



TRIUMPH™

Second Quarter FY'25 Earnings Conference Call

Daniel J. Crowley, Chairman, President & CEO
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Forward Looking Statement



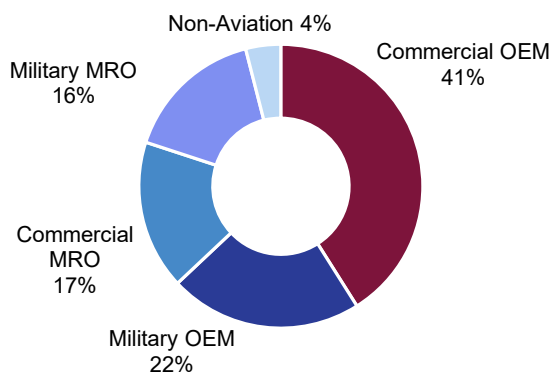
This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “expect”, “plan”, “intend”, “project”, “may”, “will”, “should”, “could”, or similar words suggesting future outcomes or outlooks. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements of expectations of or assumptions about strategic actions (including the ability to complete previously announced transactions), objectives, expectations, intentions, aerospace market conditions, aircraft production rates, financial and operational performance, including with respect to preliminary results of discontinued operations, revenue and earnings growth and profitability and earnings results. These statements are based on the current projections, expectations and beliefs of TRIUMPH’s management. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from any expected future results, performance or achievements, including, but not limited to, competitive and cyclical factors relating to the aerospace industry, dependence on some of TRIUMPH’s business from key customers, requirements of capital, uncertainties relating to the integration of acquired businesses, general economic conditions affecting TRIUMPH’s business segments, product liabilities in excess of insurance, technological developments, limited availability of raw materials or skilled personnel, changes in governmental regulation and oversight, international hostilities and terrorism and bondholder response to any offer of ours to repurchase their notes. Further information regarding the important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements can be found in TRIUMPH’s reports filed with the SEC, including in the risk factors described in TRIUMPH’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The presentation contains Non-GAAP measures. Please see slides titled “Non-GAAP Disclosures” for more information.

Q2 FY'25 Takeaways and Business Mix

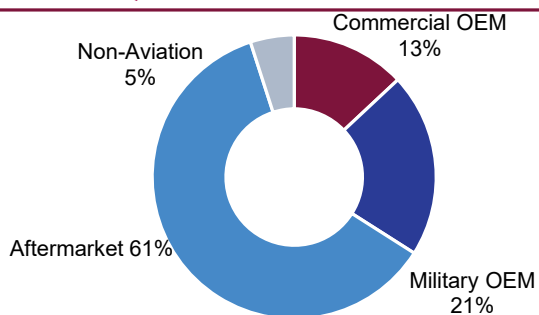


Strong Aftermarket Growth; Margin expansion accelerating

Q2 FY'25 Sales by End Market



Q2 FY'25 Relative Profit



- ✓ Sales up 1%, 10th consecutive quarter of growth
- ✓ Aftermarket sales up 13%
- ✓ 294 bps improvement in operating margin on combination of price and sales mix
- ✓ Interiors profitability restored following significant cost reductions and equitable price adjustment
- ✓ Cash flow better than prior guidance by \$35 million



Continued Aftermarket Growth



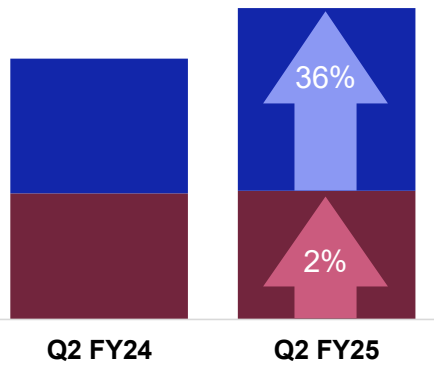
Strong aftermarket sales growth continues

Total TGI Aftermarket

Sales up 19% YoY

Gross margin of 57%

■ MRO ■ Spares

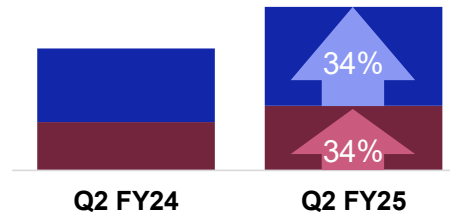


787 Nose Landing Gear Retract Actuator in Yakima for repair and overhaul

Commercial Aftermarket

Sales up 34% YoY

■ MRO ■ Spares

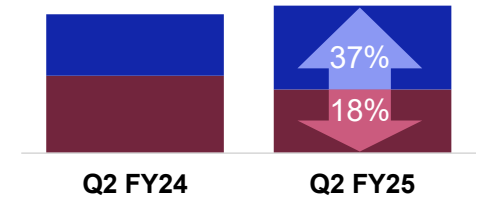


- 787 landing gear spares & MRO +215% YoY
- 737 actuation and valve spares +80% YoY

