacement parts serving the wear and tear and body repair market, hard parts to serve the maintenance and repair market, and performance parts and accessories. The replacement parts category is primarily comprised of body parts for the exterior of an automobile as well as certain other mechanical or electrical parts that are not related to the functioning of the engine or drivetrain. Our parts in this category typically replace original body parts that have been damaged as a result of general wear and tear or a collision. In addition, we sell an extensive line of mirror products, including parts from our own house brand called Kool-Vue®, which are marketed and sold as aftermarket replacement parts and as upgrades to existing parts. The hard parts category is primarily comprised of engine components and other mechanical and electrical parts including our house brand of catalytic converters called Evan Fischer®. These hard parts serve as replacement parts that are generally used by professionals and do-it-yourselfers for engine and mechanical maintenance and repair. We also offer performance versions of many parts sold in each of the above categories, including parts from our own house brand, JC Whitney®. Performance parts and accessories generally consist of parts that enhance the performance of the automobile, upgrade existing functionality of a specific part or improve the physical appearance or comfort of the automobile.

The Company is a Delaware C corporation and is headquartered in Torrance, California. The Company has employees located in both the United States and the Philippines.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Form 10-Q and Article 10 of SEC Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Company as of July 3, 2021 and the consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021 and June 27, 2020. The Company’s results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period, or for the full year. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 2, 2021, which was filed with the SEC on March 16, 2021 and all our other periodic filings, including Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC after the end of our 2020 fiscal year, and throughout the date of this report.

During the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, the Company generated net income of \$2,072 and incurred a net loss of \$650, respectively, compared to net income of \$1,568 and \$590, respectively, during the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2020. Based on our current operating plan, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents, investments, cash flows from operations and available debt financing will be sufficient to finance our operational cash needs through at least the next twelve months.

Note 2 – Borrowings

The Company maintains an asset-based revolving credit facility (“Credit Facility”) that provides for, among other things, a revolving commitment in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$30,000, which is subject to a borrowing base derived from certain receivables, inventory, and property and equipment. Our Credit Facility also provides for an option to increase the aggregate principal amount from \$30,000 to \$40,000 subject to lender approval. As of July 3, 2021, our

outstanding revolving loan balance was \$0. The outstanding standby letters of credit balance as of July 3, 2021 was \$1,435, and we had \$0 of our trade letters of credit outstanding in accounts payable in our consolidated balance sheet.

Loans drawn under the Credit Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at a per annum rate equal to either (a) LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 1.25% to 1.75% per annum based on the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio, or (b) an "alternate prime base rate" subject to a reduction by 0.25% to 0.75% per annum based on the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio. As of July 3, 2021, the Company's LIBOR based interest rate was 1.38% (on \$0 principal) and the Company's prime based rate was 3.00% (on \$0 principal). A commitment fee, based upon undrawn availability under the Credit Facility bearing interest at a rate of 0.25% per annum, is payable monthly. Under the terms of the credit agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank (the "Credit Agreement"), cash receipts are deposited into a lock-box, which are at the Company's discretion unless the "cash dominion period" is in effect, during which cash receipts will be used to reduce amounts owing under the Credit Agreement. The cash dominion period is triggered in an event of default or if excess availability is less than the \$3,600 for three consecutive business days and will continue until, during the preceding 45 consecutive days, no event of default existed and excess availability has been greater than \$3,600 at all times (with such trigger subject to adjustment based on the Company's revolving commitment). In addition, in the event that "excess availability," as defined under the Credit Agreement, is less than \$3,000, the Company shall be required to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.0 to 1.0 (with the trigger subject to adjustment based on the Company's revolving commitment). The Company's excess availability was \$25,764 as of July 3, 2021. The Credit Agreement requires us to obtain a prior written consent from JPMorgan Chase Bank when we determine to pay any dividends on or make any distribution with respect to our common stock. The Credit Facility matures on December 16, 2022.

Note 3 – Stockholders' Equity and Share-Based Compensation

Options and Restricted Stock Units

The Company had the following common stock option activity during the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021:

- Granted options to purchase 0 common shares.
- Exercise of 1,593 options to purchase common shares.
- Forfeiture of 39 options to purchase common shares.
- Expiration of 3 options to purchase common shares.

The following table summarizes the Company's restricted stock unit ("RSU") activity for the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, and details regarding the awards outstanding and exercisable as of July 3, 2021 (in thousands):

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Vested and expected to vest as of January 2, 2021	3,143	\$ —		
Awarded	2,517	\$ —		
Vested	(2,479)	\$ —		
Forfeited	(14)	\$ —		
Awards outstanding, July 3, 2021	3,167	\$ —	10.34	\$ 60,454
Vested and expected to vest as of July 3, 2021	3,167	\$ —	10.34	\$ 60,454

During the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, 30 RSUs that vested were time-based and 2,449 were performance-based.

For the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, we recorded compensation costs related to stock options and RSUs of \$4,210 and \$8,290, respectively, of which \$389 related to common shares issued to consultants as part of their compensation for services provided during the period. For the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2020,

we recorded compensation costs related to stock options and RSUs of \$1,874 and \$4,693, respectively. As of July 3, 2021, there was unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options and RSUs of \$29,920 that will be expensed through June 2025.

Note 4 – Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
Net income (loss) per share:				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,072	\$ 1,568	(650)	590
Dividends on Series A Convertible Preferred Stock	—	33	—	71
Net income (loss) allocable to common shares	<u>\$ 2,072</u>	<u>\$ 1,535</u>	<u>\$ (650)</u>	<u>\$ 519</u>
Denominator:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (basic)	51,684	39,386	50,222	38,124
Common equivalent shares from common stock options, restricted stock and preferred stock	5,438	7,943	—	3,934
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (diluted)	<u>57,122</u>	<u>47,329</u>	<u>50,222</u>	<u>42,058</u>
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01

Options and RSUs that were antidilutive and not included in the dilutive earnings per share calculation amounted to 899 for the thirteen weeks ended July 3, 2021, and options, RSUs and/or preferred stock were antidilutive for the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2020 amounted to 239 and 3,172, respectively. For the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, all outstanding potentially dilutive securities have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share as the effect of including such securities would have been anti-dilutive.

Note 5 – Income Taxes

The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of foreign and state tax jurisdictions. The tax years 2016-2020 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject, except the Internal Revenue Service for which the tax years 2017-2020 remain open.

For the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, the effective tax rate for the Company was 5.2% and (34.9%), respectively. The effective tax rate differed from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to state income taxes, income of our Philippines subsidiary that is subject to different effective tax rates, certain employee compensation, share-based compensation that is either not deductible for tax purposes or for which the tax deductible amount is different than the financial reporting amount, and a change in the valuation allowance that offset the tax or benefit on the current period pre-tax income (loss).

For the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2020, the effective tax rate for the Company was 7.0% and 20.7%, respectively. The effective tax rate differed from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to state income taxes, income of our Philippines subsidiary that is subject to different effective tax rates, share-based compensation that is either not deductible for tax purposes or for which the tax deductible amount is different than the financial reporting amount, and a change in the valuation allowance that offset the tax of the current period pre-tax income.

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740 - Income Taxes (“ASC 740”). Under the provisions of ASC 740, management is required to evaluate whether a valuation allowance should be established against its deferred tax assets. We currently have a full valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. As of each reporting date, the Company’s management considers new evidence, both positive and negative, that could impact management’s view with regard to future realization of deferred tax assets. For the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, there was no material change from fiscal year ended January 2, 2021 in the amount of the Company’s deferred tax assets that are not considered to be more likely than not to be realized in future years.

On December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act (“CAA”) was enacted in further response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in combination with omnibus spending for the 2021 federal fiscal year. The CAA extended many of the provisions enacted by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”), which did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021. On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (“ARPA”) was enacted in still further response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company is evaluating the provisions of ARPA, but does not expect it to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the 2021 fiscal year.

Note 6 – Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Matters

Asbestos. A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Automotive Specialty Accessories and Parts, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Whitney Automotive Group, Inc. (“WAG”), are named defendants in several lawsuits involving claims for damages caused by installation of brakes during the late 1960’s and early 1970’s that contained asbestos. WAG marketed certain brakes, but did not manufacture any brakes. WAG maintains liability insurance coverage to protect its and the Company’s assets from losses arising from the litigation and coverage is provided on an occurrence rather than a claims made basis, and the Company is not expected to incur significant out-of-pocket costs in connection with this matter that would be material to its consolidated financial statements.

Ordinary course litigation. The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of its business. As of the date hereof, the Company believes that the final disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flow of the Company. The Company maintains liability insurance coverage to protect the Company’s assets from losses arising out of or involving activities associated with ongoing and normal business operations.

Note 7 – Product Information

As described in Note 1 above, the Company’s products consist of replacement parts serving the wear and tear and body repair market, hard parts to serve the maintenance and repair market, and performance parts and accessories. The following table summarizes the approximate distribution of the Company’s revenue by product type.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
House Brands				
Replacement Parts	67 %	68 %	68 %	70 %
Hard Parts	19 %	19 %	18 %	19 %
Performance	— %	1 %	1 %	1 %
Branded				
Replacement Parts	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
Hard Parts	8 %	6 %	7 %	5 %
Performance	5 %	5 %	5 %	4 %
Total	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>

Note 8 – Subsequent Event

On July 27, 2021, the Company’s Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program under which the Company may purchase up to \$30 million of the Company’s common stock from time to time. The repurchases of common stock may be executed through open market purchases, block trades, the implementation of a 10b5-1 plan, and/or any other available methods. The amount and timing of repurchases will depend upon market conditions and other corporate considerations. The share repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of stock, and it may be terminated, modified, or suspended at any time at the Company’s discretion.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (In Thousands, Except Per Share Data, Or As Otherwise Noted)

Cautionary Statement

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto contained in Part I, Item 1 of this report. Certain statements in this report, including statements regarding our business strategies, operations, financial condition, and prospects are forward-looking statements. Use of the words “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “will,” “would”, “will likely continue,” “will likely result” and similar expressions that contemplate future events may identify forward-looking statements.

The information contained in this section is not a complete description of our business or the risks associated with an investment in our common stock. We urge you to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in this report and in our other reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), which are available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The section entitled “Risk Factors” set forth in *Part II, Item 1A* of this report, and similar discussions in our other SEC filings, describe some of the important factors, risks and uncertainties that may affect our business, results of operations and financial condition and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these or any other forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which are based on current expectations and reflect management’s opinions only as of the date thereof. We do not assume any obligation to revise or update forward-looking statements. Finally, our historic results should not be viewed as indicative of future performance.

Overview

We are a leading online provider of aftermarket auto parts, including replacement parts, hard parts, and performance parts and accessories. We principally sell our products to individual consumers through our flagship website at www.carparts.com and online marketplaces. Our proprietary product database maps our SKUs to product applications based on vehicle makes, models and years. Our corporate website is located at www.carparts.com/investor. The inclusion of our website addresses in this report does not include or incorporate by reference into this report any information on our websites.

We believe by disintermediating the traditional auto parts supply chain and selling products directly to customers online allows us to efficiently deliver products to our customers. Our mission is getting drivers back on the road and our strategy consists of the Right Part, Right Time, Right Place, as outlined below:

Right Part means ensuring our customers can find a solution to fix their vehicle on our website. Our efforts to accomplish this include curating our proprietary catalogue, creating a fast, mobile-friendly user experience, building world class data science and inventory forecasting teams and investing more heavily in our logistics and merchandising capabilities. We continue to take steps to improve our product offerings and offer customers premium products at value prices to assist customers on finding the right part.

