



Herc Holdings Inc. Investor Presentation

September 11-12, 2019

HercRentalsTM

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. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning our plans, intentions, objectives, strategies, future events, future revenue, profitability, performance or cash flows, future capital expenditures, future accounting changes, financing needs, business trends and other information that is not historical information. When used in this presentation, the words "estimates," "expects," "anticipates," "projects," "plans," "intends," "believes," "forecasts," and future or conditional verbs, such as "will," "should," "could" or "may," as well as variations of such words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements are so designated. 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. There are a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those suggested by our forward-looking statements, including:

- the cyclical nature of our business and its dependence on levels of capital investment and maintenance expenditures by our customers;
- a slowdown in economic conditions or adverse changes in the level of economic activity or other economic factors specific to our customers or their industries, in particular, contractors and industrial customers;
- our reliance upon communications networks and centralized IT systems;
- the misuse or theft of information we possess, including as a result of cyber security breaches or otherwise;
- our response to changes in technology and customer demands;
- intense competition in the industry, including from our own suppliers, that may lead to downward pricing or an inability to increase prices;
- our ability to attract and retain key management and other key personnel, and the ability of new employees to learn their new roles;
- any occurrence that disrupts rental activity during our peak periods, especially in the construction industry;
- some or all of our deferred tax assets could expire if we experience an "ownership change" as defined in the Internal Revenue Code;
- changes in the legal and regulatory environment that affect our operations, including with respect to taxes, consumer rights, privacy, data security and employment matters;
- an impairment of our goodwill or our indefinite lived intangible assets;
- a decline in our relations with our key national account customers or the amount of equipment they rent from us;
- maintenance and repair costs associated with our equipment rental fleet, and the residual value risk upon disposition;
- our inability to protect our trade secrets and other intellectual property rights;
- our exposure to a variety of claims and losses arising from our operations, some of which may not be covered by insurance;
- issues we face with our union employees;

- issues we face with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and the costs of complying with them;
- difficulty in identifying, implementing and integrating strategic acquisitions and the disruption in our business therefrom;
- the liabilities we have assumed and share with Hertz Global Holdings, Inc., formerly known as Hertz Rental Car Holding Company, Inc., in connection with the spin-off;
- our substantial level of indebtedness, which is secured by substantially all of our consolidated assets, exposes us or makes us more vulnerable to a number of risks;
- an increase in interest rates or in our borrowing margin would increase the cost of servicing our debt and could reduce our profitability and any additional debt we incur could further exacerbate these risks;
- the sale of a large number of our shares or the perception that a sale could occur could cause the market price of our shares to decline, and these factors could make it more difficult for us to raise funds through future stock offerings;
- provisions of our governing documents could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could deter or prevent a change in control;
- the market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly; and
- other risks and uncertainties set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 under Item 1A "Risk Factors," and in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by such cautionary statements. 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 is not calculated according to GAAP ("non-GAAP"), such as EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin. 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.

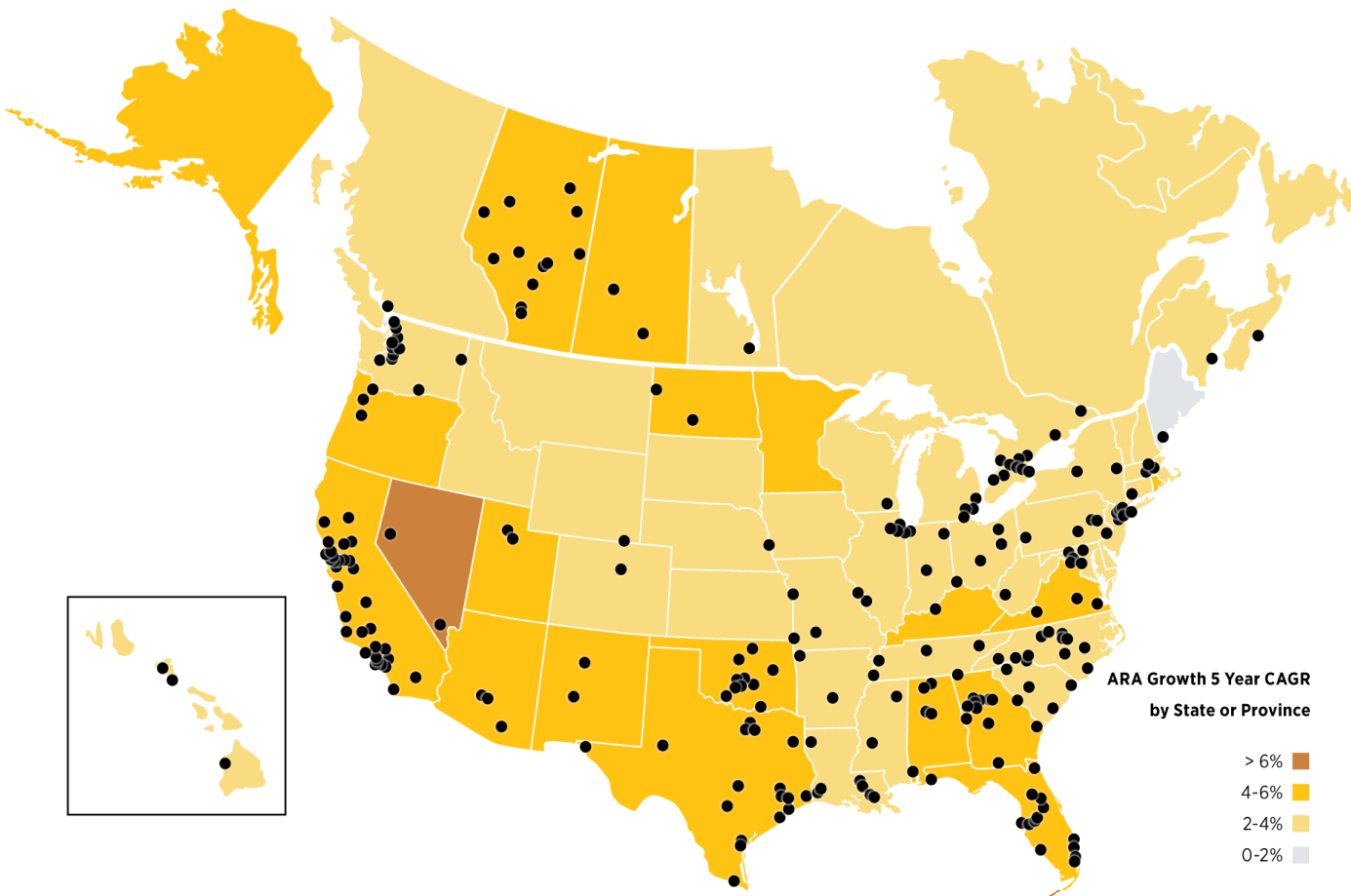
Non-GAAP measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for our reported results prepared in accordance with GAAP and, as calculated, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. For the definitions of these terms, further information about management's use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

A Leader in the Equipment Rental Industry



- 50+ years of experience in the equipment rental industry
- One of the leading equipment rental suppliers in North America
- Listed on the New York Stock Exchange on July 1, 2016 under the symbol "HRI"
- Approximately 265 locations in 39 states and seven Canadian provinces
- OEC fleet of \$3.86 billion as of June 30, 2019
- Approximately 4,900 employees

