



Shifting Into High Gear



**THIRD QUARTER 2023
EARNINGS CONFERENCE CALL**

October 24, 2023

Herc Rentals Team & Agenda



Larry Silber
President & Chief
Executive Officer



Mark Humphrey
Senior Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer



Aaron Birnbaum
Senior Vice President &
Chief Operating Officer



Leslie Hunziker
Senior Vice President
Investor Relations &
Communications

Agenda

- Safe Harbor
- Q3 2023 Overview
- Q3 Operations Review
- Q3 Financial Review
- 2023 Outlook
- Q&A

Safe Harbor Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Forward-Looking Statements

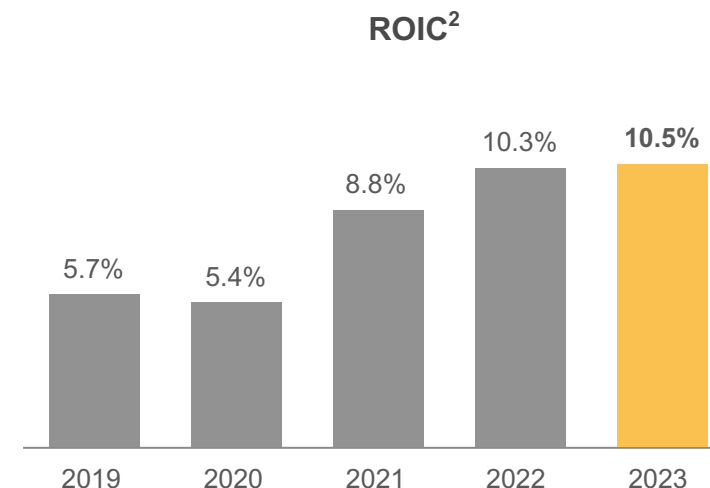
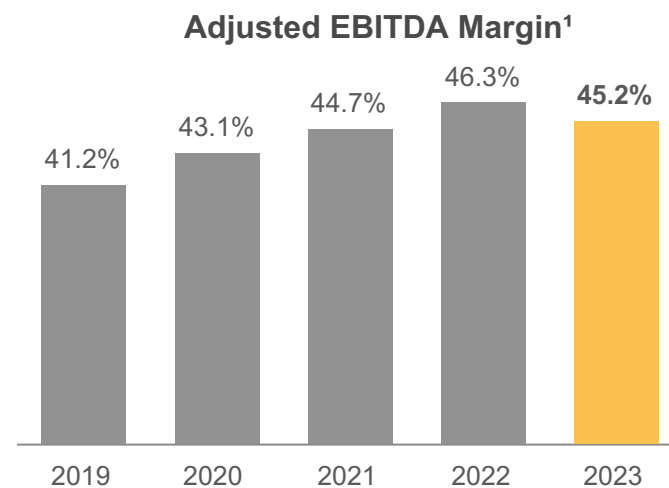
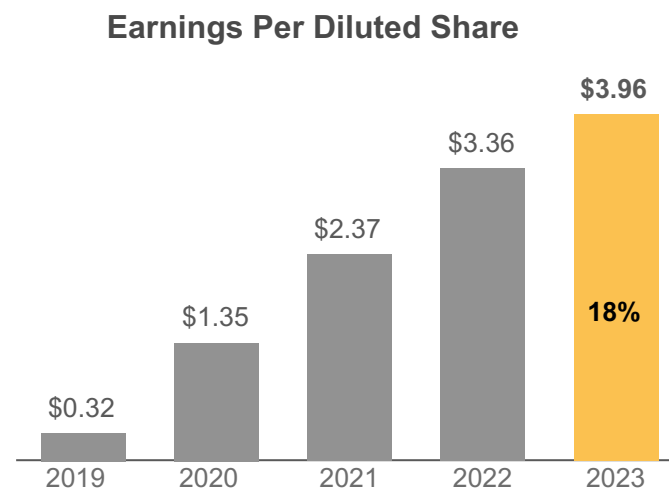
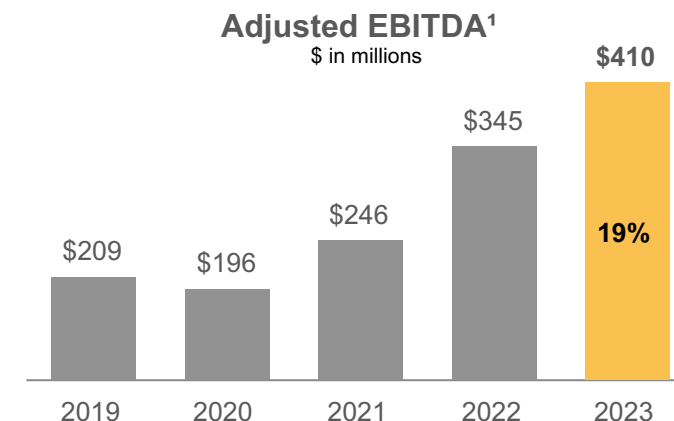
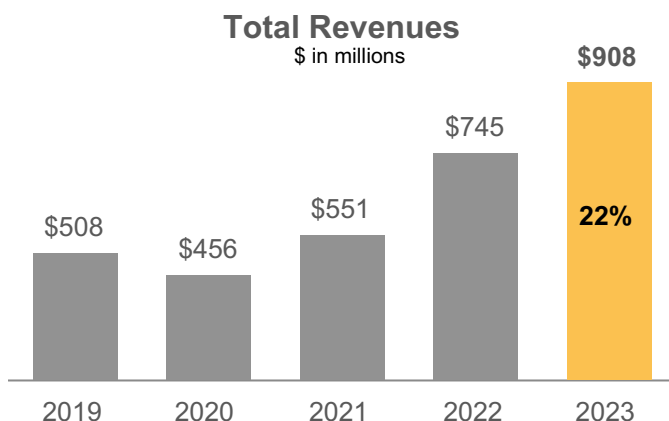
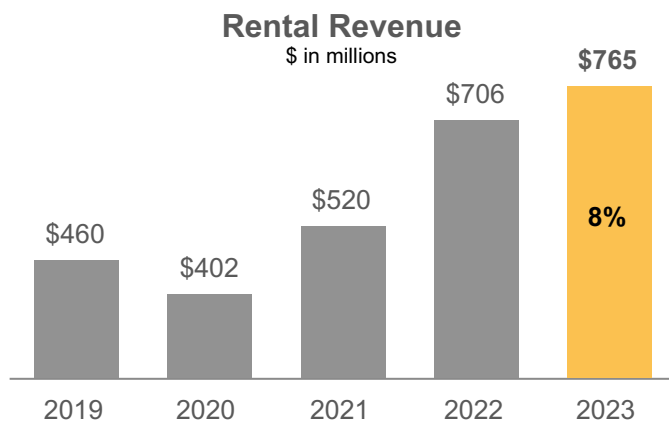
This presentation includes forward-looking statements as that term is defined by the federal securities laws, including statements concerning our business plans and strategy, projected profitability, performance or cash flows, future capital expenditures, our growth strategy, including our ability to grow organically and through M&A, anticipated financing needs, business trends, our capital allocation strategy, liquidity and capital management, exploring strategic alternatives for Cinelease, including the timing of the review process, the outcome of the process and the costs and benefits of the process, and other information that is not historical information. Forward looking statements are generally identified by the words "estimates," "expects," "anticipates," "projects," "plans," "intends," "believes," "forecasts," "looks," and future or conditional verbs, such as "will," "should," "could" or "may," as well as variations of such words or similar expressions. All forward-looking statements are based upon our current expectations and various assumptions and, there can be no assurance that our current expectations will be achieved. They are subject to future events, risks and uncertainties - many of which are beyond our control - as well as potentially inaccurate assumptions, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Further information on the risks that may affect our business is included in filings we make with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time, including our most recent annual report on Form 10-K, subsequent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and in our other SEC filings. We undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements that have been made to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Information Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to results calculated according to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"), the Company has provided certain information in this presentation that is not calculated according to GAAP ("non-GAAP"), such as adjusted net income, adjusted earnings per diluted share, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA margin, REBITDA, REBITDA margin, REBITDA flow-through and free cash flow. Management uses these non-GAAP measures to evaluate operating performance and period-over-period performance of our core business without regard to potential distortions, and believes that investors will likewise find these non-GAAP measures useful in evaluating the Company's performance. These measures are frequently used by security analysts, institutional investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry.