Right Time means getting the customers back on the road quickly. We added new distribution centers over the past two years, and plan to add more in the future, to continue improving the customer click to delivery time so that we can keep meeting our customers’ evolving expectations. Our goal is to continue to make investments to improve delivery times by getting closer to our customers to provide them the parts they need in adequate time to get back on the road quickly.

Right Place means empowering our customers to choose how they want to repair and maintain their vehicle. Whether the customer is a Do-It-Yourself (“DIY”) or a Do-It-For-Me (“DIFM”) customer, we intend to continue offering them the resources, tools, and turn-key solutions to get back on the road. Our vision is to provide customers an experience where they can order their repairs or maintain their vehicle and never leave their house. Whether we send a mobile mechanic or refer the customer to a trusted auto repair shop, we intend to be there to solve the customer’s needs and make investments in our technology, or other platforms, to bring this vision to reality.

Industry-wide trends that support our strategy and future growth include:

1. *Number of SKUs required to serve the market.* The number of automotive SKUs has grown dramatically over the last several years. In today's market, unless the consumer is driving a high volume produced vehicle and needs a simple maintenance item, the part they need is not typically on the shelf at a brick-and-mortar store. We believe our user-friendly flagship website provides customers with a favorable alternative to the brick-and-mortar shopping experience by offering a comprehensive selection of approximately 854,000 SKUs with detailed product descriptions, attributes and photographs combined with the flexibility of fulfilling orders using both drop-ship and stock-and-ship methods.

2. *U.S. vehicle fleet expanding and aging.* The average age of U.S. light vehicles, an indicator of auto parts demand, remained near record-highs at 11.9 years during 2020, according to the U.S. Auto Care Association. In addition, IHS, a market analytics firm, found that the total number of light vehicles in operation in the U.S. has increased to record levels, and should continue to rise through 2021. We believe an increasing vehicle base and rising average age of vehicles will have a positive impact on overall aftermarket parts demand because older vehicles generally require more repairs. In many cases we believe these older vehicles are driven by DIY car owners who are more likely to handle any necessary repairs themselves rather than taking their car to the professional repair shop.

3. *Growth of online sales.* The U.S. Auto Care Association estimated that overall revenue from online sales of auto parts and accessories would reach over \$21 billion by 2023. Improved product availability, lower prices and consumers' growing comfort with digital platforms are driving the shift to online sales. We believe that we are well positioned for the shift to online sales due to our history of being a leading source for aftermarket automotive parts through our flagship website and online marketplaces.

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic created uncertainty and challenges on the United States and global economy and some challenges continued through the second quarter of 2021. Since the onset of the pandemic, our top priority remains the health and safety of our employees as most have continued to work from home, in addition to ensuring our customers continue receiving our high-quality, personalized service. Our distribution centers continue to remain operational while our safety protocols direct employees onsite to continue to adhere to, and follow, the COVID-19 safety guidelines recommended from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

We continue to monitor and proactively mitigate risks in our supply chain because of the global supply chain disruption and port congestion. We may incur additional freight and container costs as well as increased costs relating to workforce shortages, overtime charges, and detention costs at one or more of our distribution centers due to the continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the ultimate extent of the effects from the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company, our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, and cash flows will be dependent on evolving developments which are uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time. See the "Risk Factors" section set forth in *Part II, Item 1A* for further discussion of risks related to COVID-19.

Factors Affecting our Performance

We believe that our performance and future success depend on a number of factors that present significant opportunities for us but also pose risks and challenges, including those discussed in *Part II, Item 1A*, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in *Part I, Item 1A*, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2021.

Executive Summary

For the second quarter of 2021, the Company generated net sales of \$157,536, compared with \$118,930 for the second quarter of 2020, representing an increase of 32.5%. The Company generated net income of \$2,072 for the second quarter of 2021 compared to net income of \$1,568 for the second quarter of 2020. The Company generated net income before interest expense, net, income tax provision, depreciation and amortization expense, amortization of intangible

assets, plus share-based compensation expense (“Adjusted EBITDA”) of \$8,345 in the second quarter of 2021 compared to \$5,557 in the second quarter of 2020. Adjusted EBITDA, which is not a Generally Accepted Accounting Principle (“GAAP”) measure. See the section below titled “*Non-GAAP measures*” for information regarding our use of Adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation from net income (loss).

Net sales increased in the second quarter of 2021 compared to the second quarter of 2020 primarily driven by continued strong demand, the expanded capacity from our Grand Prairie distribution center and additional product offering of branded inventory from our partner network. Gross profit increased by 30.7% to \$53,349 and gross margin decreased 40 basis points to 33.9% compared to 34.3% in the second quarter of 2020. The decrease in gross margin was primarily due to continued pressure from inbound and outbound freight as well as a shift in mix in branded products, which typically carry a higher selling price but lower gross margin percentage.

Total expenses, which primarily consisted of cost of sales and operating expense, increased in the second quarter of 2021 compared to the same period in 2020. The changes in both cost of sales and operating expense are described in further detail under — “*Results of Operations*” below.

Non-GAAP measures

Regulation G, “*Conditions for Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures*,” and other provisions of the Exchange Act, as amended, define and prescribe the conditions for use of certain non-GAAP financial information. We provide EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, which are non-GAAP financial measures. EBITDA consists of net income (loss) before (a) interest expense, net; (b) income tax provision; (c) depreciation and amortization expense; and (d) amortization of intangible assets; while Adjusted EBITDA consists of EBITDA before share-based compensation expense.

The Company believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide important supplemental information to management and investors. These non-GAAP financial measures reflect an additional way of viewing aspects of the Company’s operations that, when viewed with the GAAP results and the accompanying reconciliation to corresponding GAAP financial measures, provide a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting the Company’s business and results of operations.

Management uses Adjusted EBITDA as one measure of the Company’s operating performance because it assists in comparing the Company’s operating performance on a consistent basis by removing the impact of share-based compensation expense as well as other items that we do not believe are representative of our ongoing operating performance. Internally, this non-GAAP measure is also used by management for planning purposes, including the preparation of internal budgets; for allocating resources to enhance financial performance; and for evaluating the effectiveness of operational strategies. The Company also believes that analysts and investors use Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure to evaluate the ongoing operations of companies in our industry.

This non-GAAP financial measure is used in addition to and in conjunction with results presented in accordance with GAAP and should not be relied upon to the exclusion of GAAP financial measures. Management strongly encourages investors to review the Company’s consolidated financial statements in their entirety and to not rely on any single financial measure. Because non-GAAP financial measures are not standardized, it may not be possible to compare these financial measures with other companies’ non-GAAP financial measures having the same or similar names. In addition, the Company expects to continue to incur expenses similar to the non-GAAP adjustments described above, and exclusion of these items from the Company’s non-GAAP measures should not be construed as an inference that these costs are unusual, infrequent or non-recurring.

The table below reconciles net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,072	\$ 1,568	\$ (650)	\$ 590
Depreciation & amortization	2,171	1,634	4,550	3,532
Amortization of intangible assets	27	25	55	50
Interest expense, net	263	490	512	1,149
Taxes	113	118	168	154
EBITDA	\$ 4,646	\$ 3,835	\$ 4,635	\$ 5,475
Stock compensation expense	\$ 3,699	\$ 1,722	\$ 7,272	\$ 4,385
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 8,345	\$ 5,557	\$ 11,907	\$ 9,860

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth selected statement of operations data for the periods indicated, expressed as a percentage of net sales:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
Net sales	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of sales	66.1	65.7	66.1	65.8
Gross profit	33.9	34.3	33.9	34.2
Operating expense	32.4	32.5	34.0	33.3
Income (loss) from operations	1.5	1.8	(0.1)	0.9
Other income (expense):				
Other income, net	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Interest expense	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Total other expense, net	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1.4	1.4	(0.2)	0.4
Income tax provision	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Net income (loss)	1.3 %	1.3 %	(0.2)%	0.3 %

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 3, 2021 Compared to the Thirteen and Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 27, 2020

Net Sales and Gross Margin

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Net sales	\$ 157,536	\$ 118,930	\$ 302,338	\$ 206,748
Cost of sales	104,187	78,101	199,815	136,140
Gross profit	\$ 53,349	\$ 40,829	\$ 102,523	\$ 70,608
Gross margin	33.9 %	34.3 %	33.9 %	34.2 %

Net sales increased \$38,606, or 32.5%, for the second quarter of 2021 compared to the second quarter of 2020. Net sales increased \$95,590, or 46.2%, for the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021 ("YTD Q2 2021") compared to the same period in 2020. The net sales increase was primarily driven by continued strong demand, the expanded capacity from our Grand Prairie distribution center and additional product offering of branded inventory from our partner network.

Gross profit increased \$12,520 or 30.7%, for the second quarter of 2021 compared to the same period of 2020 and increased \$31,915, or 45.2%, in YTD Q2 2021 compared to the same period of 2020. Gross margin decreased 40 basis points to 33.9% in the second quarter of 2021 compared to 34.3% in the second quarter of 2020. Gross margin decreased

30 basis points to 33.9% for YTD Q2 2021 compared to 34.2% in the same period of 2020. The decrease in gross margin was primarily due to continued pressure from inbound and outbound freight as well as a shift in mix in branded products, which typically carry a higher selling price but lower gross margin percentage.

Operating Expense

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Operating expense	\$ 51,013	\$ 38,653	\$ 102,685	\$ 68,785
Percent of net sales	32.4 %	32.5 %	34.0 %	33.3 %

Operating expense increased \$12,360, or 32.0% for the second quarter of 2021 and increased \$33,900, or 49.3%, in YTD Q2 2021 compared to the same periods in 2020 primarily due to an increase in fulfillment expense as well as an increase in marketing expense. The increase in fulfillment expense was primarily due to a higher number of fulfilled orders and inventory receipts, as well as additional expenses incurred from our Grand Prairie distribution center that opened in the fourth quarter of 2020. The increase in marketing expense was primarily due to an increase in marketing spend.

Total Other Expense, Net

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Other expense, net	\$ (151)	\$ (490)	\$ (320)	\$ (1,079)
Percent of net sales	(0.1)%	(0.4)%	(0.1)%	(0.5)%

Total other expense, net, decreased \$339, or 69.2%, and decreased \$759, or 70.3%, for the second quarter and YTD Q2 2021, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2020 primarily due to a decrease in interest expense attributable to the lower utilization of our revolving loan and trade letters of credit during the second quarter and YTD Q2 2021.

Income Tax Provision

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Income tax provision	\$ 113	\$ 118	\$ 168	\$ 154
Percent of net sales	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %

For the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, the effective tax rate for the Company was 5.2% and (34.9%), respectively. The effective tax rate differed from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to state income taxes, income of our Philippines subsidiary that is subject to different effective tax rates, certain employee compensation, share-based compensation that is either not deductible for tax purposes or for which the tax deductible amount is different than the financial reporting amount, and a change in the valuation allowance that offset the tax or benefit on the current period pre-tax income (loss).

For the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2020, the effective tax rate for the Company was 7.0% and 20.7%, respectively. The effective tax rate differed from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to state income taxes, income of our Philippines subsidiary that is subject to different effective tax rates, share-based compensation that is either not deductible for tax purposes or for which the tax deductible amount is different than the financial reporting amount, and a change in the valuation allowance that offset the tax of the current period pre-tax income.

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740 – *Income Taxes* (“ASC 740”). Under the provisions of ASC 740, management is required to evaluate whether a valuation allowance should be established against its deferred tax assets. We currently have a full valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. As of each reporting date, the Company’s management considers new evidence, both positive and negative, that could impact

management's view with regard to future realization of deferred tax assets. For the thirteen weeks ended July 3, 2021, there was no material change from fiscal year ended January 2, 2021 in the amount of the Company's deferred tax assets that are not considered to be more likely than not to be realized in future years.