Focusing on High Growth Urban Markets



Strong geographic footprint in high growth markets

Approximately 265 locations, principally in North America¹

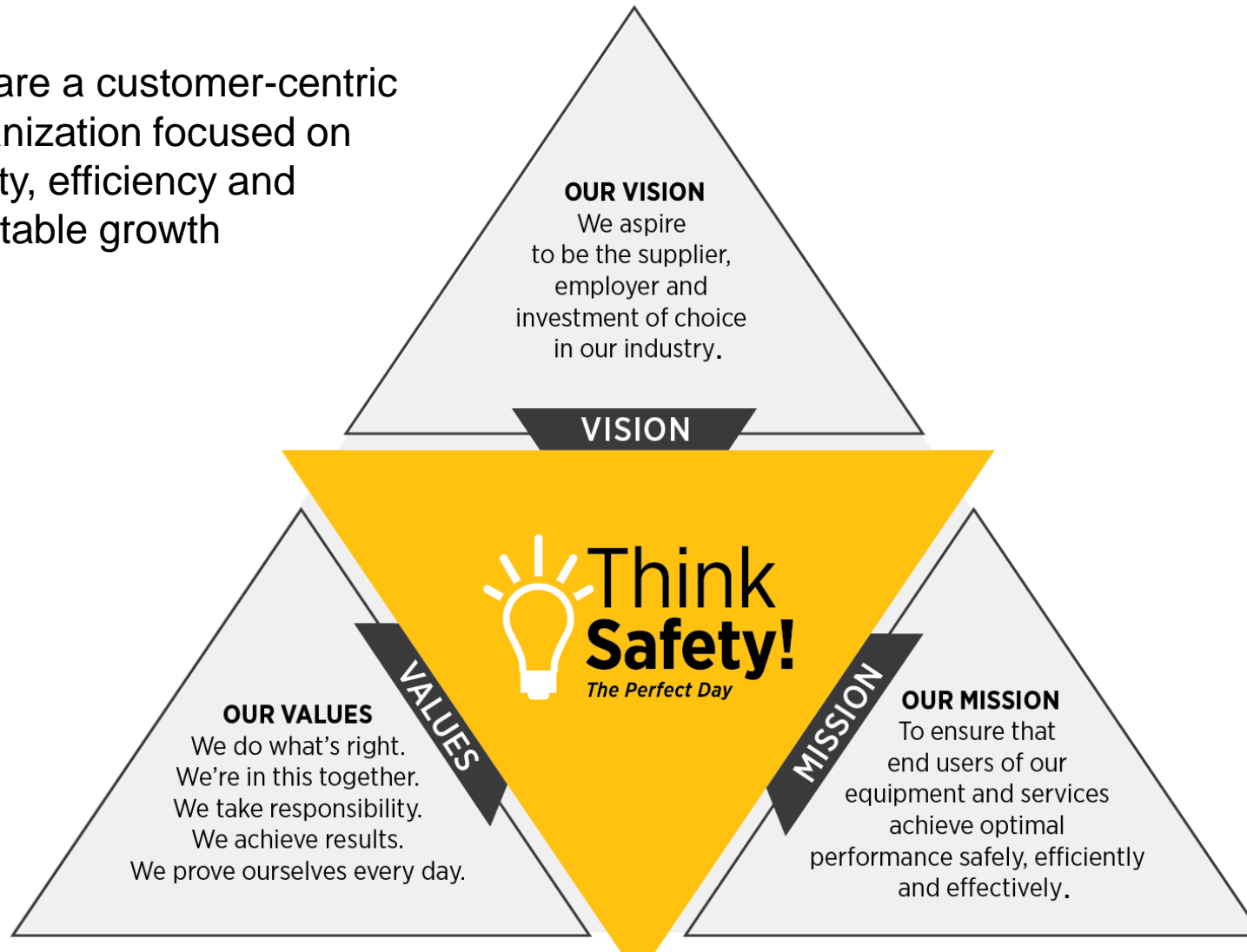
- 39 states
- 7 provinces

Targeting four to six greenfield locations in 2019

Source: ARA IHS Global Insights August 2019
1. Locations as of June 30, 2019

Vision, Mission and Values

We are a customer-centric organization focused on safety, efficiency and profitable growth



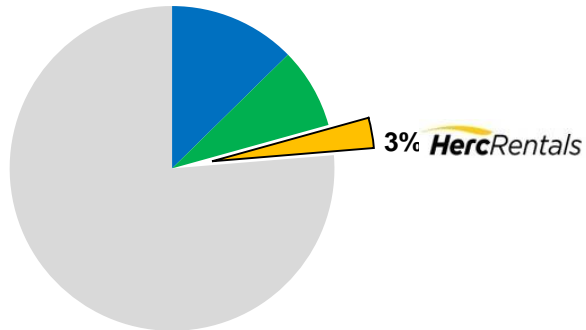
Aligning our Performance with a Shared Purpose

We equip our customers and communities to build a brighter future



Company Overview

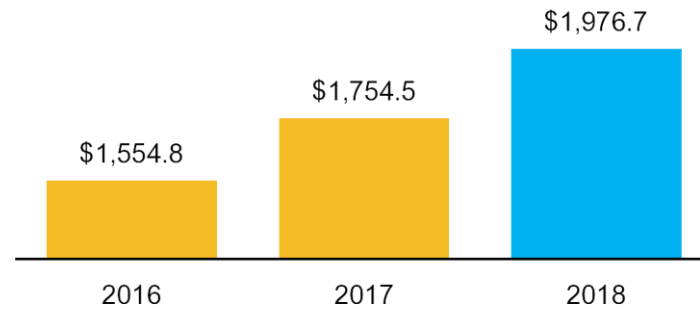
2018 ESTIMATED MARKET SHARE¹



2018 Market Size: ~\$55 billion

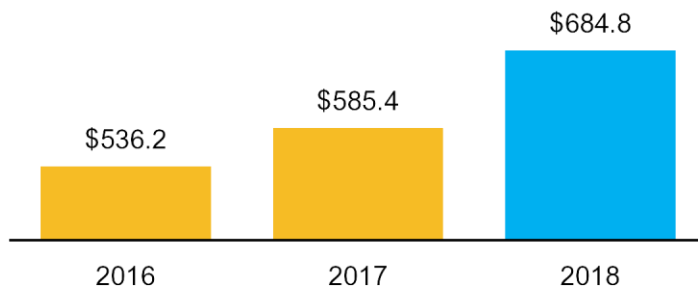
TOTAL REVENUES

\$ in millions



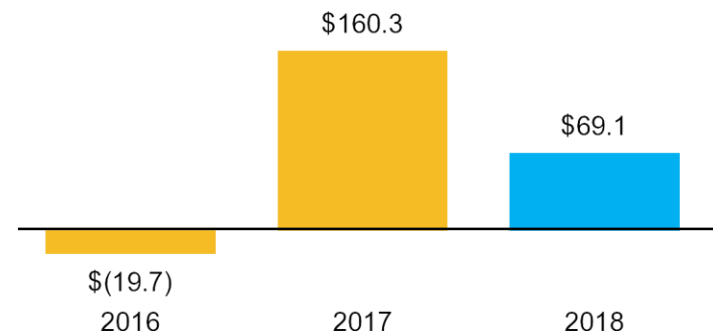
ADJUSTED EBITDA

\$ in millions



NET RESULTS²

\$ in millions



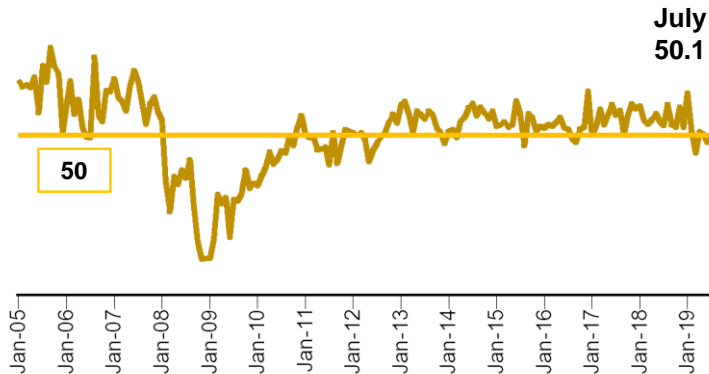
1. Source: ARA IHS Global Insights February 2019, company reports; updated in June 2019.