Non-GAAP measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for our reported results prepared in accordance with GAAP and, as calculated, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. For the definitions of these terms, further information about management's use of these measures as well as a reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures, please see the appendix that accompanies this presentation.

Third Quarter Financial Highlights: Accelerating Performance



3Q23 margin impacted by studio-entertainment industry shutdown and increased sales of used fleet

1. For a reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP financial measure, see the Appendix beginning on Slide 22
 2. The company's ROIC metric uses after-tax operating income for the trailing 12 months divided by average stockholders' equity, debt and deferred taxes, net of average cash. To mitigate the volatility related to fluctuations in the company's tax rate from period to period, the U.S. federal corporate statutory tax rate of 21% was used to calculate after-tax operating income.

Third Quarter 2023 Highlights

Equipment rental market in N.A.

- Return to normal seasonal demand trends
- Supply chain recovering; although constraints persist in high-demand categories
- Positive industry trends aided by stimulus, reshoring, electrification, energy efficiency
- Shift from equipment ownership to rental continues

HRI equipment rental revenue

- Double-digit growth across core fleet categories and Pro-Solutions offerings
- Double-digit growth across local and national accounts
- Record Q3 rental rate increased 6.9% YoY; volume up 11.5%
- Mix unfavorable by 9.9% due to inflation and studio entertainment labor strikes

HRI total revenues grew 22% in Q3 2023

- Used equipment market remains healthy
- Supply improvement allows for increased disposals and catch up in fleet life-cycle management



Q3 2023: Delivering on Growth Strategies

Strategies to Accelerate ROIC and Increase Shareholder Returns:

Grow the Core

Expand Specialty

Elevate Technology

Integrate ESG

Allocate Capital

Optimize branch network for fleet / operating efficiencies at scale

- Completed 2 acquisitions - 4 locations; opened 4 greenfield locations

Enhance fleet mix

- Expanded high-margin specialty fleet by 15% at OEC YoY

Support customers' efficiency goals through data and telematics

- Advanced customer-facing digital capabilities: ProControl Next Gen™

Commit to purposeful, integrated and evolving ESG goals

- Won Department of Labor's HIRE Vets Medallion Award
- Recognized on the Best and Brightest Companies to Work For list

Prioritize Capital and Invest Responsibly

- Disciplined investment in fleet and strategic M&A
- Regular dividend declared

Exploring Alternatives for Cinelease Studio Entertainment as Industry Model Shifts



Cinelease is Herc's studio management and lighting and grip business

- One of the only scaled studio-platform businesses in industry
- Lighting and grip equipment represents ~5% of Herc OEC

Studio ownership is becoming a critical piece of the desired single-point of contact offering for productions:

- physical studio
- studio management
- lighting and grip equipment

Owning studio real-estate does not align with Herc strategy

Herc Entertainment Services will continue to supply on-location studios, off-location productions for TV and Film, and live entertainment venues with rental gear, including:

- aerial equipment,
- forklifts,
- carts,
- generators and
- climate solutions



Operations Review

Aaron Birnbaum
Senior Vice President and
Chief Operating Officer



Total Recordable Incident Rate of 0.78 YTD

Proven safety record is a must-have for customers

Herc's Safety Program integrated into all acquisitions

Continuing focus on Perfect Days

- All branches reported > 97% Perfect Days
- Perfect Days are those with no:
 - OSHA recordable incidents
 - At-fault motor vehicle accidents
 - DOT violations



Delivering on Growth Strategies - Increasing Branch Network Density

Expanding Through Acquisitions and Greenfields

Adding locations increases density and share in urban markets

- Q3:23 - 2 acquisitions - 4 locations; 4 greenfield locations
- YTD:23 - 8 acquisitions - 14 locations; 13 greenfield locations
 - Invested \$332 million through September 30 on M&A
- Primary focus on acquisitions in top 50 MSAs

Synergies through cross selling adjacent product lines, fleet efficiencies and rate improvement

Acquiring talented workforce and local customer relationships

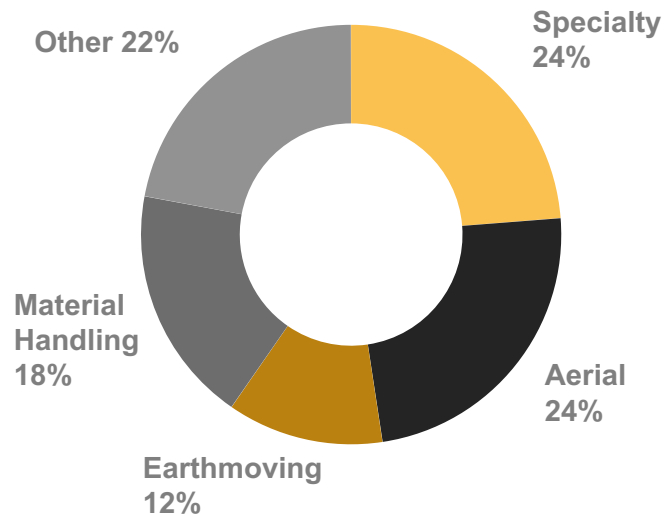


Strategic M&A Opportunity ~\$500 million per year
Pipeline of acquisition opportunities remains strong

Average acquisition EBITDA Multiple to date ~5.5x
Synergized Multiple Opportunity 3.5x - 4.5x

Delivering on Growth Strategies — Enhancing Fleet Mix

Fleet Composition \$6.2 billion at OEC¹



Equipment rental revenue +8%; Q3 record \$765 million

- Pricing strategy and tools support discipline and greater market insight
- Core business driven by solid operating performance and demand from megaprojects, onshoring, infrastructure projects
- ProSolutions contributing double-digit revenue growth YoY
- Studio entertainment 1% of rental revenue vs. 5% 3Q:22
 - Writers' strike resolved but 3-month actors' strike continues

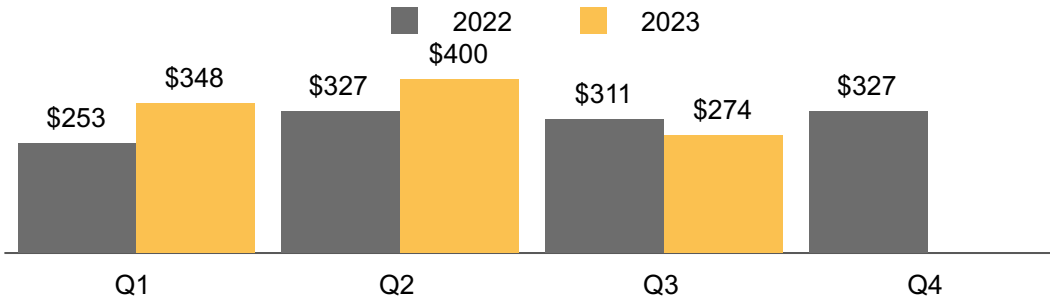
Average fleet at OEC increased 19% in 3Q:23