On December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act ("CAA") was enacted in further response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in combination with omnibus spending for the 2021 federal fiscal year. The CAA extended many of the provisions enacted by the CARES Act, which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021. On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARPA") was enacted in still further response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company is evaluating the provisions of ARPA, but does not expect it to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the 2021 fiscal year.

Foreign Currency

The impact of foreign currency is related to our offshore operations in the Philippines and sales of our products in Canada and was not material to our operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

During the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, we primarily funded our operations with cash and cash equivalents generated from operations and remaining proceeds from our public equity offering that occurred in August 2020. As of July 3, 2021, our outstanding revolving loan balance under our credit facility was \$0. We had cash and cash equivalents of \$33,149 as of July 3, 2021, representing a \$2,653 decrease from \$35,802 of cash as of January 2, 2021. Based on our current operating plan, and despite the current uncertainty resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, investments, cash flows from operations and available funds under our credit facility will be sufficient to finance our operations through at least the next twelve months (see "*Debt and Available Borrowing Resources*" and "*Funding Requirements*" below).

As of July 3, 2021, our credit facility provided for a revolving commitment of up to \$30,000 subject to a borrowing base derived from certain of our receivables, inventory and property and equipment (see "*Debt and Available Borrowing Resources*" below).

Working Capital

As of July 3, 2021 and January 2, 2021, our working capital was \$74,551 and \$67,396, respectively. The historical seasonality in our business during the year can cause cash and cash equivalents, inventory and accounts payable to fluctuate, resulting in changes in our working capital.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the key cash flow metrics from our consolidated statements of cash flows for the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021 and June 27, 2020 (in thousands):

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 3, 2021	June 27, 2020
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 981	\$ 25,168
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,398)	(3,840)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,786	1,267
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(22)	(8)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (2,653)	\$ 22,587

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021 and June 27, 2020 was \$981 and \$25,168, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to higher working capital usage driven by an increase in inventory from anticipated demand for online auto parts and stocking up our Grand Prairie distribution center that opened in the fourth quarter of 2020, partially offset by a higher balance in accounts payable because of an increase in inventory purchases and timing of payments and non-cash charges.

Investing Activities

For the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021 and June 27, 2020, net cash used in investing activities was the result of additions to property and equipment (\$5,398 and \$3,840, respectively), which are mainly related to capitalized website and software development costs.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1,786 for the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, primarily due to \$2,779 of proceeds from exercises of stock options, partially offset by \$990 of payments on finance leases. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1,267 for the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2020, primarily due to \$2,893 proceeds from exercises of stock options, partially offset by \$1,226 in net payments of notes payable.

Debt and Available Borrowing Resources

Total debt was \$15,260 as of July 3, 2021 compared to \$13,011 as of January 2, 2021 and primarily consists of right-of-use obligations - finance.

The Company maintains an asset-based revolving credit facility ("Credit Facility") that provides for, among other things, a revolving commitment in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$30,000, which is subject to a borrowing base derived from certain receivables, inventory and property and equipment. Our Credit Facility also provides for an option to increase the aggregate principal amount from \$30,000 to \$40,000 subject to lender approval. As of July 3, 2021, our outstanding revolving loan balance was \$0. The outstanding standby letters of credit balance as of July 3, 2021 was \$1,435, and we had \$0 of our trade letters of credit outstanding in accounts payable in our consolidated balance sheet. We used the trade letters of credit in the ordinary course of business to satisfy certain vendor obligations.

Loans drawn under the Credit Facility bear interest at a per annum rate equal to either (a) LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 1.25% to 1.75% per annum based on the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio, or (b) an "alternate prime base rate" subject to a reduction by 0.25% to 0.75% per annum based on the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio. As of July 3, 2021, the Company's LIBOR based interest rate was 1.38% (on \$0 principal) and the Company's prime based rate was 3.00% (on \$0 principal). A commitment fee, based upon undrawn availability under the Credit Facility bearing interest at a rate of 0.25% per annum, is payable monthly. Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, cash receipts are deposited into a lock-box, which are at the Company's discretion unless the "cash dominion period" is in effect, during which cash receipts will be used to reduce amounts owing under the Credit Agreement. The cash dominion period is triggered in an event of default or if excess availability is less than the \$3,600 for three consecutive business days, and will continue until, during the preceding 45 consecutive days, no event of default existed and excess availability has been greater than \$3,600 at all times (with the trigger subject to adjustment based on the Company's revolving commitment). In addition, in the event that "excess availability," as defined under the Credit Agreement, is less than \$3,000 the Company shall be required to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.0 to 1.0. The Company's excess availability was \$25,764 as of July 3, 2021. The Credit Facility matures on December 16, 2022.

Our Credit Agreement requires us to satisfy certain financial covenants which could limit our ability to react to market conditions or satisfy extraordinary capital needs and could otherwise restrict our financing and operations. If we are unable to satisfy the financial covenants and tests at any time, we may as a result cease being able to borrow under the Credit Facility or be required to immediately repay loans under the Credit Facility, and our liquidity and capital resources and ability to operate our business could be severely impacted, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In those events, we may need to sell assets or seek additional equity or

additional debt financing or attempt to modify our existing Credit Agreement. There can be no assurance that we would be able to raise such additional financing or engage in such asset sales on acceptable terms, or at all, or that we would be able to modify our existing Credit Agreement.

Funding Requirements

Based on our current operating plan, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents, investments, cash flows from operations and available debt financing will be sufficient to finance our operational cash needs through at least the next twelve months. Our future capital requirements may, however, vary materially from those now planned or anticipated. Changes in our operating plans, lower than anticipated net sales or gross margins, increased expenses, continued or worsened economic conditions, worsening operating performance by us, or other events, including those described in “*Risk Factors*” included in *Part II, Item 1A* may force us to sell assets or seek additional debt or equity financings in the future, including the issuance of additional common stock under a registration statement. As such, there can be no assurance that we would be able to raise such additional financing or engage in asset sales on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are not able to raise adequate additional financing or proceeds from asset sales, we will need to defer, reduce or eliminate significant planned expenditures, restructure or significantly curtail our operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Seasonality

We believe our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. We have historically experienced higher sales of replacement parts in winter months when inclement weather and hazardous road conditions typically result in more automobile collisions. Hard parts and performance parts and accessories have historically experienced higher sales in the summer months when consumers have more time to undertake elective projects to maintain and enhance the performance of their automobiles and the warmer weather during that time is conducive for such projects. These historical seasonality trends could continue, and such trends may have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations in subsequent periods.

Inflation

Inflation has not had a material impact upon our operating results. We cannot assure you that our business will not be affected by inflation in the future.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net sales, costs and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and other related disclosures. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including, but not limited to, those related to revenue recognition, uncollectible receivables, inventory, valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, intangible and other long-lived assets and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about carrying values of our assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and we include any revisions to our estimates in our results for the period in which the actual amounts become known.

There were no significant changes to our critical accounting policies during the thirteen weeks ended July 3, 2021. We believe our critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, these are the policies we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our historical consolidated financial condition and results of operations (*for further detail, refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K that we filed with the SEC on March 16, 2021*):

- Valuation of Inventory – Inventory Reserve
- Income Taxes – Realization of Deferred Tax Assets

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business, including the effects of interest rate changes and foreign currency fluctuations. Information relating to quantitative and qualitative disclosures about these market risks is set forth below.

Interest Rate Risk

We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with our revolving loan under our Credit Agreement, which bears an interest rate based on a LIBOR, plus an applicable margin, and a prime based rate. As of July 3, 2021, we had a balance of \$0 outstanding under our revolving loan. A hypothetical 100 basis point change in interest rates would not materially affect our interest expense and cash flows.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our purchases of auto parts from our Asian suppliers are denominated in U.S. dollars; however, a change in the foreign currency exchange rates could impact our product costs over time. Our operating expenses from our Philippines subsidiary are generally paid in Philippine Pesos, and as the exchange rate fluctuates, it could adversely or favorably impact our operating results. The effect of a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates applicable to our business would not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. We do not use derivative financial instruments to manage foreign currency risk but could choose to do so in the future.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation required by Rule 13a – 15(b) of the Exchange Act under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Disclosure controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and to provide reasonable assurance that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed at a reasonable assurance level and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the most recent fiscal quarter, there has not occurred any change in our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Internal Controls

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives as specified above. Management does not expect, however, that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent or detect all error and fraud. Any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that its objectives will be met. Further, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth under the caption “*Legal Matters*” in “*Note 6 – Commitments and Contingencies*” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited), included in *Part I, Item 1* of this report, is incorporated herein by reference. For an additional discussion of certain risks associated with legal proceedings, see the section below entitled “*Risk Factors*” included in *Part II, Item 1A* of this report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to a number of risks which are summarized and then discussed in more detail below. Other risks are presented elsewhere in this report and in our other filings with the SEC. You should consider carefully the following risks in addition to the other information contained in this report and our other filings with the SEC, including our subsequent reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K, and any amendments thereto, before deciding to buy, sell or hold our common stock. If any of the following known or unknown risks or uncertainties actually occurs with material adverse effects on us, our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or liquidity could be seriously harmed. In that event, the market price for our common stock will likely decline and you may lose all or part of your investment. Investors should not interpret the disclosure of a risk to imply that such risk has not already materialized.

Risk Factors Summary

Our business and industry are subject to a number of risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. These risks are discussed in more detail below and include, but are not limited to, risks related to the following:

Risks Related To Our Operations

- *Our financial condition and results of operations for fiscal year 2021 may be adversely affected by a prolonged coronavirus outbreak.*
- *We are dependent upon relationships with suppliers in Taiwan and China for the majority of our products.*
- *We depend on third-party delivery services, both inbound and outbound, to deliver our products to our distribution centers and customers, and any increases in the fees could adversely affect our financial condition.*
- *Higher wage costs due to changes in federal and state minimum wage laws could adversely affect our business.*
- *If commodity prices such as fuel, plastic and steel increase, our margins may be negatively impacted.*
- *Purchasers of aftermarket auto parts may not choose to shop online.*
- *Shifting online consumer behavior of purchasers of aftermarket auto parts.*
- *If hosts of third-party marketplaces limit our access, we could lose a substantial portion of our revenues.*
- *During the first half of 2021 we recorded a net loss, and our net losses may continue in fiscal year 2021.*
- *Our operations are restricted by our credit agreement, and our ability to borrow funds under our credit facility is subject to a borrowing base.*
- *If our assets become impaired, we may be required to record a significant charge to earnings.*
- *We are highly dependent upon key suppliers.*
- *Inability to manage the challenges associated with our international operations.*
- *If our fulfillment operations are interrupted for any significant period of time, our sales could decline.*
- *We face intense competition and operate in an industry with limited barriers to entry.*
- *Failure to offer a broad selection of products at competitive prices or to maintain sufficient inventory.*

- *We rely on key personnel and may need additional personnel for the success and growth of our business.*
- *As a result of our international operations, we have foreign exchange risk.*
- *Our product catalog database could be stolen, misappropriated or damaged, or a competitor might create a substantially similar catalog without infringing our rights.*
- *Economic conditions have had, and may continue to have an adverse effect on the demand for aftermarket auto parts and could adversely affect our sales and operating results.*
- *The seasonality of our business places increased strain on our operations.*
- *Vehicle miles driven have fluctuated and may decrease.*
- *We will be required to collect and pay more sales taxes, and possibly for other fees and penalties.*
- *Our ability to use net operating loss carryforwards to offset future income may be limited.*
- *Our estimate of the size of our addressable market may prove to be inaccurate.*