2. Net results include a net tax benefit of \$20.8 million or \$0.72 per diluted share in 2018 and \$207.1 million or \$7.24 per diluted share in 2017 related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017

Strong Industry Outlook Supports Our Growth

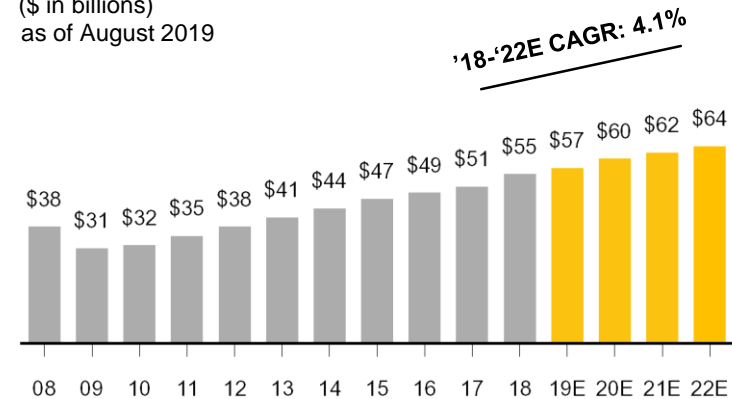
ARCHITECTURE BILLINGS INDEX¹

as of July 2019



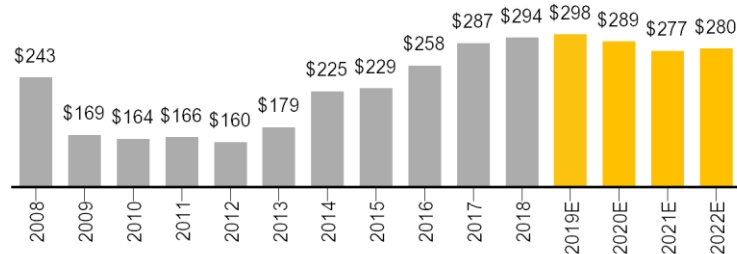
N.A. EQUIPMENT RENTAL MARKET²

(\$ in billions)
as of August 2019



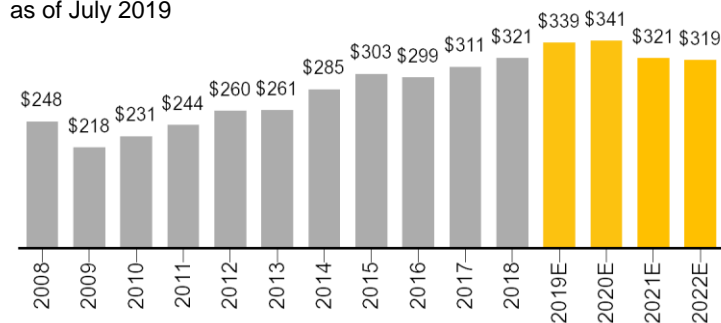
NON-RESIDENTIAL STARTS³

(\$ in billions)
as of August 2019



INDUSTRIAL SPENDING⁴

(\$ in billions)
as of July 2019



1. Source: The American Institute of Architects (AIA)
2. Source: ARA / IHS Global Insight as of August 2019, excludes Party & Event data
3. Source: Dodge Analytics U.S.
4. Source: Industrial information resources U.S.

Our Strategic Initiatives



Develop Our People and Culture

- Attract and retain talent
- Align performance to shared purpose
- Create supportive work place culture
- Expand continuous learning



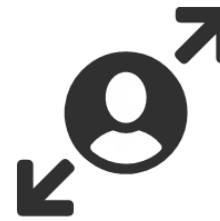
Expand and Diversify Revenues

- Broaden customer base
- Expand products and services
- Grow pricing and ancillary revenues
- Improve sales force effectiveness



Improve Operating Effectiveness

- Focus on safety, labor productivity, and warranty recovery
- Increase density in large urban markets
- Improve vendor management and fleet availability



Enhance Customer Experience

- Provide premium products and solutions-based services
- Introduce innovative technology solutions
- Maintain customer friendly showrooms and facilities



Disciplined Capital Management

- Drive EBITDA margin growth
- Improve key financial metrics
- Maximize fleet management and utilization

Expanding Products and Services to Meet Customer Needs

CLASSIC



Our classic fleet includes aerial, earthmoving, material handling, trucks and trailers, air compressors, compaction and lighting.

PROSOLUTIONS



ProSolutions™, our industry-specific solutions-based services, includes power generation, climate control, remediation and restoration, and studio and production equipment.

PROCONTRACTOR



ProContractor specialty equipment includes professional grade tools.



Focus on Quality of Earnings Delivered Strong Q2 Results

Our strategic initiatives drove improved pricing and rental margins

We achieved excellent REBITDA flow-through from reduced expenses

We are managing fleet capital expenditures and disposals to improve fleet utilization

Our improved operating results and debt re-financing are contributing to strong free cash flow

Q2 and Six Months Financial Summary

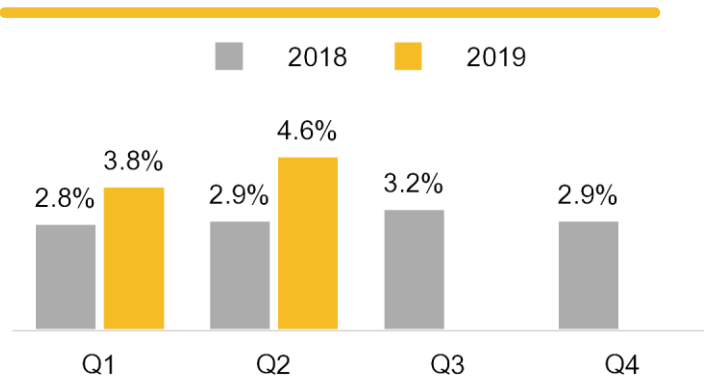
	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	% Chg.	2019	2018	% Chg.
<i>\$ in millions, except per share data</i>						
Equipment Rental Revenue	\$407.6	\$392.5	3.8%	\$785.2	\$761.6	3.1%
Total Revenues	\$475.1	\$485.5	(2.1)%	\$950.8	\$916.8	3.7%
Net income (loss)	\$9.7	\$(0.3)	NM	\$3.0	\$(10.4)	NM
Earnings (Loss) Per Diluted Share	\$0.33	\$(0.01)	NM	\$0.10	\$(0.37)	NM
Adjusted EBITDA¹	\$174.9	\$152.2	14.9%	\$317.2	\$284.9	11.3%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin¹	36.8%	31.3%	+550 bps	33.4%	31.1%	+230 bps
REBITDA Margin^{1,2}	41.6%	37.1%	+450 bps	39.1%	35.4%	+370 bps
REBITDA YoY Flow-Through^{1,2}	168.1%			173.1%		
Average Fleet³	(1.3)% YoY			+0.3% YoY		
Pricing³	+4.6% YoY			+4.2% YoY		

NM = not meaningful

1. For a reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP financial measure, see the Appendix beginning on Slide 20
2. REBITDA excludes the margin impact of sales of rental equipment and sales of new equipment
3. Based on ARA guidelines

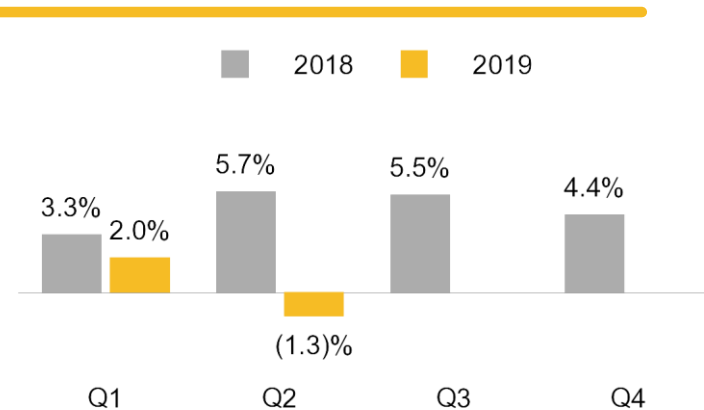
Continuing Rate Performance and Improving Utilization

YOY CHANGE IN PRICING¹

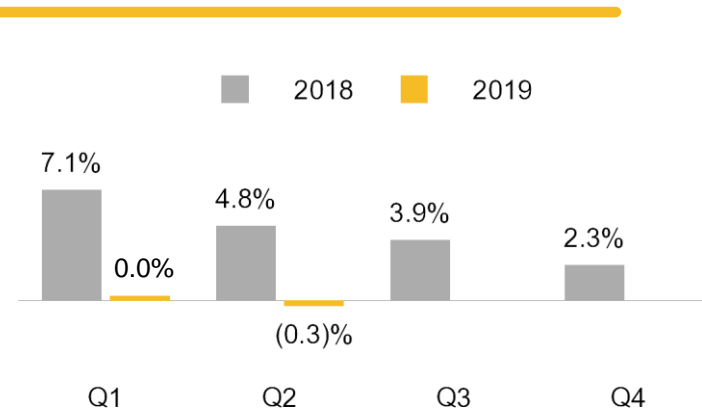


- YoY pricing improved 4.6% in Q2 2019, the 13th consecutive quarter of year-over-year improvement
- Total OEC at quarter end was \$3.86 billion, with a decrease of average fleet at OEC of 1.3% for Q2
- Average fleet on rent in Q2 2019 was about flat compared to the prior year