- Fleet rotation and pick up in seasonal demand enabled absorption of 1H wave of supply chain deliveries
 - As supply chain recovered, 1H:23 saw a wave of 2023 orders and 2021/2022 backorders delivered
 - Exiting Q3, significantly reduced gap between fleet growth and equipment rental revenue growth, excluding studio entertainment

Managing Fleet for Enhanced Utilization

Fleet Expenditures at OEC¹

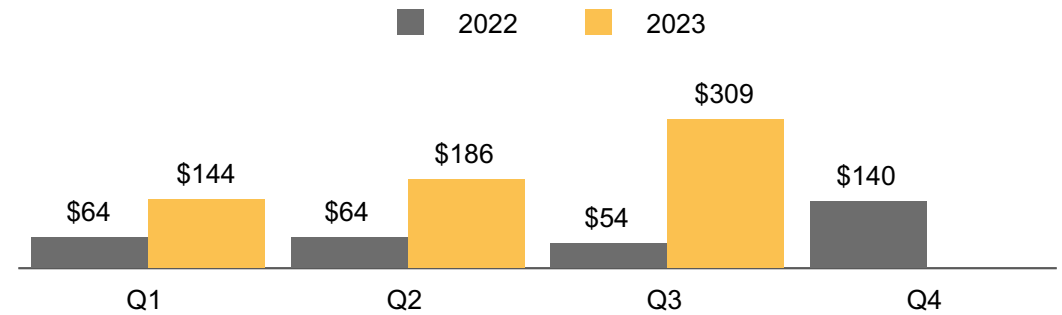
\$ in millions



- Capital allocated for category classes that are still constrained have been re-allocated to 2024

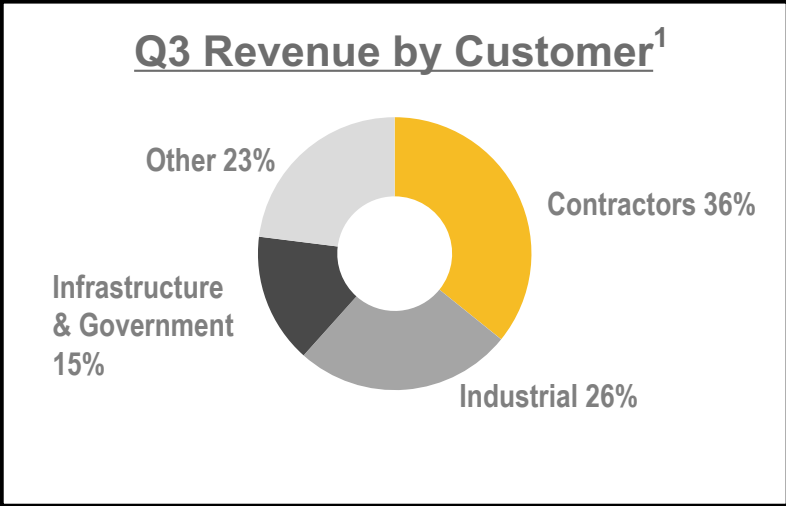
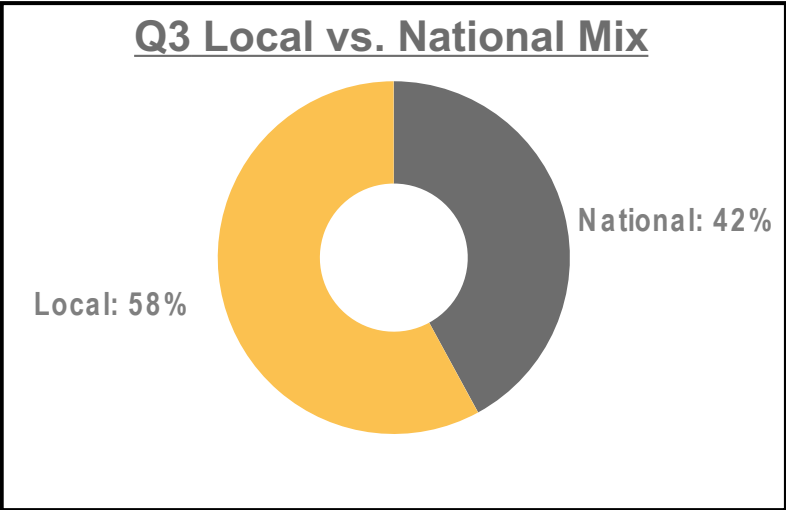
Fleet Disposals at OEC¹

\$ in millions



- Increased fleet disposals to:
 - catch up on fleet rotations after 2021 and 2022 supply chain challenges
 - take advantage of healthy used equipment market
- Fleet disposals generated ~39% proceeds as a percent of OEC as auction channel utilized to realign fleet faster
- Average age of disposals was 84 months in Q3 2023
- Average fleet age of 45 months at September 30, 2023

Business Model Driving Growth



- Diverse end market mix and large national customers drives revenue growth in Q3, while project pipeline remains strong
 - National account revenue up double-digits
 - In early innings of federal-funding opportunities
- 3Q:23 local-customer account revenue saw double-digit growth

Industrial	Infrastructure	Non-Residential
Chip manufacturing Electric vehicle/battery manufacturing Energy Petrochemical Industrial plant maintenance LNG investments	Airports Roads, bridges, tunnels Transmission & distribution Renewable energy Underground utilities Flood control High-speed rail Water systems	Commercial Data centers Education Facility maintenance Healthcare Disaster recovery Restoration

1. Refer to our 10-K for description of industries related to each customer classification. Other includes commercial and retail service, hospitality, healthcare, recreation, and entertainment and special events.

A grayscale photograph of a construction site, likely a stadium, with a worker on a JLG lift truck. The worker is wearing a hard hat and safety harness. The lift truck has "JLG LIFT" written on its side. In the background, there are stadium seating areas and structural elements. The image is semi-transparent, allowing the text to be overlaid.