Regulatory And Litigation Risks

- *Possible new tariffs that might be imposed by the United States government.*
- *We face exposure to product liability lawsuits.*
- *Failure to comply with privacy laws and regulations and failure to adequately protect customer data.*
- *The regulatory framework is constantly evolving, and privacy concerns could adversely affect our business.*
- *Challenges by OEMs to the validity of the auto parts industry and claims of intellectual property infringement.*
- *Inability to protect our intellectual property rights.*

- *We could incur substantial judgments, fines, legal fees and other costs relating to litigation matters or certain laws and governmental regulations.*
- *Changes in tax laws or regulations that are applied adversely to us or our customers.*
- *Existing or future government regulation could expose us to liabilities and costly changes in our business.*
- *We may be affected by global climate change or by legal, regulatory, or market responses to such change.*

Risks Relating To Our Use Of Technology

- *We depend on search engines and other online sources to attract visitors to our websites and marketplace channels, and the ability to attract and convert them into customers in a cost-effective manner.*
- *We rely on bandwidth and data center providers, and any failure or interruption in the services provided could disrupt our business and cause us to lose customers.*
- *Security threats, such as ransomware attacks, to our IT infrastructure could expose us to liability, and damage our reputation and business.*
- *Dependence on open-source software could expose us to uncertainty and potential liability.*
- *System failures could prevent access to our websites which could reduce our net sales and harm our reputation.*
- *Problems with the design, updating, integration or implementation of our new enterprise resource planning system or other IT systems could interfere with our business and operations.*
- *Inability to respond to technological change causing our websites to become obsolete.*
- *Use of social media may adversely impact our reputation or subject us to fines or other penalties.*

Risks Related To Our Capital Stock

- *Our common stock price may continue to be volatile, which may result in losses to our stockholders.*
- *Our future operating results may fluctuate and may fail to meet market expectations.*
- *Failure to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting or comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could cause our stock price to decline.*
- *Our charter documents could deter a takeover effort, which could inhibit your ability to receive an acquisition premium for your shares.*
- *We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock.*
- *Future capital raises may dilute our existing stockholders' ownership.*

Risks Related To Our Operations

While our financial condition and results of operations for the second quarter of 2021 were not significantly adversely affected by the recent coronavirus outbreak, a prolonged outbreak potentially could affect fiscal year 2021.

COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. To date, this pandemic has affected nearly all regions around the world. In the United States, businesses as well as federal, state and local governments implemented significant actions to mitigate this public health crisis. Our operations could be disrupted as a result of these actions. While we still cannot predict the duration or scope of the COVID-19 pandemic, it may negatively impact our business and such impact could be material to our financial results, condition and outlook. The COVID-19 pandemic may also have the effect of worsening other areas such as, but not limited to, those related to:

- reduction or volatility in demand for our products, which may be caused by, among other things: reduced online traffic and changes in consumer spending behaviors (e.g. consumer confidence in general macroeconomic conditions and a decrease in consumer spending);
- disruption to our operations or the operations of our suppliers, through the effects of business and facilities closures, a continued global supply chain disruption, inflation and other cost increases, shipping container shortages, worker sickness and COVID-19 related inability to work, social, economic, political or labor instability in affected areas, transportation delays, travel restrictions and changes in operating procedures, including for additional cleaning and safety protocols;
- impacts to our business partners' ability to operate or manage increases in their operating costs and other supply chain effects if the global supply chain disruption continues may have an adverse effect on our ability to meet consumer demand and achieve cost targets;
- increased volatility or significant disruption of global financial markets due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic, which could have a negative impact on our ability to access capital markets and other funding sources, on acceptable terms or at all and impede our ability to comply with debt covenants; and
- the further spread of COVID-19, and the requirements to take action to mitigate the spread of the pandemic, will impact our ability to carry out our business as usual and may materially adversely impact global economic conditions, our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

We are dependent upon relationships with suppliers in Taiwan and China for the majority of our products, which exposes us to complex regulatory regimes and logistical challenges.

We acquire a majority of our products from manufacturers and distributors located in Taiwan and China. We do not have any long-term contracts or exclusive agreements with our foreign suppliers that would ensure our ability to acquire the types and quantities of products we desire at acceptable prices and in a timely manner or that would allow us to rely on customary indemnification protection with respect to any third-party claims similar to some of our U.S. suppliers.

In addition, because many of our suppliers are outside of the United States, additional factors could interrupt our relationships or affect our ability to acquire the necessary products on acceptable terms, including:

- political, social and economic instability and the risk of war or other international incidents in Asia or abroad;
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that may increase our cost of products;
- imposition of duties, taxes, tariffs or other charges on imports;
- difficulties in complying with import and export laws, regulatory requirements and restrictions;
- natural disasters and public health emergencies, such as the recent outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus identified first in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China and having turned into a global pandemic that has impacted a number of countries from which we purchase product;
- import shipping delays resulting from foreign or domestic labor shortages, slow-downs, or stoppage; and
- the failure of local laws to provide a sufficient degree of protection against infringement of our intellectual property;
- imposition of new legislation relating to import quotas or other restrictions that may limit the quantity of our product that may be imported into the U.S. from countries or regions where we do business;
- financial or political instability in any of the countries in which our product is manufactured;
- potential recalls or cancellations of orders for any product that does not meet our quality standards;
- disruption of imports by labor disputes or strikes and local business practices;
- political or military conflict involving the U.S. or any country in which our suppliers are located, which could cause a delay in the transportation of our products, an increase in transportation costs and additional risk to product being damaged and delivered on time;
- heightened terrorism security concerns, which could subject imported goods to additional, more frequent or more thorough inspections, leading to delays in deliveries or impoundment of goods for extended periods;
- inability of our non-U.S. suppliers to obtain adequate credit or access liquidity to finance their operations; and
- our ability to enforce any agreements with our foreign suppliers.

For example, during the first quarter of 2018, the United States Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) imposed an enhanced bonding requirement on the Company at a level equivalent to three times the commercial invoice value of each shipment. While the Company had been granted relief removing the bonding requirement, CBP may impose other requirements on the Company which would make it more difficult or more expensive for the Company to import products. If we were unable to import products from China and Taiwan or were unable to import products from China and Taiwan in a cost-effective manner, we could suffer irreparable harm to our business and be required to significantly curtail our operations, file for bankruptcy or cease operations.

From time to time, we may also have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce our legal rights with foreign suppliers. However, it may be more difficult to evaluate the level of legal protection we enjoy in Taiwan

and China and the corresponding outcome of any administrative or court proceedings than in comparison to our suppliers in the United States.

We depend on third-party delivery services, for both inbound and outbound shipping, to deliver our products to our distribution centers and subsequently to our customers on a timely and consistent basis, and any deterioration in our relationship with any one of these third parties or increases in the fees that they charge could harm our reputation and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We rely on third parties for the shipment of our products, both inbound and outbound shipping logistics, and we cannot be sure that these relationships will continue on terms favorable to us, or at all. Shipping costs have increased from time to time, and may continue to increase, and we may not be able to pass these costs directly to our customers. Any increased shipping costs could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations by increasing our costs of doing business and reducing gross margins which could negatively affect our operating results. In addition, we utilize a variety of shipping methods for both inbound and outbound logistics. For inbound logistics, we rely on trucking and ocean carriers and any increases in fees that they charge could adversely affect our business and financial condition. For outbound logistics, we rely on “Less-than-Truckload” (“LTL”) and parcel freight based upon the product and quantities being shipped and customer delivery requirements. These outbound freight costs have increased on a year-over-year basis and may continue to increase in the future. We also ship a number of oversized auto parts which may trigger additional shipping costs by third-party delivery services. Any increases in fees or any increased use of LTL would increase our shipping costs which could negatively affect our operating results.

In addition, if our relationships with these third parties are terminated or impaired, or if these third parties are unable to deliver products for us, whether due to labor shortage, slow down or stoppage, deteriorating financial or business condition, responses to terrorist attacks or for any other reason, we would be required to use alternative carriers for the shipment of products to our customers. Changing carriers could have a negative effect on our business and operating results due to reduced visibility of order status and package tracking and delays in order processing and product delivery, and we may be unable to engage alternative carriers on a timely basis, upon terms favorable to us, or at all.

Higher wage costs due to changes in federal and state minimum wage laws could adversely affect our business.

Changes in federal and state minimum wage laws and other laws relating to employee benefits could cause us to incur additional wage and benefit costs. Increased labor costs brought about by changes in minimum wage laws, other regulations or prevailing market conditions could increase our expenses and have an adverse impact on our profitability.

If commodity prices such as fuel, plastic and steel increase, our margins may be negatively impacted.

Our third-party delivery services have increased fuel surcharges from time to time, and such increases negatively impact our margins, as we are generally unable to pass all of these costs directly to consumers. Increasing prices in the component materials for the parts we sell may impact the availability, the quality and the price of our products, as suppliers search for alternatives to existing materials and increase the prices they charge. We cannot ensure that we can recover all the increased costs through price increases, and our suppliers may not continue to provide the consistent quality of product as they may substitute lower cost materials to maintain pricing levels, all of which may have a negative impact on our business and results of operations.

Purchasers of aftermarket auto parts may not choose to shop online, which would prevent us from acquiring new customers who are necessary to the growth of our business.

The online market for aftermarket auto parts is less developed than the online market for many other business and consumer products, and currently represents only a small part of the overall aftermarket auto parts market. Our success will depend in part on our ability to attract new customers and to convert customers who have historically purchased

auto parts through traditional retail and wholesale operations. Specific factors that could discourage or prevent prospective customers from purchasing from us include:

- concerns about buying auto parts without face-to-face interaction with sales personnel;
- the inability to physically handle, examine and compare products;
- delivery time associated with Internet orders;
- concerns about the security of online transactions and the privacy of personal information;
- delayed shipments or shipments of incorrect or damaged products;
- increased shipping costs; and
- the inconvenience associated with returning or exchanging items purchased online.

If the online market for auto parts does not gain widespread acceptance, our sales may decline and our business and financial results may suffer.

Shifting online consumer behavior of purchasers of aftermarket auto parts could adversely impact our financial results and the growth of our business.

Shifting consumer behavior indicates that our customers are becoming more inclined to shop for aftermarket auto parts through their mobile devices. Mobile customers exhibit different behaviors than our more traditional desktop based e-commerce customers. User sophistication and technological advances have increased consumer expectations around the user experience on mobile devices, including speed of response, functionality, product availability, security, and ease of use. If we are unable to continue to adapt our mobile device shopping experience from desktop based online shopping in ways that improve our customer's mobile experience and increase the engagement of our mobile customers our sales may decline and our business and financial results may suffer.

In addition, recent trends indicate that customers may be more inclined to shop for aftermarket auto parts through marketplace websites such as Amazon and eBay as opposed to purchasing parts through e-commerce channels. Any mix shift in sales to marketplace channels or increase in associated commissions and costs, could result in lower gross margins, and as a result, our business and financial results may suffer.

If the hosts of third-party marketplaces limit our access to such marketplaces, our operations and financial results will be adversely affected.