YOY CHANGE IN AVERAGE FLEET AT OEC¹



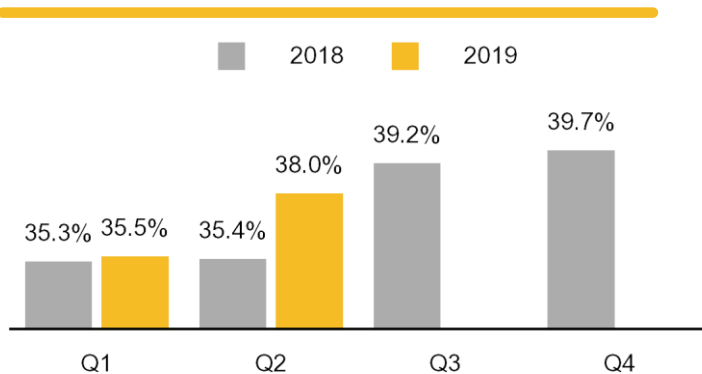
YOY CHANGE IN AVERAGE OEC FLEET ON RENT¹



1. Based on ARA guidelines

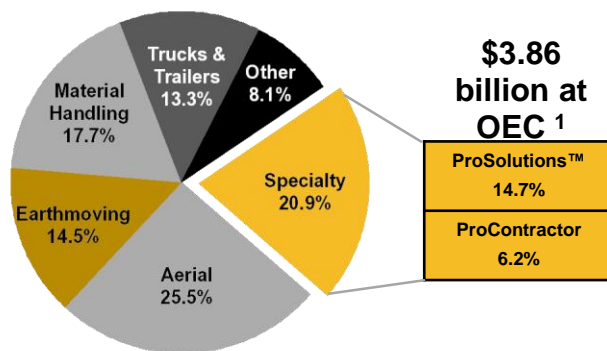
Improving Fleet Mix to Drive Growth

\$ UTILIZATION¹



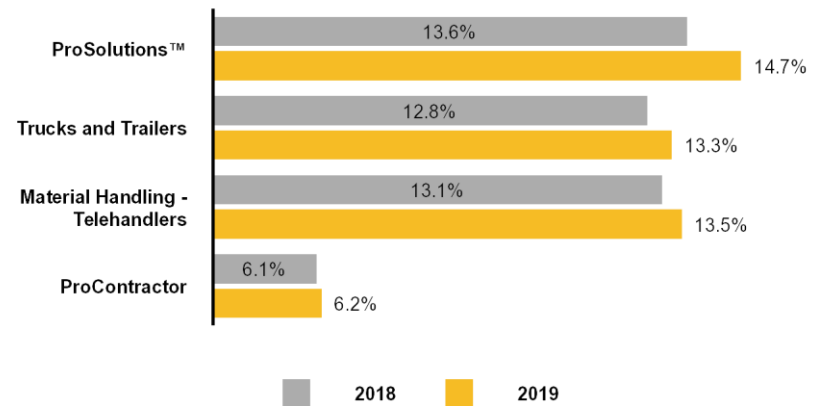
- \$ utilization in Q2 2019 increased 260 bps YoY to 38.0%
- Average fleet age improved to 44 months in Q2 2019 from 46 months in Q2 2018

FLEET COMPOSITION AT OEC^{1,2}



1. Based on ARA guidelines
2. As of June 30, 2019

% OF SELECTED FLEET AT OEC¹ VS. PRIOR YEAR

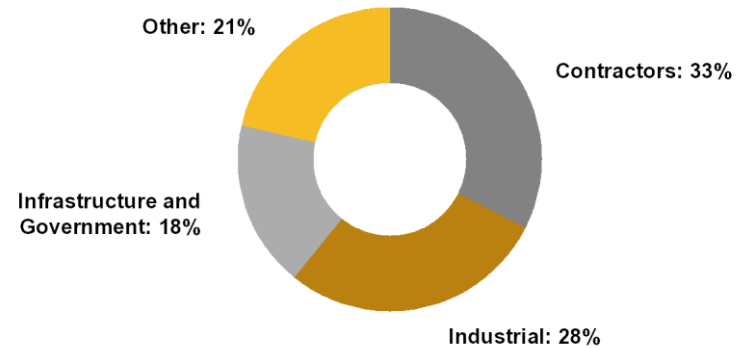


Improving Customer Mix and Diversification

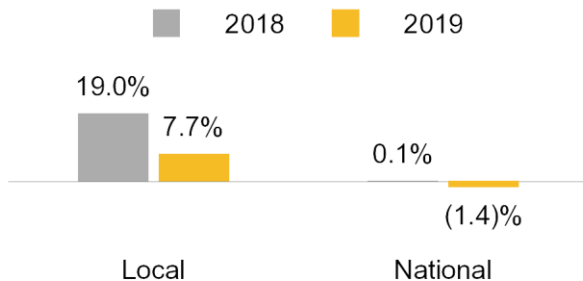
Q2 LOCAL VS NATIONAL % MIX¹



Q2 REVENUE BY CUSTOMER^{1,2}



Q2 LOCAL VS NATIONAL YOY GROWTH¹



- Local rental revenue grew 7.7% YoY in Q2 2019 and now accounts for 59% of total rental revenue
- Local branch sales initiatives are driving strong growth in new customer accounts

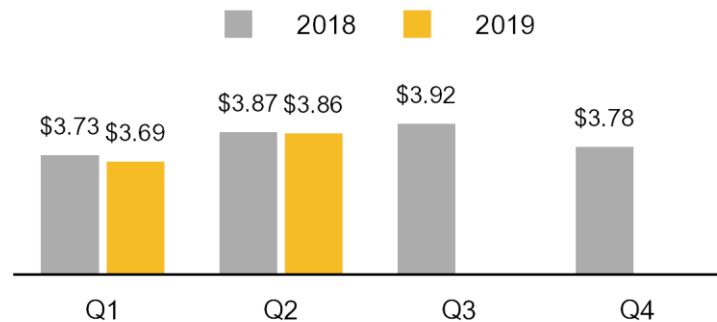
1. North America rental revenues

2. Refer to 10-K for description of industries related to each customer classification

Managing Fleet at OEC¹ to Improve Utilization

FLEET ENDING BALANCE AT OEC

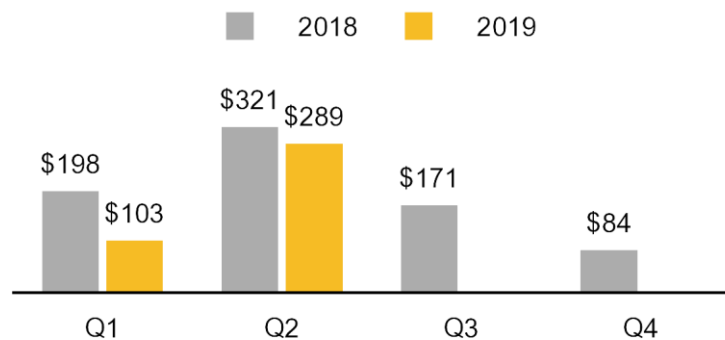
\$ in billions



- Total fleet at OEC was \$3.86 billion as of June 30, 2019
- Average fleet at OEC decreased 1.3% in Q2 2019 over the prior-year quarter and increased 0.3% for the first half
- Fleet expenditures at OEC in Q2 2019 were \$289 million with disposals of \$123 million
- Average fleet age improved to 44 months in Q2 2019 compared with 46 months in Q2 2018