Mark Humphrey
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

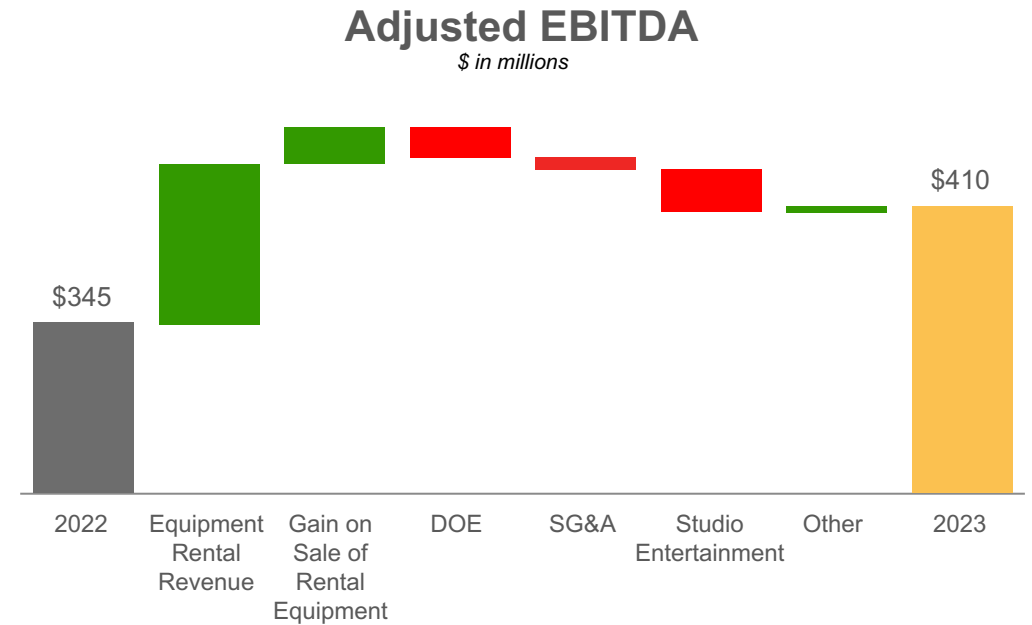
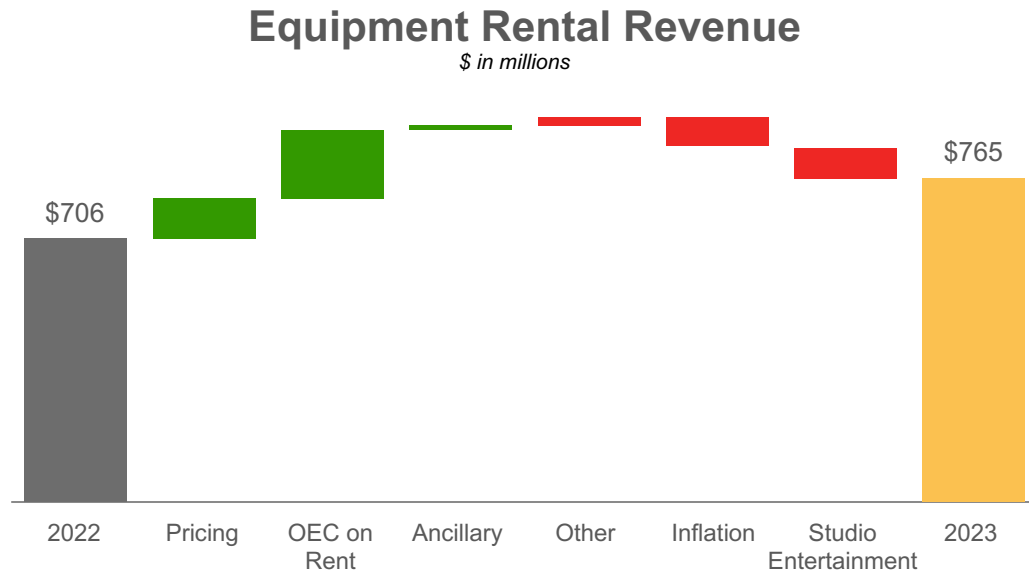
Q3 2023 Financial Results

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2023 vs 2022 % Change	2023	2022	2023 vs 2022 % Change
<i>\$ in millions, except per share data</i>						
Equipment Rental Revenue	\$765	\$706	8%	\$2,121	\$1,838	15%
Total Revenues	\$908	\$745	22%	\$2,450	\$1,953	25%
Net Income	\$113	\$101	12%	\$256	\$232	10%
Earnings Per Diluted Share	\$3.96	\$3.36	18%	\$8.89	\$7.66	16%
Adjusted Net Income¹	\$114	\$103	11%	\$260	\$237	10%
Adjusted Earnings Per Diluted Share¹	\$4.00	\$3.42	17%	\$9.03	\$7.83	15%
Adjusted EBITDA¹	\$410	\$345	19%	\$1,070	\$866	24%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin¹	45.2%	46.3%	(110) bps	43.7%	44.3%	(60) bps
REBITDA Margin^{1,2}	49.3%	47.1%	220 bps	45.9%	45.0%	90 bps
REBITDA YoY Flow-Through^{1,2}	76.3%	50.5%	2580 bps	51.6%	46.1%	550 bps
Average Fleet³ (YoY)	18.5%	35.0%		23.8%	30.3%	
Pricing³ (YoY)	6.9%	6.2%		7.2%	5.4%	
ROIC				10.5%	10.3%	20 bps



1. For a reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP financial measure, see the Appendix beginning on Slide 22
2. REBITDA measures contribution from our core rental business without impact of sales of equipment, parts and supplies
3. Based on ARA guidelines

Q3 2023 Adjusted EBITDA and Rental Revenue Bridge



Adjusted EBITDA Margin drivers:

- ↑ DOE and SG&A were positive contributors as both declined as a percent of rental revenue
- ↓ Negative impact from higher sales of used equipment, which has a lower margin than equipment rental
- ↓ Studio entertainment industry shutdown reduced revenue on a fixed cost basis

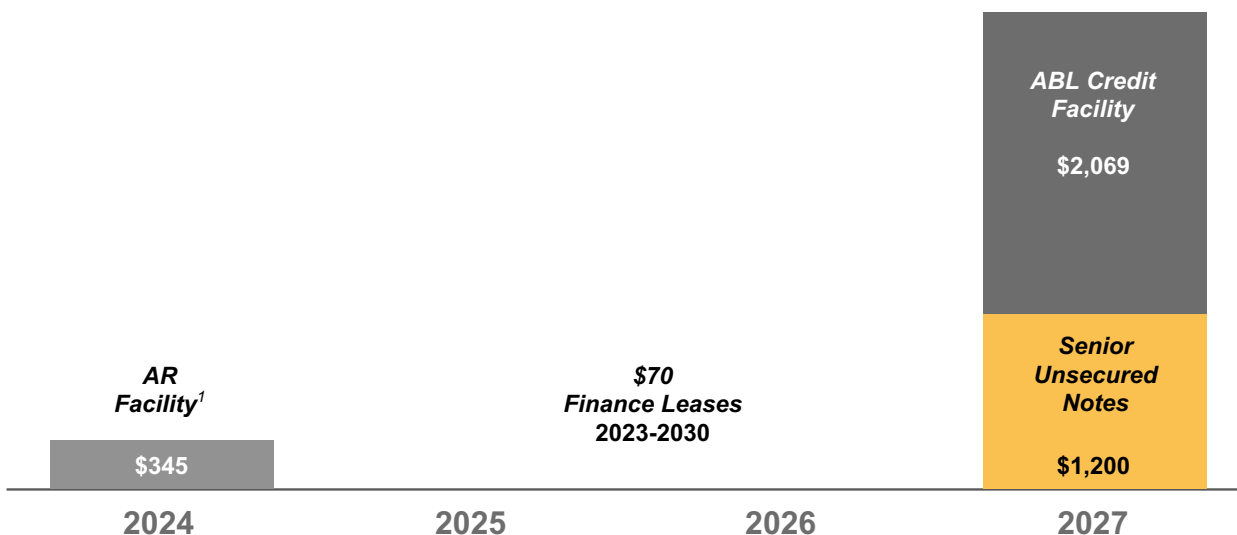
Q3 2023 Financial Results Excluding Studio Entertainment