Third-party marketplaces account for a significant portion of our revenues. Our sales on eBay and Amazon represented a combined 35.0% of total sales in the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021. We anticipate that sales of our products on third-party marketplaces will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenues. In the future, the loss of access to these third-party marketplaces, or any significant cost increases from operating on the marketplaces, could significantly reduce our revenues, and the success of our business depends partly on continued access to these third-party marketplaces. Our relationships with our third-party marketplace providers could deteriorate as a result of a variety of factors, such as if they become concerned about our ability to deliver quality products on a timely basis or to protect a third-party's intellectual property. In addition, third-party marketplace providers could prohibit our access to these marketplaces if we are not able to meet the applicable required terms of use. Loss of access to a marketplace channel could result in lower sales, and as a result, our business and financial results may suffer.

During the first half of 2021, we recorded a net loss, and our net losses may continue in fiscal year 2021.

If our net losses continue in fiscal year 2021, they could severely impact our liquidity, as we may not be able to provide positive cash flows from operations in order to meet our working capital requirements. We may need to borrow additional funds from our Credit Facility, which under certain circumstances may not be available, sell additional assets

or seek additional equity or additional debt financing in the future. In such case, there can be no assurance that we would be able to raise such additional financing or engage in such asset sales on acceptable terms, or at all. If our net losses were to continue, and if we are not able to raise adequate additional financing or proceeds from asset sales to continue to fund our ongoing operations, we will need to defer, reduce or eliminate significant planned expenditures, restructure or significantly curtail our operations, file for bankruptcy or cease operations.

Our operations are restricted by our credit agreement, and our ability to borrow funds under our credit facility is subject to a borrowing base.

We maintain an asset-based revolving credit facility with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the “Credit Agreement”) that provides for, among other things, a revolving commitment in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$30,000 subject to a borrowing base derived from certain of our receivables, inventory and property and equipment. Our Credit Agreement also provides for an option to increase the aggregate principal amount from \$30,000 to \$40,000, subject to lender approval. Our Credit Agreement includes a number of restrictive covenants. These covenants could impair our financing and operational flexibility and make it difficult for us to react to market conditions and satisfy our ongoing capital needs and unanticipated cash requirements. Specifically, such covenants restrict our ability and, if applicable, the ability of our subsidiaries to, among other things:

- incur additional debt;
- make certain investments and acquisitions;
- enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates;
- use assets as security in other transactions;
- pay dividends on our capital stock or repurchase our equity interests, excluding payments of preferred stock dividends which are specifically permitted under our credit facility;
- sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies;
- guarantee the debts of others;
- enter into new lines of business;
- pay or amend our subordinated debt; and
- form any joint ventures or subsidiary investments.

In addition, our Credit Facility is subject to a borrowing base derived from certain of our receivables, inventory, property and equipment. In the event that components of the borrowing base are adversely affected for any reason, including adverse market conditions or downturns in general economic conditions, we could be restricted in the amount of funds we can borrow under the Credit Facility. Furthermore, in the event that components of the borrowing base decrease to a level below the amount of loans then-outstanding under the Credit Facility, we could be required to immediately repay loans to the extent of such shortfall. Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, cash receipts are deposited into a lock-box, which are at the Company’s discretion unless the “cash dominion period” is in effect, during which cash receipts will be used to reduce amounts owing under the Credit Agreement. The cash dominion period is triggered in an event of default or if excess availability is less than the \$3,600 for three consecutive business days, and will continue until, during the preceding 45 consecutive days, no event of default existed and excess availability has been greater than \$3,600 at all times (with the trigger subject to adjustment based on the Company’s revolving commitment). In addition, in the event that “excess availability,” as defined under the Credit Agreement, is less than \$3,000 the Company shall be required to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.0 to 1.0. If any of these events were to occur, it could severely impact our liquidity and capital resources, limit our ability to operate our business and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Under certain circumstances, our Credit Facility may also require us to satisfy a financial covenant, which could limit our ability to react to market conditions or satisfy extraordinary capital needs and could otherwise impact our liquidity and capital resources, restrict our financing and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our ability to comply with the covenants and other terms of our debt obligations will depend on our future operating performance. If we fail to comply with such covenants and terms, we would be required to obtain waivers from our lenders to maintain compliance with our debt obligations. In the future, if we are unable to obtain any necessary waivers and our debt is accelerated, a material adverse effect on our financial condition and future operating performance would result.

While we did not have any outstanding revolver debt under our Credit Agreement as of July 3, 2021, we may have outstanding revolver debt in the future. Any outstanding indebtedness would have important consequences, including the following:

- we would have to dedicate a portion of our cash flow to making payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general corporate purposes;
- certain levels of indebtedness may make us less attractive to potential acquirers or acquisition targets;
- certain levels of indebtedness may limit our flexibility to adjust to changing business and market conditions, and make us more vulnerable to downturns in general economic conditions as compared to competitors that may be less leveraged; and
- as described in more detail above, the documents providing for our indebtedness contain restrictive covenants that may limit our financing and operational flexibility.

Furthermore, our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations depends, among other things, upon fluctuations in interest rates, our future operating performance and ability to refinance indebtedness when and if necessary. These factors depend partly on economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. In addition, borrowings under our revolver use LIBOR as one benchmark for establishing the interest rate. LIBOR is subject of recent national and international regulatory scrutiny which may result in changes that cause LIBOR to disappear entirely after 2021 or to cause it to perform differently than in the past. The potential consequences of these LIBOR developments on our future revolver borrowings, including the possible transition to other rates such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, cannot be predicted at this time. If LIBOR ceases to exist, interest rates we incur may be adversely affected and we may need to renegotiate the agreements governing our Credit Facility. We may be unable to negotiate an acceptable alternative to LIBOR, or if we do agree to amend the facility, the new "benchmark" may perform differently than LIBOR or cause other unanticipated consequences, which could adversely affect our interest expense and related debt obligations.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash from operations to meet our debt service obligations as well as fund necessary capital expenditures and general operating expenses. In addition, if we need to refinance our debt, or obtain additional debt financing or sell assets or equity to satisfy our debt service obligations, we may not be able to do so on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. If this were to occur, we may need to defer, reduce or eliminate significant planned expenditures, restructure or significantly curtail our operations, file for bankruptcy or cease operations. The Company's outstanding letters of credit balance as of July 3, 2021 was \$1,435, and we had \$0 of our trade letters of credit outstanding in accounts payable in our consolidated balance sheet.

If our assets become impaired, we may be required to record a significant charge to earnings.

We review our long-lived assets for impairment annually, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors that may be considered are changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our assets may not be recoverable include a decrease in future cash flows. We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings in our financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our assets is determined, resulting in an impact on our results of operations.

We are highly dependent upon key suppliers and an interruption in such relationships or our ability to obtain parts from such suppliers could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our top ten suppliers represented approximately 56% of our total product purchases during the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021. Our ability to acquire products from our suppliers in amounts and on terms acceptable to us is dependent upon a number of factors that could affect our suppliers and which are beyond our control. For example, financial or operational difficulties that some of our suppliers may face could result in an increase in the cost of the products we purchase from them. If we do not maintain our relationships with our existing suppliers or develop relationships with new suppliers on acceptable commercial terms, we may not be able to continue to offer a broad selection of merchandise at competitive prices and, as a result, we could lose customers and our sales could decline.

For a number of the products that we sell, we outsource the distribution and fulfillment operation and are dependent on certain drop-ship suppliers to manage inventory, process orders and distribute those products to our customers in a timely manner. For the twenty-six weeks ended July 3, 2021, our product purchases from three drop-ship suppliers represented approximately 7% of our total product purchases. Because we outsource to suppliers a number of these traditional retail functions relating to those products, we have limited control over how and when orders are fulfilled. We also have limited control over the products that our suppliers purchase or keep in stock. Our suppliers may not accurately forecast the products that will be in high demand or they may allocate popular products to other resellers, resulting in the unavailability of certain products for delivery to our customers. Any inability to offer a broad array of products at competitive prices and any failure to deliver those products to our customers in a timely and accurate manner may damage our reputation and brand and could cause us to lose customers and our sales could decline.

In addition, the increasing consolidation among auto parts suppliers may disrupt or end our relationship with some suppliers, result in product shortages and/or lead to less competition and, consequently, higher prices. Furthermore, as part of our routine business, suppliers extend credit to us in connection with our purchase of their products. In the future, our suppliers may limit the amount of credit they are willing to extend to us in connection with our purchase of their products. If this were to occur, it could impair our ability to acquire the types and quantities of products that we desire from the applicable suppliers on acceptable terms, severely impact our liquidity and capital resources, limit our ability to operate our business and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to manage the challenges associated with our international operations, the growth of our business could be limited and our business could suffer.

We maintain international business operations in the Philippines. This international operation includes development and maintenance of our websites, our main call center, and sales and back office support services. We are subject to a number of risks and challenges that specifically relate to our international operations. Our international operations may not be successful if we are unable to meet and overcome these challenges, which could limit the growth of our business and may have an adverse effect on our business and operating results. These risks and challenges include:

- difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations, including any impairment to our relationship with employees caused by a reduction in force;
- restrictions imposed by local labor practices and laws on our business and operations;
- exposure to different business practices and legal standards;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- the imposition of government controls and restrictions;
- political, social and economic instability and the risk of war, terrorist activities or other international incidents;

- the failure of telecommunications and connectivity infrastructure;
- natural disasters and public health emergencies;
- potentially adverse tax consequences; and
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and relative weakness in the U.S. dollar.

If our fulfillment operations are interrupted for any significant period of time or are not sufficient to accommodate increased demand, our sales could decline and our reputation could be harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to successfully receive and fulfill orders and to promptly deliver our products to our customers. The majority of orders for our auto parts products are filled from our inventory in our distribution centers, where all our inventory management, packaging, labeling and product return processes are performed. Increased demand and other considerations may require us to expand our distribution centers or transfer our fulfillment operations to larger or other facilities in the future. If we do not successfully expand our fulfillment capabilities in response to increases in demand, our sales could decline.

In addition, our distribution centers are susceptible to damage or interruption from human error, fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failures, terrorist attacks, acts of war, break-ins, earthquakes and similar events. We do not currently maintain back-up power systems at our fulfillment centers. We do not presently have a formal disaster recovery plan and our business interruption insurance may be insufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur in the event operations at our fulfillment center are interrupted. In addition, alternative arrangements may not be available, or if they are available, may increase the cost of fulfillment. Any interruptions in our fulfillment operations for any significant period of time, including interruptions resulting from the expansion of our existing facilities or the transfer of operations to a new facility, could damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

We face intense competition and operate in an industry with limited barriers to entry, and some of our competitors may have greater resources than us and may be better positioned to capitalize on the growing e-commerce auto parts market.

The auto parts industry is competitive and highly fragmented, with products distributed through multi-tiered and overlapping channels. We compete with both online and offline retailers who offer original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) and aftermarket auto parts to either the DIY or do-it-for-me customer segments. Current or potential competitors include the following:

- national auto parts retailers such as Advance Auto Parts, AutoZone, Napa Auto Parts, CarQuest, O’Reilly Automotive and Pep Boys;
- large online marketplaces such as Amazon.com and eBay;
- other online retailers of automotive products websites;
- local independent retailers or niche auto parts online retailers;
- wholesale aftermarket auto parts distributors such as LKQ Corporation; and
- manufacturers, brand suppliers and other distributors selling online directly to customers.

Barriers to entry are low, and current and new competitors can launch websites at a relatively low cost. Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater brand recognition and significantly greater financial, marketing, technical, management and other resources than we do. For example, in the event that online marketplace companies such as Amazon or eBay, who have larger customer bases, greater brand

recognition and significantly greater resources than we do, focus more of their resources on competing in the aftermarket auto parts market, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, some of our competitors have used and may continue to use aggressive pricing tactics and devote substantially more financial resources to website and system development than we do. We expect that competition will further intensify in the future as Internet use and online commerce continue to grow worldwide. Increased competition may result in reduced sales, lower operating margins, reduced profitability, loss of market share and diminished brand recognition.