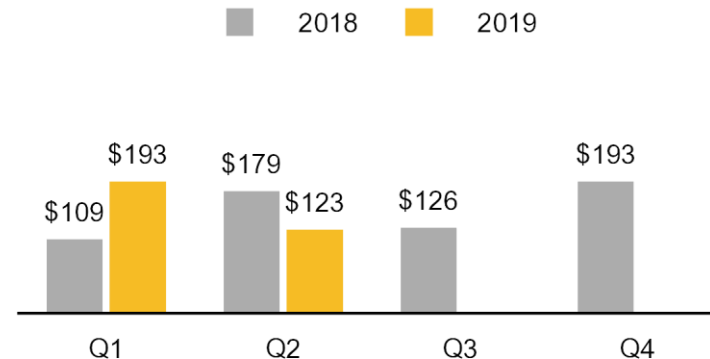
FLEET EXPENDITURES AT OEC

\$ in millions



FLEET DISPOSALS AT OEC

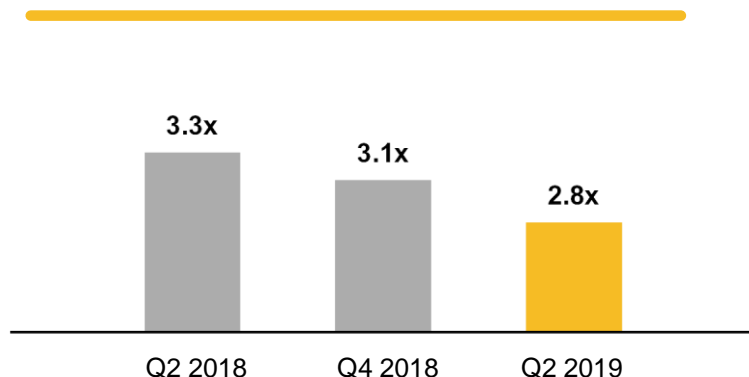
\$ in millions



1. Original equipment cost based on ARA guidelines.

Disciplined Capital Management

NET LEVERAGE¹



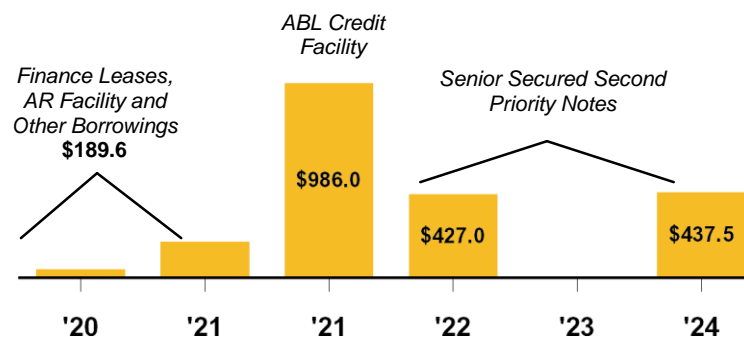
- Net leverage of ~2.8x¹
 - Stable debt of ~\$2.0 billion
- Ample liquidity and long-dated maturities provide financial flexibility
 - \$791 million of liquidity
 - No near-term maturities
- Net cash from operating activities totaled \$272.6 million, with net fleet capex¹ of \$133.4 million and free cash flow¹ of \$124.7 million

LIQUIDITY

<i>\$ in millions</i>	June 30, 2019
ABL and AR Facility	\$1,925.0
Outstanding	(1,137.0)
Letters of Credit	(24.6)
Availability from ABL and AR Facility	\$763.4
Cash & Cash Equivalents	27.9
Total Liquidity	\$791.3

MATURITIES

\$ in millions, as of 06/30/2019



1. For a definition and reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP financial measure, see the Appendix beginning on Slide 20

Re-Financing Extends Maturity and Reduces Interest

- In July 2019, issued \$1.2 billion aggregate principal amount of its 5.50% Senior Notes due 2027
 - Net proceeds were used to redeem Senior Secured Second Priority Notes due 2022 and 2024 and to partially repay indebtedness outstanding under the existing ABL Credit Facility and to pay related fees and expenses
 - Expect to record a loss on early extinguishment of debt, comprised of the premiums paid and unamortized debt issuance costs
- On July 31, we completed the refinancing of our ABL Credit Facility, adding Herc Holdings Inc as a borrower and extending the maturity from 2021 to 2024 and reducing the cost by 25 bps to LIBOR +150 bps
- ~\$21 million annual interest savings from debt re-financing

AS ADJUSTED CAPITALIZATION

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Maturity	06/30/19	Adjustment	06/30/19 As Adjusted
Existing ABL Revolving Credit Facility (\$1.75 billion)	2021	\$986.0	\$(986.0)	—
New ABL Revolving Credit Facility (\$1.75 billion)	2024	—	711.8	711.8
AR Facility (\$175 million)	2020	151.0	—	151.0
Second lien 7.50% notes due 2022	2022	427.0	(427.0)	—
Second lien 7.75% notes due 2024	2024	437.5	(437.5)	—
Finance leases and other	Various	38.6	—	38.6
Total secured debt		2,040.1	(1,138.7)	901.4
New senior unsecured 5.50% notes due 2027	2027	—	1,200.0	1,200.0
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents		(27.9)	—	(27.9)
Total Net Debt		\$2,012.2	\$61.3	\$2,073.5
06/30/19 Trailing Twelve-Month Adjusted EBITDA		\$717.1	—	\$717.1
Net Leverage		2.8x		2.9x

Going Forward



Our Strategy is Working

Our strategic initiatives are expected to continue to drive growth in revenues and \$ utilization

We are managing fleet capital expenditures and disposals to improve fleet utilization

We expect REBITDA flow-through of greater than 60% for the rest of 2019

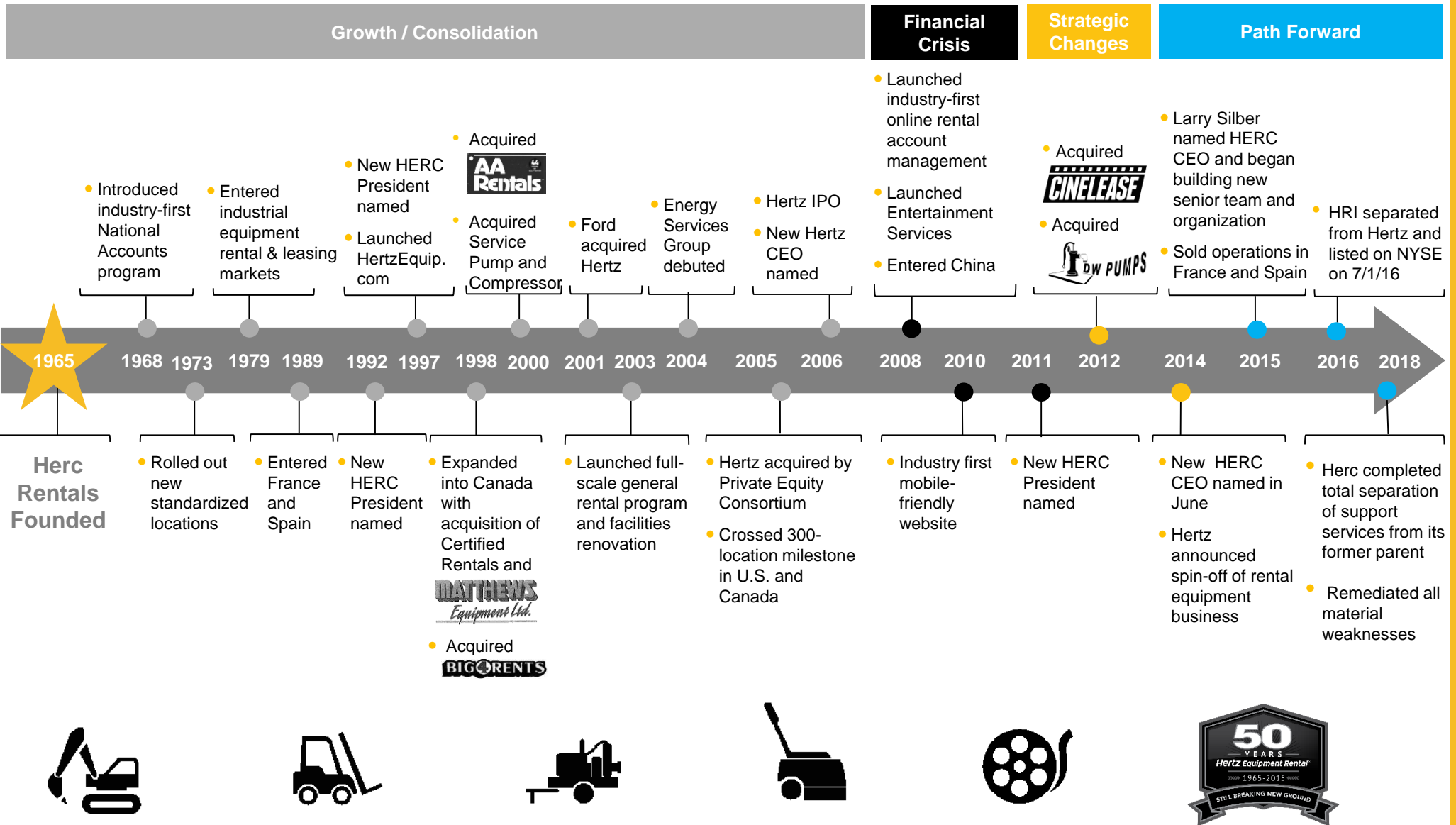
Our goal is to continue to drive strong free cash flow to reduce net leverage

Appendix

HercRentalsTM



Herc Rentals Corporate History & Key Events



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.