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2023 vs 2022 % Change	2023	2022	2023 vs 2022 % Change
<i>\$ in millions</i>						
Equipment Rental Revenue	\$760	\$672	13%	\$2,081	\$1,747	19%
Total Revenues	\$901	\$705	28%	\$2,404	\$1,851	30%
Net Income	\$131	\$95	38%	\$289	\$216	34%
Adjusted EBITDA¹	\$419	\$332	26%	\$1,078	\$829	30%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin¹	46.5%	47.1%	(60) bps	44.8%	44.8%	— bps
REBITDA Margin^{1,2}	51.0%	48.0%	300 bps	47.3%	45.6%	170 bps
REBITDA YoY Flow-Through^{1,2}	73.3%	51.8%	2150 bps	56.0%	46.8%	920 bps

Disciplined Capital Management

Maturities

As of September 30, 2023
\$ in millions



Credit Ratings: Moody's CFR Ba2
S&P BB-/Positive

No near-term maturities and ample liquidity² of \$1.5 billion provide financial flexibility

Net capital expenditures outpaced cash flow from operations due to investments in growth, resulting in free cash outflow of \$196 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023

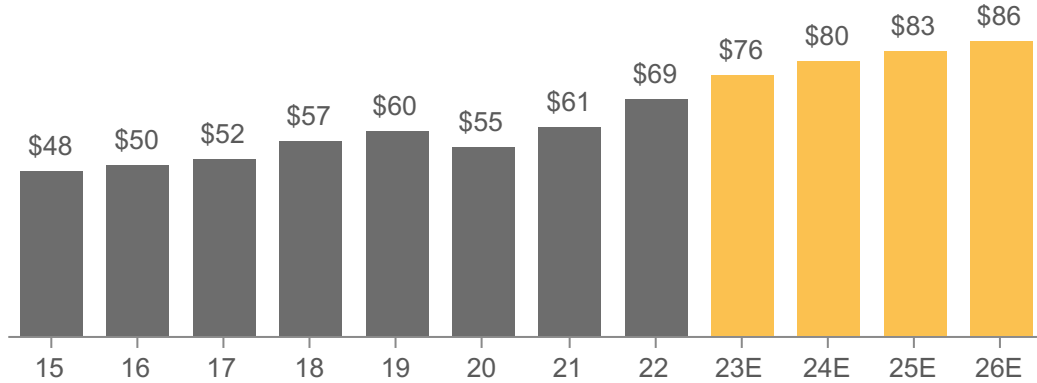
Net leverage³ of 2.5x, compared with 2.4x in December 2022, within **target range of 2.0x to 3.0x**

Quarterly dividend of \$0.6325 per share, paid on September 1, 2023 to shareholders of record as of August 18, 2023

Continued Strength in Key End Markets

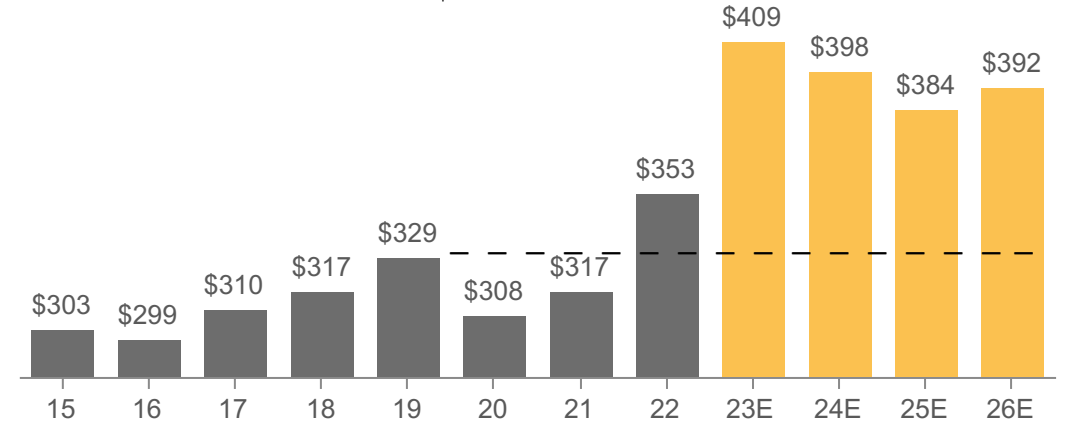
N.A. Equipment Rental Market¹

\$ in billions



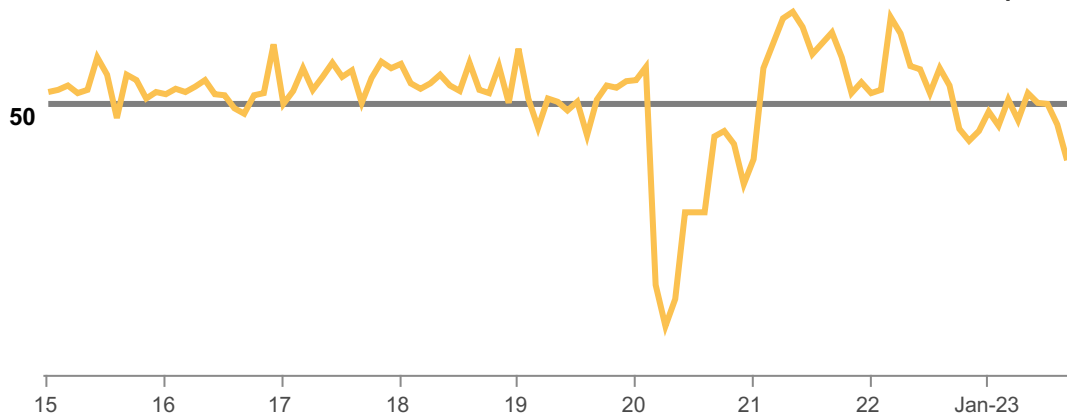
Industrial Spending²

\$ in billions



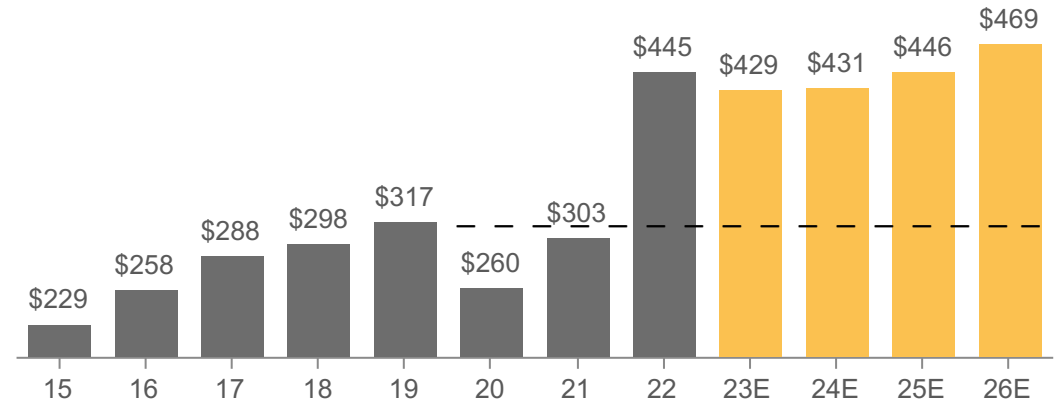
Architecture Billings Index³

Sep 44.8



Non-Residential Starts⁴

\$ in billions



1. Source: ARA / S&P Global as of Sept 2023
2. Source: IIR as of Sept 2023

3. Source: American Institute of Architects (AIA) as of Sept 2023
4. Source: Dodge Analytics U.S. as of Sept 2023

Narrowing 2023 Guidance to Reflect Impact from Studio Entertainment

Metric	2023 Previous Guidance	2023 New Guidance	% Change over 2022
Adjusted EBITDA	\$1.45 billion to \$1.55 billion	\$1.45 billion to \$1.50 billion	18% to 22%
Net Rental Equipment Expenditures	\$1.0 billion to \$1.2 billion	\$1.0 billion to \$1.1 billion	(4)% to 5%

Key Assumptions Full-Year 2023:

- Fleet disposals of ~\$800 million at OEC; used equipment market remains healthy
- No meaningful recovery of studio entertainment business expected in 2023
- Above-market revenue growth on strong project pipeline, geographic expansion, cross-selling
- Disciplined focus supports strong YoY pricing improvement
- Continued focus on operating leverage to improve margins
- REBITDA Flow Through of mid-50% expected
- Interest expense rises to reflect Fed rate increases and continued M&A funding
- Tax rate ~25%

Purpose, Vision, Mission and Values

We equip our customers and communities to build a brighter future





Appendix

Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in the Industry

OEC: Original Equipment Cost which is an operating measure based on the guidelines of the American Rental Association (ARA), which is calculated as the cost of the asset at the time it was first purchased plus additional capitalized refurbishment costs (with the basis of refurbished assets reset at the refurbishment date).