Additionally, we have experienced significant competitive pressure from certain of our suppliers who are now selling their products directly to customers. Since our suppliers have access to merchandise at very low costs, they can sell products at lower prices and maintain higher gross margins on their product sales than we can. Our financial results have been negatively impacted by direct sales from our suppliers to our current and potential customers, and our total number of orders and average order value may decline due to increased competition. Continued competition from our suppliers may also continue to negatively impact our business and results of operations, including through reduced sales, lower operating margins, reduced profitability, loss of market share and diminished brand recognition. We have implemented and will continue to implement several strategies to attempt to overcome the challenges created by our suppliers selling directly to our customers and potential customers, including optimizing our pricing, continuing to increase our mix of house brands products and improving our websites, which may not be successful. If these strategies are not successful, our operating results and financial conditions could be materially and adversely affected.

If we fail to offer a broad selection of products at competitive prices or fail to maintain sufficient inventory to meet customer demands, our revenue could decline.

In order to expand our business, we must successfully offer, on a continuous basis, a broad selection of auto parts that meet the needs of our customers, including by being the first to market with new SKUs. Our auto parts are used by consumers for a variety of purposes, including repair, performance, improved aesthetics and functionality. In addition, to be successful, our product offerings must be broad and deep in scope, competitively priced, well-made, innovative and attractive to a wide range of consumers. We cannot predict with certainty that we will be successful in offering products that meet all of these requirements. Moreover, even if we offer a broad selection of products at competitive prices, we must maintain sufficient in-stock inventory to meet consumer demand. If our product offerings fail to satisfy our customers' requirements or respond to changes in customer preferences or we otherwise fail to maintain sufficient in-stock inventory, our revenue could decline.

We rely on key personnel and may need additional personnel for the success and growth of our business.

Our business is largely dependent on the personal efforts and abilities of highly skilled executive, technical, managerial, merchandising, marketing, and call center personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and we cannot assure that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. The loss of any key employee or our inability to attract or retain other qualified employees could harm our business and results of operations.

As a result of our international operations, we have foreign exchange risk.

Our purchases of auto parts from our Asian suppliers are denominated in U.S. dollars; however, a change in the foreign currency exchange rates could impact our product costs over time. Our financial reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and changes in exchange rates significantly affect our reported results and consolidated trends. For example, if the U.S. dollar weakens year-over-year relative to currencies in our international locations, our consolidated gross profit and operating expenses would be higher than if currencies had remained constant. Similarly, our operating expenses in the Philippines are generally paid in Philippine Pesos, and as the exchange rate fluctuates, it could adversely impact our operating results.

If our product catalog database is stolen, misappropriated or damaged, or if a competitor is able to create a substantially similar catalog without infringing our rights, then we may lose an important competitive advantage.

We have invested significant resources and time to build and maintain our product catalog, which is maintained in the form of an electronic database, which maps SKUs to relevant product applications based on vehicle makes, models and years. We believe that our product catalog provides us with an important competitive advantage in both driving

traffic to our websites and converting that traffic to revenue by enabling customers to quickly locate the products they require. We cannot assure you that we will be able to protect our product catalog from unauthorized copying or theft or that our product catalog will continue to operate adequately, without any technological challenges. In addition, it is possible that a competitor could develop a catalog or database that is similar to or more comprehensive than ours, without infringing our rights. In the event our product catalog is damaged or is stolen, copied or otherwise replicated to compete with us, whether lawfully or not, we may lose an important competitive advantage and our business could be harmed.

Economic conditions have had, and may continue to have an adverse effect on the demand for aftermarket auto parts and could adversely affect our sales and operating results.

We sell aftermarket auto parts consisting of replacement parts, hard parts, and performance parts. Demand for our products has been and may continue to be adversely affected by general economic conditions. In declining economies, consumers often defer regular vehicle maintenance and may forego purchases of nonessential performance and accessories products, which can result in a decrease in demand for auto parts in general. Consumers also defer purchases of new vehicles, which immediately impacts performance parts and accessories, which are generally purchased in the first six months of a vehicle's lifespan. In addition, during economic downturns some competitors may become more aggressive in their pricing practices, which would adversely impact our gross margin and could cause large fluctuations in our stock price. Certain suppliers may exit the industry which may impact our ability to procure parts and may adversely impact gross margin as the remaining suppliers increase prices to take advantage of limited competition.

The seasonality of our business places increased strain on our operations.

We have historically experienced higher sales of replacement parts in winter months when inclement weather and hazardous road conditions typically result in more automobile collisions. Hard parts and performance parts and accessories have historically experienced higher sales in the summer months when consumers have more time to undertake elective projects to maintain and enhance the performance of their automobiles and the warmer weather during that time is conducive for such projects. We also have experienced increased demand following the issuance of tax rebates by the government. If we do not stock or restock popular products in sufficient amounts such that we fail to meet increased customer demand, it could significantly affect our revenue and our future growth. Likewise, if we overstock products in anticipation of increased demand, we may be required to take significant inventory markdowns or write-offs and incur commitment costs, which could reduce profitability.

Vehicle miles driven, vehicle accident rates and insurance companies' willingness to accept a variety of types of replacement parts in the repair process have fluctuated and may decrease, which could result in a decline of our revenues and negatively affect our results of operations.

We and our industry depend on the number of vehicle miles driven, vehicle accident rates and insurance companies' willingness to accept a variety of types of replacement parts in the repair process. Decreased miles driven reduce the number of accidents and corresponding demand for crash parts, and reduce the wear and tear on vehicles with a corresponding reduction in demand for vehicle repairs and replacement or hard parts. If consumers were to drive less in the future and/or accident rates were to decline, as a result of higher gas prices, increased use of ride-shares, the advancement of driver assistance technologies, or otherwise, our sales may decline and our business and financial results may suffer.

We will be required to collect and pay more sales taxes, and could become liable for other fees and penalties, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

We have historically collected sales or other similar taxes only on the shipment of goods to customers in the states of California, Virginia, Illinois, and Ohio. However, following the Supreme Court decision in *South Dakota v. Wayfair*, the Company is now required to collect sales tax in any state which passes legislation requiring out of state retailers to collect sales tax even where they have no physical nexus. We have historically enjoyed a competitive advantage to the extent our competitors are already subject to those tax obligations. By collecting sales tax in additional states, we will lose this competitive advantage as total costs to our customers will increase, which could adversely affect our sales.

Moreover, if we fail to collect and remit or pay required sales or other taxes in a jurisdiction, or qualify or register to do business in a jurisdiction that requires us to do so or if we have failed to do so in the past, we could face material liabilities for taxes, fees, interest and penalties. If various jurisdictions impose new tax obligations on our business activities, our sales and net income in those jurisdictions could decrease significantly, which could harm our business.

Our ability to use net operating loss carryforwards to offset future income may be limited.

Under legislation enacted in 2017, informally titled the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”), federal net operating losses (“NOLs”) incurred in taxable years ending after December 31, 2017, may be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of federal NOLs generated in tax years beginning before December 31, 2017, is limited. It is uncertain if and to what extent various states will conform to the Tax Act. In addition, under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and corresponding provisions of state law, a corporation that undergoes an “ownership change” (generally defined as a greater than 50% change, by value, in its equity ownership over a three-year period) is subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its pre-ownership change NOL carryforwards to offset post-ownership change income. We may in the future experience ownership changes, and thus, our ability to utilize pre-ownership change NOL carryforwards to offset post-ownership change income may be limited. Such limitations may cause a portion of our NOL carryforwards to expire before we are able to utilize them. In addition, at the state level, there may be periods during which the use of NOL carryforwards is suspended or otherwise limited, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed.

Our estimate of the size of our addressable market may prove to be inaccurate.

Data for retail sales of auto products is collected for most, but not all channels, and as a result, it is difficult to estimate the size of the market and predict the rate at which the market for our products will grow, if at all. While our market size estimate was made in good faith and is based on assumptions and estimates we believe to be reasonable, this estimate may not be accurate. If our estimates of the size of our addressable market are not accurate, our potential for future growth may be less than we currently anticipate, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Regulatory and Litigation Risks

Possible new tariffs that might be imposed by the United States government could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Changes in U.S. and foreign governments’ trade policies have resulted in, and may continue to result in, tariffs on imports into and exports from the U.S., among other restrictions. Throughout 2018 and 2019, the U.S. imposed tariffs on imports from several countries, including China. If further tariffs are imposed on imports of our products, or retaliatory trade measures are taken by China or other countries in response to existing or future tariffs, we could be forced to raise prices on all of our imported products or make changes to our operations, any of which could materially harm our revenue or operating results. Any additional future tariffs or quotas imposed on our products or related materials may impact our sales, gross margin and profitability if we are unable to pass increased prices onto our customers.

We face exposure to product liability lawsuits.

The automotive industry in general has been subject to a large number of product liability claims due to the nature of personal injuries that result from car accidents or malfunctions. As a distributor of auto parts, including parts obtained overseas, we could be held liable for the injury or damage caused if the products we sell are defective or malfunction regardless of whether the product manufacturer is the party at fault. While we carry insurance against product liability claims, if the damages in any given action were high or we were subject to multiple lawsuits, the damages and costs could exceed the limits of our insurance coverage or prevent us from obtaining coverage in the future. If we were required to pay substantial damages as a result of these lawsuits, it may seriously harm our business and financial condition. Even defending against unsuccessful claims could cause us to incur significant expenses and result in a diversion of management’s attention. In addition, even if the money damages themselves did not cause substantial harm

to our business, the damage to our reputation and the brands offered on our websites could adversely affect our future reputation and our brand, and could result in a decline in our net sales and profitability.

Failure to comply with privacy laws and regulations and failure to adequately protect customer data could harm our business, damage our reputation and result in a loss of customers.

Federal and state and regulations may govern the collection, use, sharing and security of data that we receive from our customers. In addition, we have and post on our websites our own privacy policies and practices concerning the collection, use and disclosure of customer data. Any failure, or perceived failure, by us to comply with our posted privacy policies or with any data-related consent orders, U.S. Federal Trade Commission requirements or other federal, state or international privacy-related laws and regulations could result in proceedings or actions against us by governmental entities or others, which could potentially harm our business. Further, failure or perceived failure to comply with our policies or applicable requirements related to the collection, use or security of personal information or other privacy-related matters could damage our reputation and result in a loss of customers.

The regulatory framework for data privacy is constantly evolving, and privacy concerns could adversely affect our operating results.

The regulatory framework for privacy issues is currently evolving and is likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future. The occurrence of unanticipated events often rapidly drives the adoption of legislation or regulation affecting the use of data and the way we conduct our business; in fact, there are active discussions among U.S. legislators around adoption of a new U.S. federal privacy law. Restrictions could be placed upon the collection, management, aggregation and use of information, which could result in a material increase in the cost of collecting and maintaining certain kinds of data. In June of 2018, California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act (the "CCPA"), which took effect on January 1, 2020. The CCPA gives consumers the right to request disclosure of information collected about them, and whether that information has been sold or shared with others, the right to request deletion of personal information (subject to certain exceptions), the right to opt out of the sale of the consumer's personal information, and the right not to be discriminated against for exercising these rights. We are required to comply with the CCPA. The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches that is expected to increase data breach litigation. The CCPA may increase our compliance costs and potential liability. Some observers have noted that the CCPA could mark the beginning of a trend toward more stringent privacy legislation in the U.S., which could increase our potential liability and adversely affect our business.