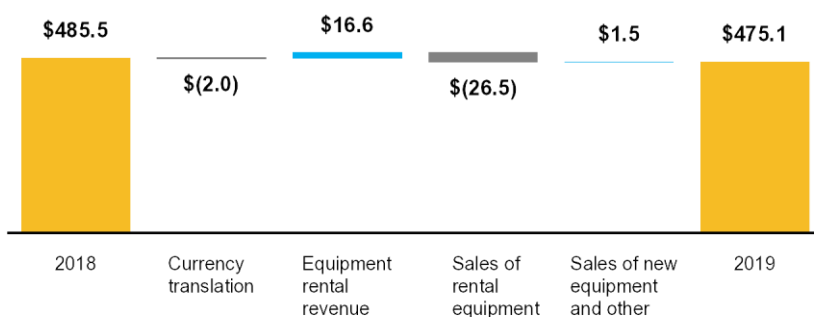
Dollar Utilization (\$ UT): Dollar utilization is an operating measure calculated by dividing rental revenue by the average OEC of the equipment fleet for the relevant time period, based on ARA guidelines.

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.

Q2 and Six Months Total Revenues

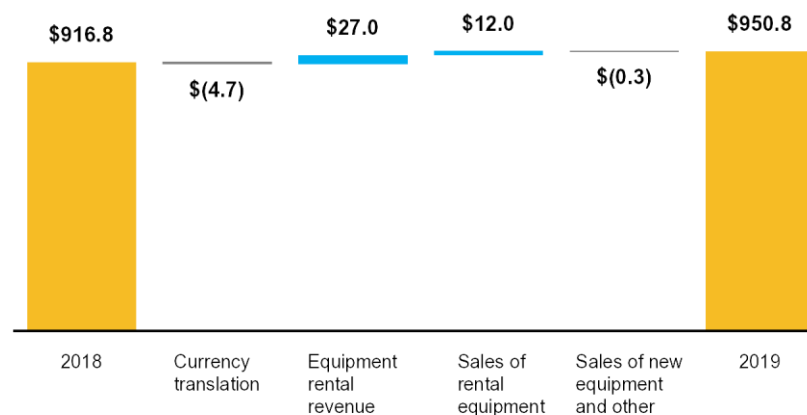
Q2 BRIDGE

\$ in millions



SIX MONTHS BRIDGE

\$ in millions



Q2 TOTAL REVENUES

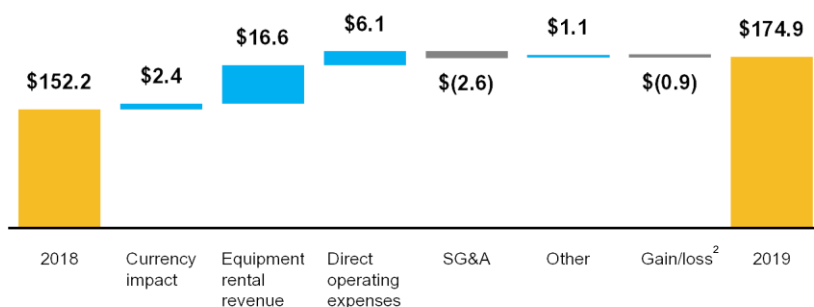
- Total revenues decreased 2.1%, or \$10.4 million, in Q2 2019
- Equipment rental revenue increased 3.8% in Q2 2019
 - Continued improvements in pricing
 - Strategic reductions in re-rent revenue
 - Strong growth from local accounts
- Pricing¹ improved 4.6% and OEC on rent¹ was flat in Q2 2019
- Sales of rental equipment decreased 34.4% in Q2 2019
 - Total OEC¹ of \$123 million was sold and generated ~42% proceeds as a % of OEC¹ in Q2 2019

1. Based on ARA guidelines.

Q2 and Six Months Adjusted EBITDA¹

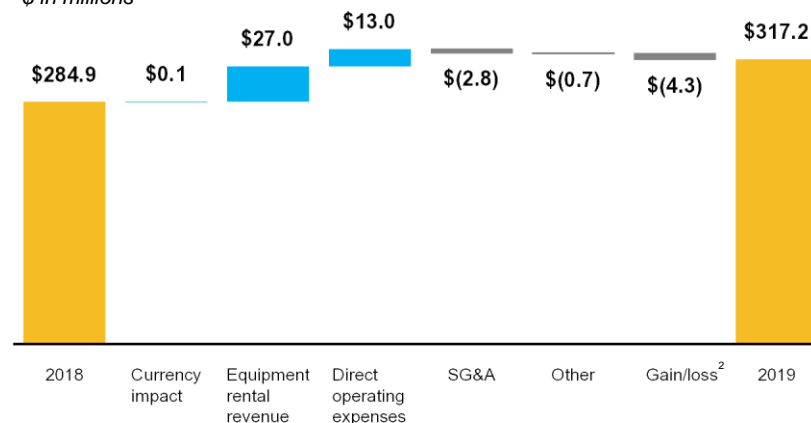
Q2 BRIDGE

\$ in millions



SIX MONTHS BRIDGE

\$ in millions



Q2 ADJUSTED EBITDA¹

- YoY adjusted EBITDA increased \$22.7 million or 14.9% in Q2 2019
- Higher equipment rental revenue of \$16.6 million was the largest contributor to the improvement
- DOE declined \$6.1 million primarily due to operating efficiencies and reduction in re-rent expense
- SG&A was impacted by reductions in professional fees offset by increases in salaries and benefits

Q2 REBITDA¹

- Measures contribution from our core rental business without impact of sales of equipment, parts and supplies
- Strong flow-through of 168.1% drove REBITDA margin of 41.6%, an increase of 450 bps from Q2 2018

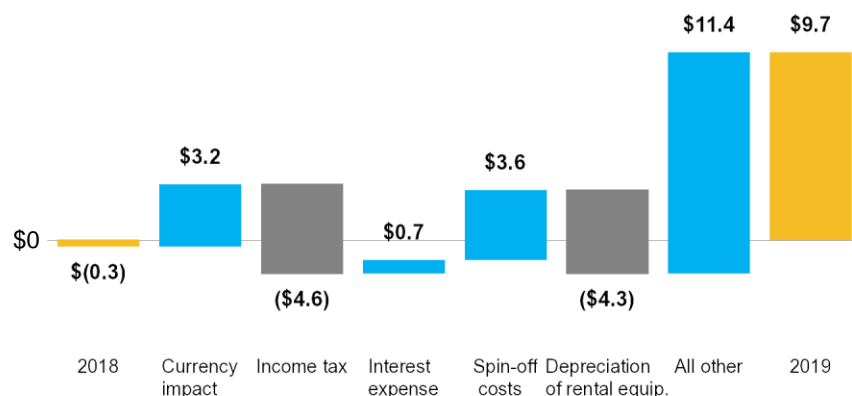
1. For a reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP financial measure, see slides 26-28

2. Gain / loss on sales of new and rental equipment, parts, and supplies

Q2 and Six Months Net Results

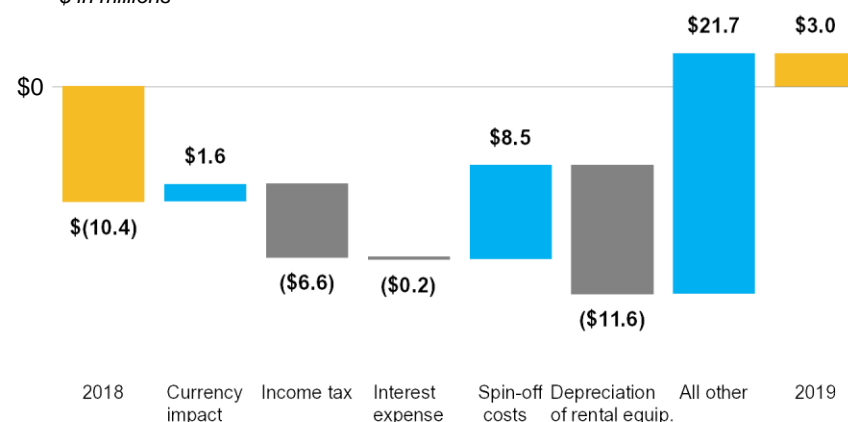
Q2 BRIDGE

\$ in millions



SIX MONTHS BRIDGE

\$ in millions



Q2 NET RESULTS

- Net results improved to income of \$9.7 million in Q2 2019 compared to a loss of \$0.3 million in the prior year
- Interest expense decreased in Q2 2019 primarily due to lower average outstanding borrowings on the senior secured second priority notes from the partial redemptions made in July 2018, which was partially offset by the higher average interest rates on the revolving credit facility compared with last year
- Spin-off related costs declined \$3.6 million YoY in Q2 2019
- Depreciation of rental equipment increased \$4.3 million YoY due to a reduction in fleet age and adjustments in residual values and holding periods for certain classes of equipment
- All other includes the positive impact of our improved operating results (See Slide 32 for additional details)