Military Aftermarket

Sales up 6% YoY

■ MRO ■ Spares



- CH-47 Engine FADEC MRO +85% YoY
- T-55 FADEC upgrade program valued at more than \$250M of fleetwide upgrades
- V-22 PCA MRO (timing) -46% YoY

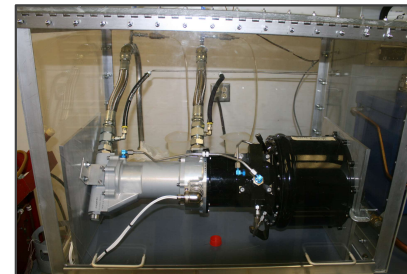
Thermal Solutions Development Center Grand Opening

October 2024



Systems Electronics & Controls President, **Justin Wolfanger**, ribbon cutting the TRIUMPH thermal development center with Connecticut Governor, **Ned Lamont**, and West Hartford town Mayor, **Shari Cantor**.

- 700kW thermal test facility
- New 250kW adaptable test stand
- Improved testing and analytical capabilities across rotary and twin-screw type compressors
- Supporting next generation programs for key customers and partners such as:



Twin screw compressor in testing



New test stand delivered in January

TRIUMPH investing to capture share in the \$15 billion thermal products market




Notable Awards in 2nd Quarter



\$1.9B TGI Backlog up 7% YoY



 **Significant Diversity
Between Fixed Wing,
Rotorcraft, Commercial,
and Military**

Customer	Program	Product	Sole Source	IP	New Product
Pratt & Whitney	Classified	Engine Gearbox Production	✓	✓	✓
DLA	C-5	Main Landing Gear Door Actuation	✓	✓	
GE	CFM56	Integrated Gearbox	✓		
U.S. Navy	V-22	Pylon Conversion Actuation MRO	✓	✓	
KHI	787	Composite Ducting	✓		
Safran	Multiple	Engine Controls LTA	✓	✓	
Anduril	Fury	Engine Driven Pump	✓	✓	✓
GE	F110 Derivative	Main Engine Fuel Pump	✓	✓	✓

Consolidated Quarterly Results



All Financial Results Improved Over Prior Year Quarter

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	FY'25 Q2	FY'24 Q2
Net Sales	\$287	\$285
Operating Income (Loss)	32	22
Operating Margin	11%	8%
Adjusted Operating Income*	36	25
Adjusted Operating Margin*	11%	8%
Adjusted EBITDAP*	43	34
Adjusted EBITDAP Margin*	15%	12%

- ✓ 13% growth in aftermarket sales
- ✓ 338 bps Operating margin expansion
- ✓ 294 bps Adjusted EBITDAP margin expansion
- ✓ Interiors restored to profitability
- ✓ Positive momentum entering seasonally strong second half

Commercial Sales – Q2 FY'25



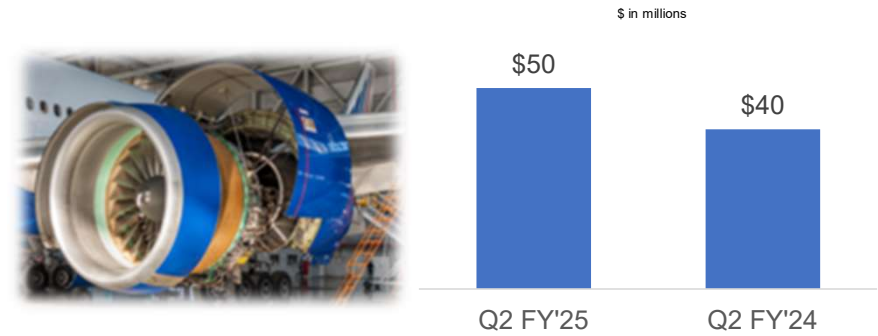
Strong Commercial Aftermarket demand; OEM end market fundamentals remain strong

OEM Commercial



- 787 increased 47% on volume and price
- Business jet sales increased 61%
- 737 / 767 / 777 down 54% combined on OEM challenges

Commercial Aftermarket



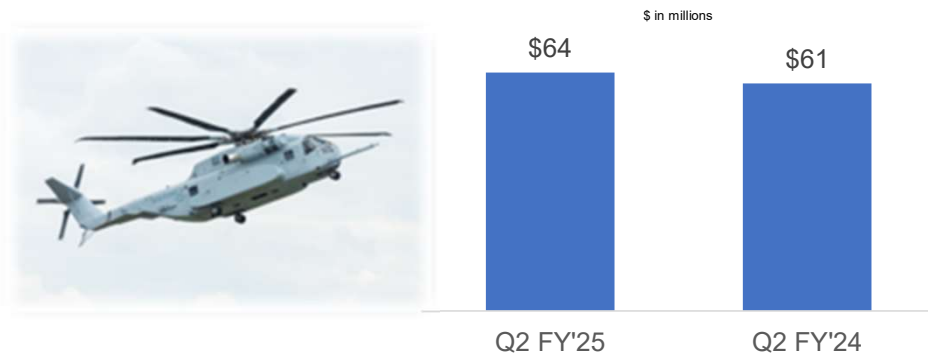
- 787 aftermarket increased over 200% and was largest commercial AM program
- 777 aftermarket increased 57%
- 737NG aftermarket increased 40%