Challenges by OEMs to the validity of the aftermarket auto parts industry and claims of intellectual property infringement could adversely affect our business and the viability of the aftermarket auto parts industry.

OEMs have attempted to use claims of intellectual property infringement against manufacturers and distributors of aftermarket products to restrict or eliminate the sale of aftermarket products that are the subject of the claims. The OEMs have brought such claims in federal court and with the United States International Trade Commission. We have received in the past, and we anticipate we may in the future receive, communications alleging that certain products we sell infringe the patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade names or other intellectual property rights of OEMs or other third parties. For instance, after approximately three and a half years of litigation and related costs and expenses, on April 16, 2009, we entered into a settlement agreement with Ford Motor Company and Ford Global Technologies, LLC that ended the two legal actions that were initiated by Ford against us related to claims of patent infringement.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office records indicate that OEMs are seeking and obtaining more design patents and trademarks than they have in the past. In some cases, we have entered into license agreements that allow us to sell aftermarket parts that replicate OEM patented parts in exchange for a royalty. In the event that our license agreements, or other similar license arrangements are terminated or we are unable to agree upon renewal terms, we may be subject to restrictions on our ability to sell aftermarket parts that replicate parts covered by design patents or trademarks, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

In 2018, for example, the CBP alleged that certain repair grilles imported by the Company were counterfeit and infringed on trademarks registered by OEMs. The Company subsequently settled with CBP, however, to the extent that the OEMs are successful in obtaining and enforcing other intellectual property rights, we could be restricted or

prohibited from selling certain aftermarket products which could have an adverse effect on our business. Infringement claims could also result in increased costs of doing business arising from new importing requirements, increased port and carrier fees and legal expenses, adverse judgments or settlements or changes to our business practices required to settle such claims or satisfy any judgments. Litigation or regulatory enforcement could also result in interpretations of the law that require us to change our business practices or otherwise increase our costs and harm our business. We may not maintain sufficient, or any, insurance coverage to cover the types of claims that could be asserted. If a successful claim were brought against us, it could expose us to significant liability.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, our reputation and brand could be impaired and we could lose customers.

We regard our trademarks, trade secrets and similar intellectual property such as our proprietary back-end order processing and fulfillment code and process as important to our success. We rely on trademark and copyright law, and trade secret protection, and confidentiality and/or license agreements with employees, customers, partners and others to protect our proprietary rights. We cannot be certain that we have taken adequate steps to protect our proprietary rights, especially in countries where the laws may not protect our rights as fully as in the United States. In addition, our proprietary rights may be infringed or misappropriated, and we could be required to incur significant expenses to preserve them. In the past we have filed litigation to protect our intellectual property rights. The outcome of such litigation can be uncertain, and the cost of prosecuting such litigation may have an adverse impact on our earnings. We have common law trademarks, as well as pending federal trademark registrations for several marks and several registered marks. However, any registrations may not adequately cover our intellectual property or protect us against infringement by others. Effective trademark, service mark, copyright, patent and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which our products and services may be made available online. We also currently own or control a number of Internet domain names, including www.carparts.com, www.jcwhitney.com, www.autopartswarehouse.com and www.usautoparts.com, and have invested time and money in the purchase of domain names and other intellectual property, which may be impaired if we cannot protect such intellectual property. We may be unable to protect these domain names or acquire or maintain relevant domain names in the United States and in other countries. If we are not able to protect our trademarks, domain names or other intellectual property, we may experience difficulties in achieving and maintaining brand recognition and customer loyalty.

Because we are involved in litigation from time to time and are subject to numerous laws and governmental regulations, we could incur substantial judgments, fines, legal fees and other costs as well as reputational harm.

We are sometimes the subject of complaints or litigation from customers, employees or other third parties for various reasons. The damages sought against us in some of these litigation proceedings could be substantial. Although we maintain liability insurance for some litigation claims, if one or more of the claims were to greatly exceed our insurance coverage limits or if our insurance policies do not cover a claim, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. For more information on our ongoing litigation, see the information set forth under the caption “*Legal Matters*” in “*Note 6 Commitments and Contingencies*” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in *Part I, Item 1* of this report.

Changes in tax laws or regulations that are applied adversely to us or our customers may have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flow, financial condition or results of operations.

New income, sales, use or other tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be enacted at any time, which could adversely affect our business operations and financial performance. Further, existing tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be interpreted, changed, modified or applied adversely to us. For example, legislation enacted in 2017, informally titled the Tax Act enacted many significant changes to the U.S. tax laws. Future guidance from the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities with respect to the Tax Act may affect us, and certain aspects of the Tax Act could be repealed or modified in future legislation. In addition, it is uncertain if and to what extent various states will conform to the Tax Act or any newly enacted federal tax legislation. Changes in corporate tax rates, the realization of net deferred tax assets relating to our operations, the taxation of foreign earnings, and the deductibility of expenses under the Tax Act or future reform legislation could have a material impact on the value of our deferred tax assets, could result in significant one-time charges, and could increase our future U.S. tax expense.

Existing or future government regulation could expose us to liabilities and costly changes in our business operations and could reduce customer demand for our products and services.

We are subject to federal and state consumer protection laws and regulations, including laws protecting the privacy of customer non-public information and regulations prohibiting unfair and deceptive trade practices, as well as laws and regulations governing businesses in general and the Internet and e-commerce and certain environmental laws. Additional laws and regulations may be adopted with respect to the Internet, the effect of which on e-commerce is uncertain. These laws may cover issues such as user privacy, spyware and the tracking of consumer activities, marketing e-mails and communications, other advertising and promotional practices, money transfers, pricing, content and quality of products and services, taxation, electronic contracts and other communications, intellectual property rights, and information security. Furthermore, it is not clear how existing laws such as those governing issues such as property ownership, sales and other taxes, trespass, data mining and collection, and personal privacy apply to the Internet and e-commerce. To the extent we expand into international markets, we will be faced with complying with local laws and regulations, some of which may be materially different than U.S. laws and regulations. Any such foreign law or regulation, any new U.S. law or regulation, or the interpretation or application of existing laws and regulations to the Internet or other online services or our business in general, may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations by, among other things, impeding the growth of the Internet, subjecting us to fines, penalties, damages or other liabilities, requiring costly changes in our business operations and practices, and reducing customer demand for our products and services. We may not maintain sufficient, or any, insurance coverage to cover the types of claims or liabilities that could arise as a result of such regulation.

We may be affected by global climate change or by legal, regulatory, or market responses to such change.

The growing political and scientific sentiment is that global weather patterns are being influenced by increased levels of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere. This growing sentiment and the concern over climate change have led to legislative and regulatory initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions which warm the earth's atmosphere. These warmer weather conditions could result in a decrease in demand for auto parts in general. Moreover, proposals that would impose mandatory requirements on greenhouse gas emissions continue to be considered by policy makers in the United States. Laws enacted that directly or indirectly affect our suppliers (through an increase in the cost of production or their ability to produce satisfactory products) or our business (through an impact on our inventory availability, cost of sales, operations or demand for the products we sell) could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Significant increases in fuel economy requirements or new federal or state restrictions on emissions of carbon dioxide that may be imposed on vehicles and automobile fuels could adversely affect demand for vehicles, annual miles driven or the products we sell or lead to changes in automotive technology. Compliance with any new or more stringent laws or regulations, or stricter interpretations of existing laws, could require additional expenditures by us or our suppliers. Our inability to respond to such changes could adversely impact the demand for our products and our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Risks Related To Our Use Of Technology

We depend on search engines and other online sources to attract visitors to our websites and marketplace channels, and if we are unable to attract these visitors and convert them into customers in a cost-effective manner, our business and results of operations will be harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to attract customers in a cost-effective manner. Our investments in marketing may not effectively reach potential consumers or those consumers may not decide to buy from us or the volume of consumers that purchase from us may not yield the intended return on investment. With respect to our marketing channels, we rely on relationships with providers of online services, search engines, shopping comparison sites and e-commerce businesses to provide content, advertising banners and other links that direct customers to our websites. We rely on these relationships as significant sources of traffic to our websites. In particular, we rely on Google as an important marketing channel, and if Google changes its algorithms or if competition increases for advertisements on Google or on our marketplace channels, we may be unable to cost-effectively attract customers to our products.

Our agreements with our marketing providers generally have terms of one year or less. If we are unable to develop or maintain these relationships on acceptable terms, our ability to attract new customers would be harmed. In addition,

many of the parties with whom we have online-advertising arrangements could provide advertising services to other companies, including retailers with whom we compete. As competition for online advertising has increased, the cost for these services has also increased. A significant increase in the cost of the marketing vehicles upon which we rely could adversely impact our ability to attract customers in a cost-effective manner and harm our business and results of operations. Further, we use promotions as a way to drive sales, these promotional activities may not drive sales and may adversely affect our gross margins.

Similarly, if any free search engine, shopping comparison site, or marketplace site on which we rely begins charging fees for listing or placement, or if one or more of the search engines, shopping comparison sites, marketplace sites and other online sources on which we rely for purchased listings, increases their fees, or modifies or terminates its relationship with us, our expenses could rise, we could lose customers and traffic to our websites could decrease.

We rely on bandwidth and data center providers and other third parties to provide products to our customers, and any failure or interruption in the services provided by these third parties could disrupt our business and cause us to lose customers.

We rely on third-party vendors, including data center and bandwidth providers. Any disruption in the network access or co-location services, which are the services that house and provide Internet access to our servers, provided by these third-party providers or any failure of these third-party providers to handle current or higher volumes of use could significantly harm our business. Any financial or other difficulties our providers face may have negative effects on our business, the nature and extent of which we cannot predict. We exercise little control over these third-party vendors, which increases our vulnerability to problems with the services they provide. We also license technology and related databases from third parties to facilitate elements of our e-commerce platform. We have experienced and expect to continue to experience interruptions and delays in service and availability for these elements. Any errors, failures, interruptions or delays experienced in connection with these third-party technologies could negatively impact our relationship with our customers and adversely affect our business. Our systems also heavily depend on the availability of electricity, which also comes from third-party providers. If we were to experience a major power outage, we would have to rely on back-up generators. These back-up generators may not operate properly through a major power outage, and their fuel supply could also be inadequate during a major power outage. Information systems such as ours may be disrupted by even brief power outages, or by the fluctuations in power resulting from switches to and from backup generators. This could disrupt our business and cause us to lose customers.

Security threats, such as ransomware attacks, to our IT infrastructure could expose us to liability, and damage our reputation and business

It is essential to our business strategy that our technology and network infrastructure remain secure and is perceived by our customers to be secure. Despite security measures, however, any network infrastructure may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Information security risks have significantly increased in recent years in part due to the proliferation of new technologies and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists and other external parties, including foreign private parties and state actors. As a leading online source for automotive aftermarket parts, we have in the past experienced and we could continue to face cyber-attacks that attempt to penetrate our network security, including our data centers, to sabotage or otherwise disable our network of websites and online marketplaces, misappropriate our or our customers' proprietary information, which may include personally identifiable information, or cause interruptions of our internal systems and services. If successful, any of these attacks could negatively affect our reputation, damage our network infrastructure and our ability to sell our products, harm our relationship with customers that are affected and expose us to financial liability.

We maintain a comprehensive system of preventive and forensic controls through our security programs; however given the rapidly evolving nature and proliferation of cyber threats, our controls may not prevent or identify all such attacks in a timely manner or otherwise prevent unauthorized access to, damage to, or interruption of our systems and operations, and we cannot eliminate the risk of human error or employee or vendor malfeasance.