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

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, and Rental Adjusted EBITDA (REBITDA) are not recognized terms 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 these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, and REBITDA - EBITDA represents the sum of net income (loss), 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 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. Management uses EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and REBITDA 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. However, 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. Adjusted EBITDA Margin, 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. Adjusted EBITDA Margin, REBITDA Margin and REBITDA Flow-Through do not purport to be alternatives to Net Margin (Net Income/Total Revenues as calculated under GAAP) as an indicator of profitability, as they do not account for GAAP reportable expenses such as depreciation and interest, the expense or benefit from income taxes or, in the case of REBITDA Margin and REBITDA Flow-Through, the gain (loss) on sales of rental equipment and new equipment, parts and supplies.

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adj. EBITDA and REBITDA

Calculation of Adjusted EBITDA Margin, REBITDA Margin and REBITDA Flow-Through

\$ in millions	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net income (loss)	\$9.7	(\$0.3)	\$3.0	(\$10.4)
Income tax provision (benefit)	5.3	0.8	2.2	(4.3)
Interest expense, net	31.6	32.4	64.5	64.4
Depreciation of rental equipment	100.9	97.0	200.9	190.3
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	14.6	13.7	29.6	27.5
EBITDA	162.1	143.6	300.2	267.5
Restructuring	7.8	—	7.8	1.0
Spin-off costs	0.3	3.9	0.3	8.8
Non-cash stock-based compensation charges	4.3	3.8	8.2	6.6
Other	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.0
Adjusted EBITDA	\$174.9	\$152.2	\$317.2	\$284.9
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of rental equipment	1.3	2.4	2.9	7.7
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	2.8	2.7	5.5	5.1
Rental Adjusted EBITDA (REBITDA)	\$170.8	\$147.1	\$308.8	\$272.1
Total Revenues	\$475.1	\$485.5	\$950.8	\$916.8
Less: Sales of rental equipment	51.3	78.2	136.4	125.5
Less: Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	13.2	10.8	24.1	22.2
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$410.6	\$396.5	\$790.3	\$769.1
Total Revenues	\$475.1	\$485.5	\$950.8	\$916.8
Adjusted EBITDA	\$174.9	\$152.2	\$317.2	\$284.9
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	36.8%	31.3%	33.4%	31.1%
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$410.6	\$396.5	\$790.3	\$769.1
REBITDA	\$170.8	\$147.1	\$308.8	\$272.1
REBITDA Margin	41.6%	37.1%	39.1%	35.4%
YOY Change in REBITDA	\$23.7		\$36.7	
YOY Change in Equipment Rental, service and other revenues	\$14.1		\$21.2	
YOY REBITDA Flow-Through	168.1%		173.1%	

REBITDA Margin Trend

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	FY 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019
Total Revenues	\$431.3	\$485.5	\$516.2	\$543.7	\$1,976.7	\$475.7	\$475.1
Less: Sales of rental equipment	47.3	78.2	50.1	80.6	256.2	85.1	51.3
Less: Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	11.4	10.8	14.2	12.9	49.3	10.9	13.2
Equipment rental, service and other revenues	\$372.6	\$396.5	\$451.9	\$450.2	\$1,671.2	\$379.7	\$410.6
Net income (loss)	(\$10.1)	(\$0.3)	\$46.2	\$33.3	\$69.1	(\$6.7)	\$9.7
Income tax provision (benefit)	(5.1)	0.8	(1.0)	5.0	(0.3)	(3.1)	5.3
Interest expense, net	32.0	32.4	38.6	34.0	137.0	32.9	31.6
Depreciation of rental equipment	93.3	97.0	98.3	98.9	387.5	100.0	100.9
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	13.8	13.7	14.3	15.5	57.3	15.0	14.6
EBITDA	\$123.9	\$143.6	\$196.4	\$186.7	\$650.6	\$138.1	\$162.1
Restructuring	1.0	—	—	4.3	5.3	—	7.8
Spin-off costs	4.9	3.9	1.7	3.9	14.4	—	0.3
Non-cash stock-based compensation charges	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.5	13.4	3.9	4.3
Impairment	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—
Other ¹	0.1	0.8	0.1	—	1.0	0.3	0.4
Adjusted EBITDA	\$132.7	\$152.2	\$201.5	\$198.4	\$684.8	\$142.3	\$174.9
Less: Gain (loss) on sales of rental equipment	5.3	2.4	(1.0)	5.2	11.9	1.6	1.3
Less: Gain on sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	2.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	11.6	2.7	2.8
Rental Adjusted EBITDA (REBITDA)	\$125.0	\$147.1	\$198.9	\$190.3	\$661.3	\$138.0	\$170.8
REBITDA Margin	33.5%	37.1%	44.0%	42.3%	39.6%	36.3%	41.6%
YOY REBITDA Flow-Through	60.7%	30.5%	68.0%	62.5%	54.8%	183.1%	168.1%

1. For the second quarter of 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2018, other is comprised primarily of a one-time cash separation benefit paid to our former Chief Financial Officer as part of a retirement and separation agreement.

Reconciliation 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.

\$ in millions	Q2 2019	Q4 2018	Q2 2018
Long-Term Debt, Net	\$2,004.6	\$2,129.9	\$2,109.6
(Plus) Current maturities of long-term debt	25.4	26.9	24.2
(Plus) Unamortized debt issuance costs	10.1	10.6	13.4
(Less) Cash and Cash Equivalents	(27.9)	(27.8)	(44.0)
Net Debt	\$2,012.2	\$2,139.6	\$2,103.2
Trailing Twelve-Month Adjusted EBITDA	\$717.1	\$684.8	\$639.4
Net Leverage	2.8x	3.1x	3.3x

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 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	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$272.6	\$232.9
Rental equipment expenditures	(257.1)	(300.5)
Proceeds from disposal of rental equipment	123.7	130.1
Net Fleet Capital Expenditures	(133.4)	(170.4)
Non-rental capital expenditures	(20.5)	(33.2)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	4.1	2.4
Other	1.9	—
Free Cash Flow	124.7	31.7

Historical Fleet at OEC¹

\$ in millions	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	FY 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019
Beginning Balance	\$3,651	\$3,732	\$3,873	\$3,922	\$3,651	\$3,777	\$3,694
Expenditures	\$198	\$321	\$171	\$84	\$774	\$103	\$289
Disposals	(\$109)	(\$179)	(\$126)	(\$193)	(\$607)	(\$193)	(\$123)
Foreign Currency / Other	(\$8)	(\$1)	\$4	(\$36)	(\$41)	\$7	(\$1)
Ending Balance	\$3,732	\$3,873	\$3,922	\$3,777	\$3,777	\$3,694	\$3,859

1. Original equipment cost based on ARA guidelines

Q2 and Six Months Net Results Bridge

\$ in millions	Three Months Ended June 30,			Elements of Net Income (Loss) Bridge					
	2019	2018	\$ Change	Currency ¹ impact	Income tax	Spin-off costs	Depreciation of rental equip.	Interest expense	All other
Total revenues	\$475.1	\$485.5	(\$10.4)	(\$2.0)	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	(\$8.4)
Direct operating	188.5	194.5	(6.0)	(0.8)	—	—	—	—	(5.2)
Depreciation of rental equipment	100.9	97.0	3.9	(0.4)	—	—	4.3	—	—
Cost of sales of rental equipment	50.0	75.8	(25.8)	(0.3)	—	—	—	—	(25.5)
Cost of sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	10.4	8.1	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3
Selling, general and administrative	73.5	77.3	(3.8)	(3.4)	—	(3.6)	—	—	3.2
Restructuring	7.8	—	7.8	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	7.9
Interest expense, net	31.6	32.4	(0.8)	(0.1)	—	—	—	(0.7)	—
Other expense (income), net	(2.6)	(0.1)	(2.5)	—	—	—	—	—	(2.5)
Income (loss) before income taxes	15.0	0.5	14.5	3.1	—	3.6	(4.3)	0.7	11.4
Income tax benefit (provision)	(5.3)	(0.8)	(4.5)	0.1	(4.6)	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$9.7	(\$0.3)	\$10.0	\$3.2	(\$4.6)	\$3.6	(\$4.3)	\$0.7	\$11.4