Fleet Age: The OEC weighted age of the entire fleet, based on ARA guidelines.

Net Fleet Capital Expenditures: Capital expenditures of rental equipment minus the proceeds from disposal of rental equipment.

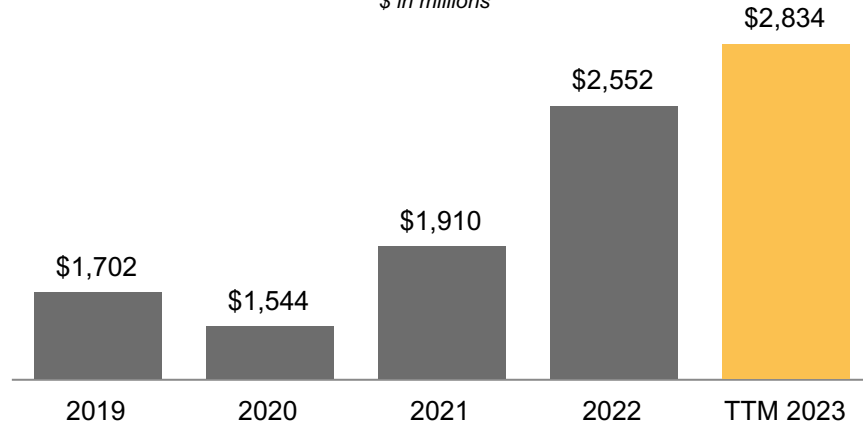
Dollar Utilization (\$ UT): Dollar utilization is an operating measure calculated by dividing equipment rental revenue (excluding re-rent, delivery, pick-up and other ancillary revenue) by the average OEC of the equipment fleet for the relevant time period, based on ARA guidelines.

Pricing: Change in pure pricing achieved in one period versus another period. This is applied both to year-over-year and sequential comparisons. Rental rates are based on ARA guidelines and are calculated based on the category class rate variance achieved either year-over-year or sequentially for any fleet that qualifies for the fleet base and weighted by the prior year revenue mix.

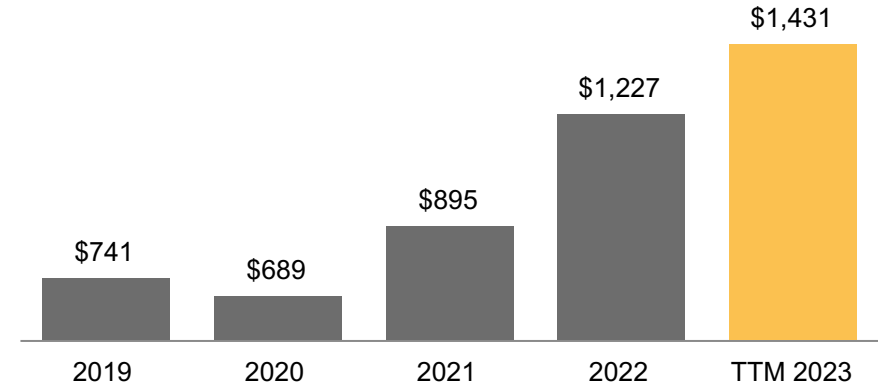
Our Strategy is Delivering Results

Equipment Rental Revenue

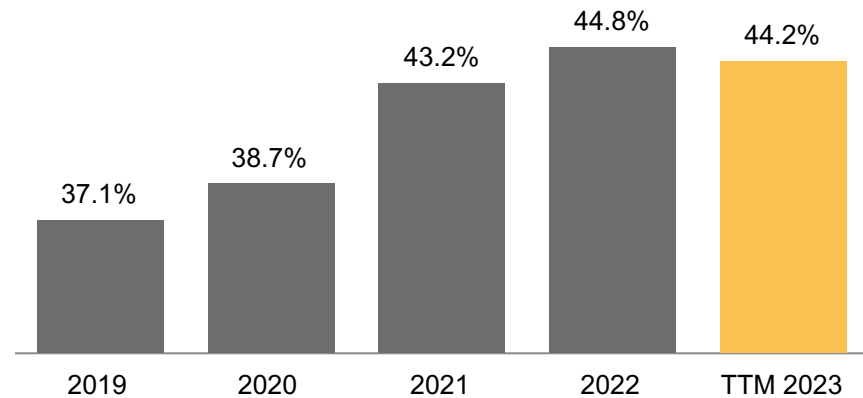
\$ in millions



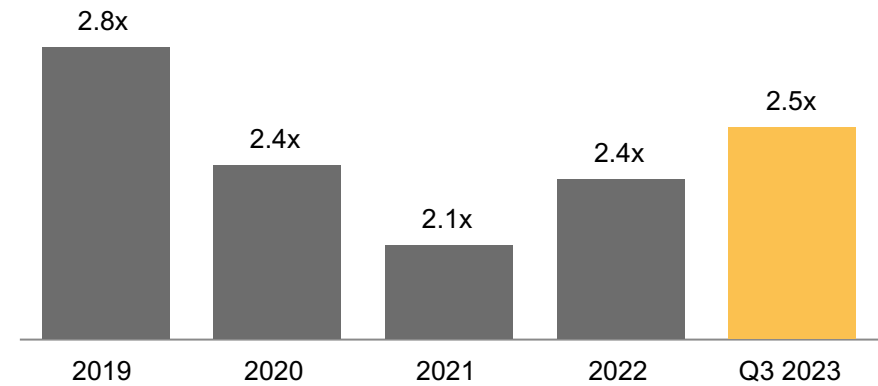
Adjusted EBITDA¹



Adjusted EBITDA Margin¹



Net Leverage²



Reconciliation of Net Income and Adjusted Earnings Per Diluted Share

Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Earnings Per Diluted Share - Adjusted Net Income represents the sum of net income, merger and acquisition related costs, restructuring and restructuring related charges, spin-off costs, loss on extinguishment of debt, impairment charges, gain (loss) on the disposal of a business and certain other items. Adjusted Earnings per Diluted Share represents Adjusted Net Income divided by diluted shares outstanding. Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Earnings Per Diluted Share are important measures to evaluate our results of operations between periods on a more comparable basis and to help investors analyze underlying trends in our business, evaluate the performance of our business both on an absolute basis and relative to our peers and the broader market, provide useful information to both management and investors by excluding certain items that may not be indicative of our core operating results and operational strength of our business.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net income	\$113	\$101	\$256	\$232
Merger and acquisition related costs	2	3	5	6
Other	—	—	1	1
Tax impact of adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Adjusted net income	\$114	\$103	\$260	\$237
Diluted common shares	28.5	30.2	28.8	30.3
Adjusted earnings per diluted share	\$4.00	\$3.42	\$9.03	\$7.83