In addition, any failure by us to comply with applicable privacy and information security laws and regulations could cause us to incur significant costs to protect any customers whose personal data was compromised and to restore customer confidence in us and to make changes to our information systems and administrative processes to address

security issues and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, our customers could lose confidence in our ability to protect their personal information, which could cause them to stop shopping on our sites altogether. Such events could lead to lost sales and adversely affect our results of operations. We also could be exposed to government enforcement actions and private litigation.

Moreover, we are subject to the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard ("PCI DSS"), issued by the PCI Council. PCI DSS contains compliance guidelines and standards with regard to our security surrounding the physical and electronic storage, processing and transmission of individual cardholder data. We cannot be certain that all of our information technology systems are able to prevent, contain or detect any cyber-attacks, cyber terrorism, or security breaches from known malware or malware that may be developed in the future. To the extent that any disruption results in the loss, damage or misappropriation of information, we may be materially adversely affected by claims from customers, financial institutions, regulatory authorities, payment card associations and others. In addition, the cost of complying with stricter privacy and information security laws and standards could be significant to us. For example, we were recently required to transition from PCI DSS 2.0 to PCI DSS 3.2. In January 2021, we were deemed to be PCI compliant with the new security standards issued by the PCI Council. In the future, there could be additional new standards and there is no guarantee that we will be able to conform to these new standards, and if we fail to meet these standards, we could become subject to fines and other penalties and experience a significant increase in payment card transaction costs. In addition, such failure could damage our reputation, inhibit sales, and adversely affect our business.

Our e-commerce system is dependent on open-source software, which exposes us to uncertainty and potential liability.

We utilize open-source software such as Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP, Fedora and Perl throughout our web properties and supporting infrastructure although we have created proprietary programs. Open-source software is maintained and upgraded by a general community of software developers under various open-source licenses, including the GNU General Public License ("GPL"). These developers are under no obligation to maintain, enhance or provide any fixes or updates to this software in the future. Additionally, under the terms of the GPL and other open-source licenses, we may be forced to release to the public source-code internally developed by us pursuant to such licenses. Furthermore, if any of these developers contribute any code of others to any of the software that we use, we may be exposed to claims and liability for intellectual property infringement and may also be forced to implement changes to the code-base for this software or replace this software with internally developed or commercially licensed software.

System failures, including failures due to natural disasters or other catastrophic events, could prevent access to our websites, which could reduce our net sales and harm our reputation.

Our sales would decline and we could lose existing or potential customers if they are not able to access our websites or if our websites, transactions processing systems or network infrastructure do not perform to our customers' satisfaction. Any Internet network interruptions or problems with our websites could:

- prevent customers from accessing our websites;
- reduce our ability to fulfill orders or bill customers;
- reduce the number of products that we sell;
- cause customer dissatisfaction; or
- damage our brand and reputation.

We have experienced brief computer system interruptions in the past, and we believe they may continue to occur from time to time in the future. Our systems and operations are also vulnerable to damage or interruption from a number of sources, including a natural disaster or other catastrophic event such as an earthquake, typhoon, volcanic eruption, fire, flood, terrorist attack, computer viruses, power loss, telecommunications failure, physical and electronic break-ins and other similar events. For example, our headquarters and the majority of our infrastructure, including some of our servers, are located in Southern California, a seismically active region. We also maintain offshore and outsourced operations in the Philippines, an area that has been subjected to a typhoon and a volcanic eruption in the recent past. In

addition, California has in the past experienced power outages as a result of limited electrical power supplies and due to recent fires in the southern part of the state. Such outages, natural disasters and similar events may recur in the future and could disrupt the operation of our business. Our technology infrastructure is also vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar disruptions. Although the critical portions of our systems are redundant and backup copies are maintained offsite, not all of our systems and data are fully redundant. We do not presently have a formal disaster recovery plan in effect and may not have sufficient insurance for losses that may occur from natural disasters or catastrophic events. Any substantial disruption of our technology infrastructure could cause interruptions or delays in our business and loss of data or render us unable to accept and fulfill customer orders or operate our websites in a timely manner, or at all.

We are in the process of implementing a new enterprise resource planning system, and we may occasionally update or integrate our other IT systems, problems with the design, integration or implementation of these systems could interfere with our business and operations.

We are engaged in a multi-year implementation of a new global enterprise resource planning system (ERP). The ERP is designed to accurately maintain the company's books and records and provide information to the company's management team important to the operation of the business. The Company's ERP has required, and will continue to require, the investment of significant human and financial resources. We may not be able to successfully implement the ERP without experiencing delays, increased costs and other difficulties. If we are unable to successfully design and implement the new ERP system as planned, or successfully update or integrate our systems when necessary, our financial positions, results of operations and cash flows could be negatively impacted.

If we do not respond to technological change, our websites could become obsolete and our financial results and conditions could be adversely affected.

We maintain a network of websites which requires substantial development and maintenance efforts, and entails significant technical and business risks. To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the responsiveness, functionality and features of our websites. The Internet and the e-commerce industry are characterized by rapid technological change, the emergence of new industry standards and practices and changes in customer requirements and preferences. Therefore, we may be required to license emerging technologies, enhance our existing websites, develop new services and technology that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our current and prospective customers, and adapt to technological advances and emerging industry and regulatory standards and practices in a cost-effective and timely manner. Our ability to remain technologically competitive may require substantial expenditures and lead time and our failure to take necessary action in a timely manner to improve our websites and other technology applications may harm our business and results of operations.

Use of social media may adversely impact our reputation or subject us to fines or other penalties.

The use of social media platforms, including blogs, social media websites and other forms of internet-based communication, which allow individuals access to a broad audience of consumers and other interested persons, has become commonplace. Negative commentary regarding us or the brands that we sell may be posted on social media platforms or similar devices at any time and may harm our reputation or business. Consumers value readily available information concerning retailers and their goods and services and often act on such information without further investigation and without regard to its accuracy. The harm may be immediate without affording us an opportunity for redress or correction. In addition, social media platforms provide users with access to such a broad audience that collective action against our website and marketplace stores, such as boycotts, can be more easily organized. If such actions were organized, we could suffer reputational damage as well as physical damage to our stores and merchandise.

We also use social media platforms as marketing tools or as channels to disseminate information. For example, the Company and its executive officers maintain Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, and other social media accounts, where marketing and other information relevant to customers and investors is disseminated. As laws and regulations rapidly evolve to govern the use of these platforms and devices, the failure by us, our employees or third parties acting at our direction to abide by applicable laws and regulations in the use of these platforms and devices could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations or subject us to fines or other penalties.

Risks Related To Our Capital Stock

Our common stock price has been and may continue to be volatile, which may result in losses to our stockholders.

The market prices of technology and e-commerce companies generally have been extremely volatile and have recently experienced sharp share price and trading volume changes. The trading price of our common stock is likely to be volatile and could fluctuate widely in response to, among other things, the risk factors described in this report and other factors beyond our control such as fluctuations in the operations or valuations of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us, our ability to meet analysts' expectations, our trading volume, activities of activist investors, the impact of any stock repurchase program or conditions or trends in the Internet or auto parts industries.

Since the completion of our initial public offering in February 2007 through July 3, 2021, the trading price of our common stock has been volatile, ranging from a high of \$23.26 per share to a low per share of \$0.88. We have also experienced significant fluctuations in the trading volume of our common stock. General economic and political conditions unrelated to our performance may also adversely affect the price of our common stock. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a public company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been initiated. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, we cannot predict the ultimate outcome of any such litigation if it were initiated. The initiation of any such litigation or an unfavorable result could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our future operating results may fluctuate and may fail to meet market expectations.

We expect that our revenue and operating results will continue to fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to various factors, many of which are beyond our control. If our quarterly revenue or operating results fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our common stock could significantly decline. The factors that could cause our operating results to continue to fluctuate include, but are not limited to:

- fluctuations in the demand for aftermarket auto parts;
- price competition on the Internet or among offline retailers for auto parts;
- our ability to attract visitors to our websites and convert those visitors into customers, including to the extent based on our ability to successfully work with different search engines to drive visitors to our websites;
- our ability to successfully sell our products through third-party online marketplaces or the effects of any price increases in those marketplaces;
- competition from companies that have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater brand recognition, access to merchandise at lower costs and significantly greater resources than we do, like third-party online market places and our suppliers;
- our ability to maintain and expand our supplier and distribution relationships without significant price increases or reduced service levels;
- our ability to borrow funds under our Credit Facility;
- the effects of seasonality on the demand for our products;
- our ability to accurately forecast demand for our products, price our products at market rates and maintain appropriate inventory levels;
- our ability to build and maintain customer loyalty;

- our ability to successfully integrate our acquisitions;
- infringement actions that could impact the viability of the auto parts aftermarket or portions thereof;
- the success of our brand-building and marketing campaigns;
- our ability to accurately project our future revenues, earnings, and results of operations;
- government regulations related to use of the Internet for commerce, including the application of existing tax regulations to Internet commerce and changes in tax regulations;
- technical difficulties, system downtime or Internet brownouts;
- the amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure; and
- macroeconomic conditions that adversely impact the general and automotive retail sales environment.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting or comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud, and our stock price could decline.

While management has concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of July 3, 2021, we have in the past, and could in the future, have a significant deficiency or material weakness in internal control over financial reporting or fail to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. If we fail to properly maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, it could impact our ability to prevent fraud or to issue our financial statements in a timely manner that presents fairly our financial condition and results of operations. The existence of any such deficiencies or weaknesses, even if remediated, may also lead to the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, could harm our business and negatively impact the trading price of our common stock. Such deficiencies or material weaknesses may also subject us to lawsuits, regulatory investigations and other penalties.

Our charter documents could deter a takeover effort, which could inhibit your ability to receive an acquisition premium for your shares.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. Such provisions include the following:

- our Board of Directors are authorized, without prior stockholder approval, to create and issue preferred stock which could be used to implement anti-takeover devices;
- advance notice is required for director nominations or for proposals that can be acted upon at stockholder meetings;
- our Board of Directors is classified such that not all members of our board are elected at one time, which may make it more difficult for a person who acquires control of a majority of our outstanding voting stock to replace all or a majority of our directors;
- stockholder action by written consent is prohibited except with regards to an action that has been approved by the Board of Directors;
- special meetings of the stockholders are permitted to be called only by the chairman of our Board of Directors or by a majority of our Board of Directors;

- stockholders are not permitted to cumulate their votes for the election of directors; and
- stockholders are permitted to amend certain provisions of our bylaws only upon receiving at least 66 2/3% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of all outstanding shares then entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock.

We currently do not expect to pay any cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future.

Future capital raises may dilute our existing stockholders' ownership.

If we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities, our existing stockholders' percentage ownership may decrease, and these stockholders may experience substantial dilution.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated by reference to the location indicated below:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.1	CarParts.com, Inc. 2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 20, 2021)
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File – the cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report on Form 10-Q to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: August 5, 2021

CARPARTS.COM, INC.

By: /s/ Lev Peker
Lev Peker
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ David Meniane
David Meniane
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT
RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Lev Peker, certify that:

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

Date: August 5, 2021

/s/ Lev Peker

Lev Peker

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT
RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, David Meniane, certify that:

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

Date: August 5, 2021

/s/ David Meniane
David Meniane
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of CarParts.com, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 3, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Lev Peker, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

Date: August 5, 2021

/s/ Lev Peker
Lev Peker
Chief Executive Officer

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of CarParts.com, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 3, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, David Meniane, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

Date: August 5, 2021

/s/ David Meniane

David Meniane
Chief Financial Officer