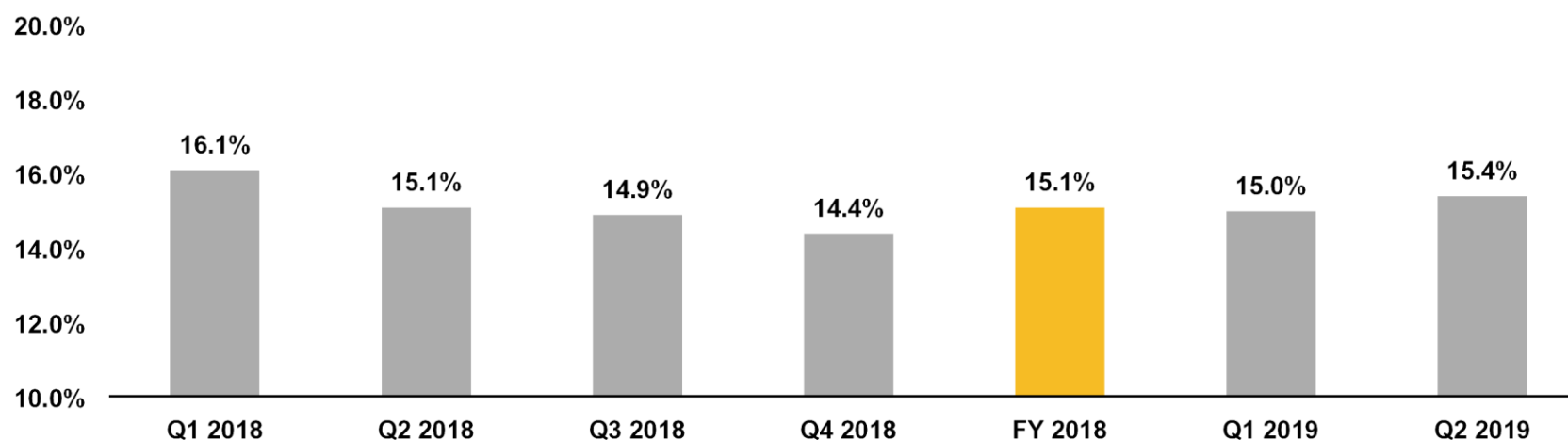
\$ in millions	Six Months Ended June 30,			Elements of Net Income (Loss) Bridge					
	2019	2018	\$ Change	Currency ¹ impact	Income tax	Spin-off costs	Depreciation of rental equip.	Interest expense	All other
Total revenues	\$950.8	\$916.8	\$34.0	(\$4.7)	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$38.7
Direct operating	377.6	390.5	(12.9)	(2.1)	—	—	—	—	(10.8)
Depreciation of rental equipment	200.9	190.3	10.6	(1.0)	—	—	11.6	—	—
Cost of sales of rental equipment	133.5	117.8	15.7	(1.0)	—	—	—	—	16.7
Cost of sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	18.6	17.1	1.5	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	1.6
Selling, general and administrative	145.0	150.8	(5.8)	(1.8)	—	(8.5)	—	—	4.5
Restructuring	7.8	1.0	6.8	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	6.9
Interest expense, net	64.5	64.4	0.1	(0.1)	—	—	—	0.2	—
Other expense (income), net	(2.3)	(0.4)	(1.9)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.9)
Income (loss) before income taxes	5.2	(14.7)	19.9	1.5	—	8.5	(11.6)	(0.2)	21.7
Income tax benefit (provision)	(2.2)	4.3	(6.5)	0.1	(6.6)	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$3.0	(\$10.4)	\$13.4	\$1.6	(\$6.6)	\$8.5	(\$11.6)	(\$0.2)	\$21.7

1. Currency impact includes the translational and transactional SG&A impact of foreign currency exchange

SG&A Excluding Spin-off Costs

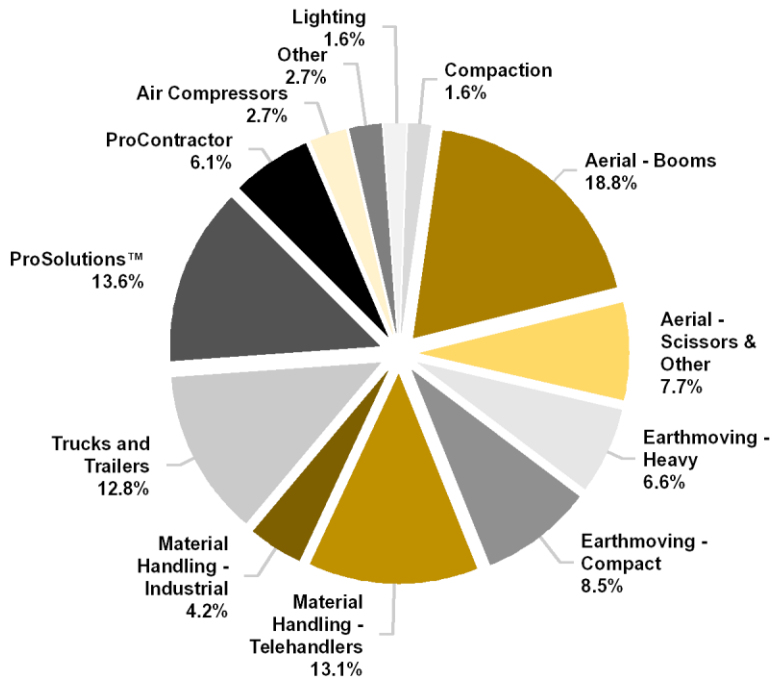
<i>\$ in millions</i>	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	FY 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019
SG&A	\$74.5	\$77.3	\$78.4	\$82.4	\$312.6	\$71.5	\$73.5
Spin-off costs	(\$4.9)	(\$3.9)	(\$1.7)	(\$3.9)	(\$14.4)	\$—	(\$0.3)
SG&A excluding Spin-off costs	\$69.6	\$73.4	\$76.7	\$78.5	\$298.2	\$71.5	\$73.2
% of Total Revenue	16.1%	15.1%	14.9%	14.4%	15.1%	15.0%	15.4%

**SG&A Expense (excluding Spin-off costs)
as % of Total Revenue**



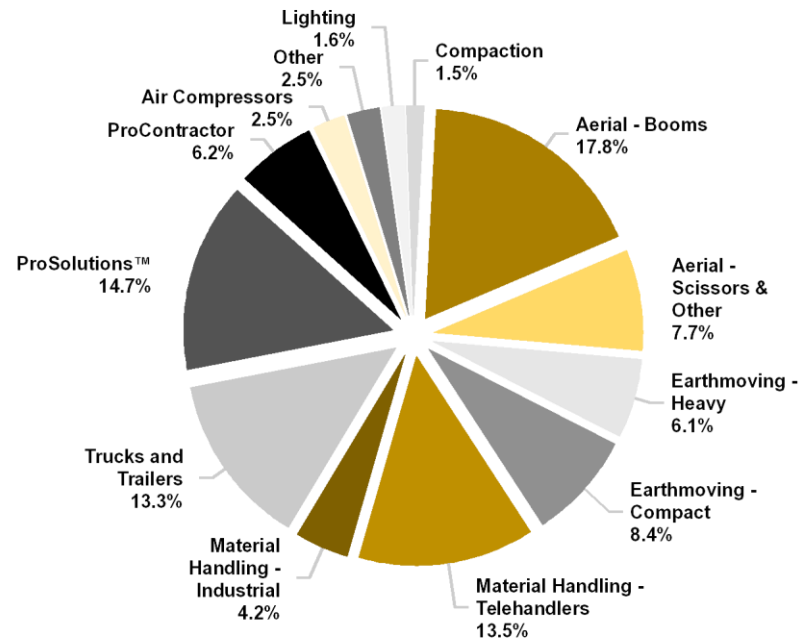
Fleet Mix: Driving \$ Utilization

OEC AS OF 06/30/18¹



\$3.87 billion

OEC AS OF 06/30/19¹



\$3.86 billion

1. Original equipment cost based on ARA guidelines