(1) The tax rate applied for adjustments is 25.7% and reflects the statutory rates in the applicable entities

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adj. EBITDA and Adj. EBITDA Margin, Rental Adj. EBITDA (REBITDA), REBITDA Margin and Flow-Through

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, and REBITDA - EBITDA represents the sum of net income, provision (benefit) for income taxes, interest expense, net, depreciation of rental equipment and non-rental depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA plus the sum of merger and acquisition related costs, restructuring and restructuring related charges, spin-off costs, non-cash stock based compensation charges, loss on extinguishment of debt (which is included in interest expense, net), impairment charges, gain (loss) on disposal of a business and certain other items. REBITDA represents Adjusted EBITDA excluding the gain (loss) on sales of rental equipment and new equipment, parts and supplies. EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and REBITDA do not purport to be alternatives to net income as an indicator of operating performance. Additionally, none of these measures purports to be an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity, as they do not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments and tax payments.

Adjusted EBITDA Margin, REBITDA Margin and REBITDA Flow-Through - Adjusted EBITDA Margin (Adjusted EBITDA / Total Revenues) is a commonly used profitability ratio. REBITDA Margin (REBITDA / Equipment rental, service and other revenues) and REBITDA Flow-Through (the year-over-year change in REBITDA/the year-over-year change in Equipment rental, service, and other revenues) are useful operating profitability ratios to management and investors.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, REBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, REBITDA Margin and REBITDA Flow-Through Excluding Studio Entertainment - On slide 26, each metric has been adjusted to exclude the studio entertainment business due to the recent impact of labor disruptions in the television and film industry and provides the operating performance of the remaining business.

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adj. EBITDA and Adj. EBITDA Margin, Rental Adj. EBITDA (REBITDA), REBITDA Margin and Flow-Through

\$ in millions

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net income	\$113	\$101	\$256	\$232
Income tax provision	33	34	68	68
Interest expense, net	60	33	162	81
Depreciation of rental equipment	167	140	480	389
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	29	25	83	69
EBITDA	402	333	1,049	839
Non-cash stock-based compensation charges	6	9	15	20
Merger and acquisition related costs	2	3	5	6
Other	—	—	1	1
Adjusted EBITDA	410	345	1,070	866
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of rental equipment	25	5	77	19
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	4	4	10	11
Rental Adjusted EBITDA (REBITDA)	\$381	\$336	\$983	\$836
Total revenues	\$908	\$745	\$2,450	\$1,953
Less: Sales of rental equipment	124	21	278	68
Less: Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	11	10	29	27
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$773	\$714	\$2,143	\$1,858
Total revenues	\$908	\$745	\$2,450	\$1,953
Adjusted EBITDA	\$410	\$345	\$1,070	\$866
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	45.2 %	46.3 %	43.7 %	44.3 %
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$773	\$714	\$2,143	\$1,858
REBITDA	\$381	\$336	\$983	\$836
REBITDA Margin	49.3 %	47.1 %	45.9 %	45.0 %
YOY Change in REBITDA	\$45		\$147	
YOY Change in Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$59		\$285	
YOY REBITDA Flow-Through	76.3 %		51.6 %	

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adj. EBITDA and Adj. EBITDA Margin, Rental Adj. EBITDA (REBITDA), REBITDA Margin and Flow-Through, Excluding Studio Entertainment

\$ in millions

	Three Months Ended September 30,					
	2023			2022		
	Herc	Studio Entertainment	Herc, excl Studio	Herc	Studio Entertainment	Herc, excl Studio
Net income	\$113	(\$18)	\$131	\$101	\$6	\$95
Income tax provision	33	—	33	34	—	34
Interest expense, net	60	—	60	33	—	33
Depreciation of rental equipment	167	8	159	140	7	133
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	29	1	28	25	—	25
EBITDA	402	(9)	411	333	13	320
Non-cash stock-based compensation charges	6	—	6	9	—	9
Merger and acquisition related costs	2	—	2	3	—	3
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	410	(9)	419	345	13	332
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of rental equipment	25	—	25	5	—	5
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	4	—	4	4	1	3
Rental Adjusted EBITDA (REBITDA)	\$381	(\$9)	\$390	\$336	\$12	\$324
Total revenues	\$908	\$7	\$901	\$745	\$40	\$705
Less: Sales of rental equipment	124	(1)	125	21	—	21
Less: Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	11	—	11	10	1	9
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$773	\$8	\$765	\$714	\$39	\$675
Total revenues	\$908	\$7	\$901	\$745	\$40	\$705
Adjusted EBITDA	\$410	(\$9)	\$419	\$345	\$13	\$332
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	45.2 %	(128.6)%	46.5 %	46.3 %	32.5 %	47.1 %
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$773	\$8	\$765	\$714	\$39	\$675
REBITDA	\$381	(\$9)	\$390	\$336	\$12	\$324
REBITDA Margin	49.3 %	(112.5)%	51.0 %	47.1 %	30.8 %	48.0 %
YOY Change in REBITDA	\$45	(\$21)	\$66	\$95	(\$4)	\$99
YOY Change in Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$59	(\$31)	\$90	\$189	(\$2)	\$191
YOY REBITDA Flow-Through	76.3 %	(67.7)%	73.3 %	50.5 %	(200.0)%	51.8 %

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adj. EBITDA and Adj. EBITDA Margin, Rental Adj. EBITDA (REBITDA), REBITDA Margin and Flow-Through, Excluding Studio Entertainment

\$ in millions

	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2023			2022		
	Herc	Studio Entertainment	Herc, excl Studio	Herc	Studio Entertainment	Herc, excl Studio
Net income	\$256	(\$33)	\$289	\$232	\$16	\$216
Income tax provision	68	—	68	68	—	68
Interest expense, net	162	—	162	81	—	81
Depreciation of rental equipment	480	23	457	389	19	370
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	83	2	81	69	2	67
EBITDA	1,049	(8)	1,057	839	37	802
Non-cash stock-based compensation charges	15	—	15	20	—	20
Merger and acquisition related costs	5	—	5	6	—	6
Other	1	—	1	1	—	1
Adjusted EBITDA	1,070	(8)	1,078	866	37	829
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of rental equipment	77	—	77	19	—	19
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	10	—	10	11	2	9
Rental Adjusted EBITDA (REBITDA)	\$983	(\$8)	\$991	\$836	\$35	\$801
Total revenues	\$2,450	\$46	\$2,404	\$1,953	\$102	\$1,851
Less: Sales of rental equipment	278	—	278	68	—	68
Less: Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	29	—	29	27	2	25
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$2,143	\$46	\$2,097	\$1,858	\$100	\$1,758
Total revenues	\$2,450	\$46	\$2,404	\$1,953	\$102	\$1,851
Adjusted EBITDA	\$1,070	(\$8)	\$1,078	\$866	\$37	\$829
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	43.7 %	(17.4)%	44.8 %	44.3 %	36.3 %	44.8 %
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$2,143	\$46	\$2,097	\$1,858	\$100	\$1,758
REBITDA	\$983	(\$8)	\$991	\$836	\$35	\$801
REBITDA Margin	45.9 %	(17.4)%	47.3 %	45.0 %	35.0 %	45.6 %
YOY Change in REBITDA	\$147	(\$43)	\$190	\$220	(\$4)	\$224
YOY Change in Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$285	(\$54)	\$339	\$477	(\$2)	\$479
YOY REBITDA Flow-Through	51.6 %	79.6 %	56.0 %	46.1 %	(200.0)%	46.8 %

REBITDA Margin Quarterly Trend

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	FY 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023
Total Revenues	\$568	\$640	\$745	\$786	\$2,740	\$740	\$802	\$908
Less: Sales of rental equipment	28	19	21	57	125	71	83	124
Less: Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	8	9	10	9	36	8	10	11
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$532	\$612	\$714	\$720	\$2,579	\$661	\$709	773
Net income	\$58	\$73	\$101	\$98	\$330	\$67	\$76	\$113
Income tax provision	9	25	34	35	104	8	27	33
Interest expense, net	23	25	33	41	122	48	54	60
Depreciation of rental equipment	119	130	140	147	536	152	161	167
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	21	23	25	26	95	26	28	29
EBITDA	\$230	\$276	\$333	\$347	\$1,187	\$301	\$346	\$402
Non-cash stock-based compensation charges	6	5	9	7	27	4	5	6
Merger and acquisition related costs	1	2	3	2	7	2	1	2
Other ⁽¹⁾	—	1	—	5	6	1	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$237	\$284	\$345	\$361	\$1,227	\$308	\$352	\$410
Less: Gain on sales of rental equipment	9	5	5	17	36	25	27	25
Less: Gain on sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	3	4	4	4	15	3	3	4
Rental Adjusted EBITDA (REBITDA)	\$225	\$275	\$336	\$340	\$1,176	\$280	\$322	\$381
REBITDA Margin	42.3 %	45.0 %	47.1 %	47.3 %	45.7 %	42.4 %	45.4 %	49.3 %
YOY REBITDA Flow-Through	37.6 %	47.7 %	50.5 %	53.9 %	48.1 %	42.6 %	48.5 %	76.3 %

(1) Pension settlement, impairment, and spin-off costs are included in Other.

(2) The sum of the quarters may not equal the full year based on rounding.

REBITDA Margin Annual Trend

\$ in millions

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Revenues	\$1,978	\$1,999	\$1,780	\$2,073	\$2,740
Less: Sales of rental equipment	256	243	198	113	125
Less: Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	49	44	28	31	36
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$1,673	\$1,712	\$1,554	\$1,929	\$2,579
Net income	\$69	\$47	\$74	\$224	\$330
Income tax provision (benefit)	—	16	20	67	104
Interest expense, net	137	174	93	86	122
Depreciation of rental equipment	387	410	403	420	536
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	58	62	63	68	95
EBITDA	\$651	\$709	\$653	\$865	\$1,187
Restructuring	5	8	1	—	—
Spin-off costs	15	—	—	—	—
Non-cash stock-based compensation charges	14	19	16	23	27
Impairment	—	4	15	3	3
Merger and acquisition related costs	—	—	—	4	7
Loss on disposal of business	—	—	3	—	—
Other	1	1	1	—	3
Adjusted EBITDA	\$686	\$741	\$689	\$895	\$1,227
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of rental equipment	12	(1)	(5)	19	36
Less: Gain on sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	11	11	8	10	15
Rental Adjusted EBITDA (REBITDA)	\$663	\$731	\$686	\$866	\$1,176
REBITDA Margin	39.6 %	42.7 %	44.2 %	44.8 %	45.7 %
YOY REBITDA Flow-Through	54.8 %	169.3 %	27.9 %	47.5 %	48.1 %

Calculation of Net Leverage Ratio

Net Leverage Ratio –The Company has defined its net leverage ratio as net debt, as calculated below, divided by adjusted EBITDA for the trailing twelve-month period. This measure should be considered supplemental to and not a substitute for financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. The Company’s definition of this measure may differ from similarly titled measures used by other companies.

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023
Long-Term Debt, Net	\$2,142	\$2,503	\$2,762	\$2,922	\$3,215	\$3,493	\$3,665
(Plus) Current maturities of long-term debt	11	11	11	12	12	12	\$14
(Plus) Unamortized debt issuance costs	6	6	5	5	5	5	\$5
(Less) Cash and Cash Equivalents	(23)	(52)	(57)	(54)	(40)	(37)	(\$71)
Net Debt	\$2,136	\$2,468	\$2,721	\$2,885	\$3,192	\$3,473	\$3,613
Trailing Twelve-Month Adjusted EBITDA	\$947	\$1,024	\$1,123	\$1,227	\$1,298	\$1,366	\$1,431
Net Leverage	2.3x	2.4x	2.4x	2.4x	2.5x	2.5x	2.5x

Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is not a recognized term under GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for our reported results prepared in accordance with GAAP. Further, since all companies do not use identical calculations, our definition and presentation of this measure may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Free cash flow represents net cash provided by (used in) operating activities less rental equipment expenditures and non-rental capital expenditures, plus proceeds from disposal of rental equipment, proceeds from disposal of property and equipment, and other investing activities. Free cash flow is used by management in analyzing the Company's ability to service and repay its debt, fund potential acquisitions and to forecast future periods. However, this measure does not represent funds available for investment or other discretionary uses since it does not deduct cash used to service debt or for other non-discretionary expenditures.

\$ in millions

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2022	2021	2020
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$796	\$623	\$917	\$743	\$611
Rental equipment expenditures	(1,100)	(841)	(1,168)	(594)	(345)
Proceeds from disposal of rental equipment	231	67	121	107	192
Net Fleet Capital Expenditures	(869)	(774)	(1,047)	(487)	(153)
Non-rental capital expenditures	(119)	(82)	(104)	(47)	(41)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	11	4	7	5	7
Other	(15)	(23)	(23)	—	—
Free Cash Flow	(196)	(252)	(250)	214	424
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(332)	(441)	(515)	(431)	(45)
Proceeds from disposal of business	—	—	—	—	24
(Increase) decrease in Net Debt, excluding financing activities	(\$528)	(\$693)	(\$765)	(\$217)	\$403

Historical Fleet at OEC¹

<i>\$ in millions</i>	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	FY 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023
Beginning Balance	\$3,651	\$3,777	\$3,822	\$3,589	\$4,381	\$4,593	\$5,097	\$5,421	\$4,381	\$5,637	\$5,915	\$6,211
Expenditures	\$774	\$627	\$348	\$725	\$253	\$327	\$311	\$327	\$1,218	\$348	\$400	\$274
Disposals	(\$607)	(\$593)	(\$552)	(\$281)	(\$64)	(\$64)	(\$54)	(\$140)	(\$322)	(\$144)	(\$186)	(\$309)
Acquisitions	\$—	\$—	\$28	\$346	\$18	\$251	\$86	\$40	\$395	\$77	\$88	\$55
Foreign Currency / Other	(\$41)	\$11	(\$57)	\$2	\$5	(\$10)	(\$19)	(\$11)	(\$35)	(\$3)	(\$6)	(\$14)
Ending Balance	\$3,777	\$3,822	\$3,589	\$4,381	\$4,593	\$5,097	\$5,421	\$5,637	\$5,637	\$5,915	\$6,211	\$6,217
Proceeds as a percent of OEC	37.8 %	40.9 %	37.0 %	41.8 %	45.0 %	46.6 %	42.5 %	44.2 %	44.4 %	51.5 %	47.0 %	39.4 %

(1) Original equipment cost based on ARA guidelines

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