Military Sales – Q2 FY'25



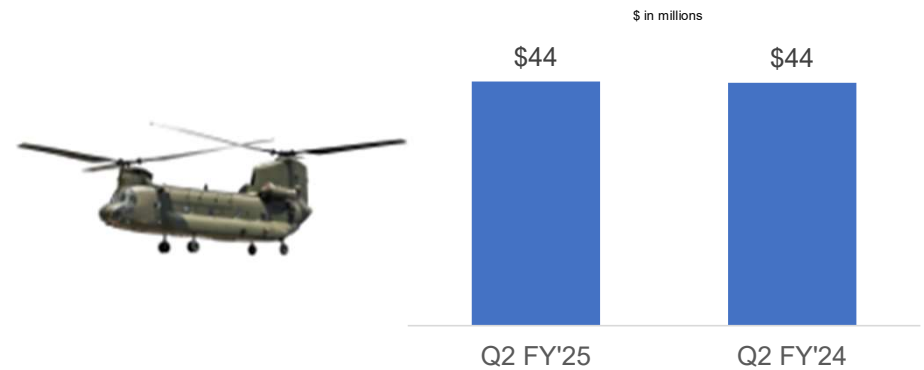
Military OEM growth and stable Military aftermarket

Military OEM



- AH-64 OEM sales increased 54%; 2nd largest Military OEM program
- CH-47 OEM sales increased over 200%
- F/A-18 OEM sales increased over 74%

Military Aftermarket



- CH-47 aftermarket sales increased 63% and largest military AM program
- Spare parts IP sale of \$5
- V-22 aftermarket declined 46% on restricted flying

Cash Flow



\$35M better than guide Q2; Strong Cash Generation in Second Half

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	FY'25 Q2	YTD FY'25
Cash Flow Used In Operations	\$(39)	\$(143)
Less: Capital Expenditures	(6)	(14)
Free Cash Use	(45)	(157)

Cash used in operations in Q2 included \$42M semi-annual interest

Modest cash generation expected in Q3 as margin expansion offsets working capital headwinds from OEM softness

Significant cash generation in Q4 on liquidation of working capital

Net Debt and Liquidity



Solid Cash & Availability

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	FY'25 Q2	FY'24 Q2
9.000% First Lien Notes due Mar 2028	\$959	\$1,200
7.750% Senior Notes due Aug 2025	\$-	\$467
Receivable Securitization	\$-	\$-
Finance Leases and Other	\$14	\$15
Less: Cash	(\$105)	(\$170)
Net Debt	\$868	\$1,512
Leverage	5.5x	8.3x

Repurchased \$120M First Lien Notes at 103% in May '24

Cash & Availability ~\$148M as of Sep 30

FY25 Guidance



Increasing FY25 Operating Income, EBITDAP & Cash Flow Guidance



—
Sales Growth

—
~350 bps Adjusted EBITDAP margin expansion to 16%

—
Positive free cash flow

(\$ IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

FY25E

Net Sales (\$B)	~ \$1.2
Adjusted EBITDAP – non-GAAP	~\$183 \$190 - \$195
Cash flow from operations	\$30 – \$50 \$40 - \$55
Capital expenditure	\$20 - \$25
Free cash flow	\$10 – \$25 \$20 - \$30
Interest Expense / Cash Interest	\$95 / \$90
Income Taxes Expense / Cash	\$7 / \$12



Appendix

Top Program Shipset Content



Military Vehicles



\$880K

AH-64 Apache

Complete thermal system including cabin and avionics bay cooling (27 LRU's), loose gears, gun actuation, T700 electronic engine controls



\$2,400K

CH-53K

Nose wheel shimmy damper, landing gear actuation, heat exchangers, blade fold system, blade dynamic damping system, refueling probe, ground support kneeling system, APU starter, rotor braking



\$300K+

F-15EX

Gun drive motor, APU starter motor, valves, engine cables, thermal pump pack, heat exchangers



\$560K

CH-47

UBA's & lag dampers, heat exchanger, engine electronic control units, hydromechanical units

Commercial Transport



\$300K

737MAX

Landing gear actuation, spoiler actuation, steering actuation, valves, fuses, accumulators, LEAP gearbox, cabin insulation and ECS ducting



\$200K

A320NEO

Engine turbine case cooling control, valves, heat exchangers, auxiliary power pack, cargo door actuation, cabin insulation system



\$1,000K

787



Hydraulic power transfer unit, landing gear uplocks, cowl door opening actuators, valves, heat exchangers, LEAP gearbox (60% of fleet options)



\$330K

A350



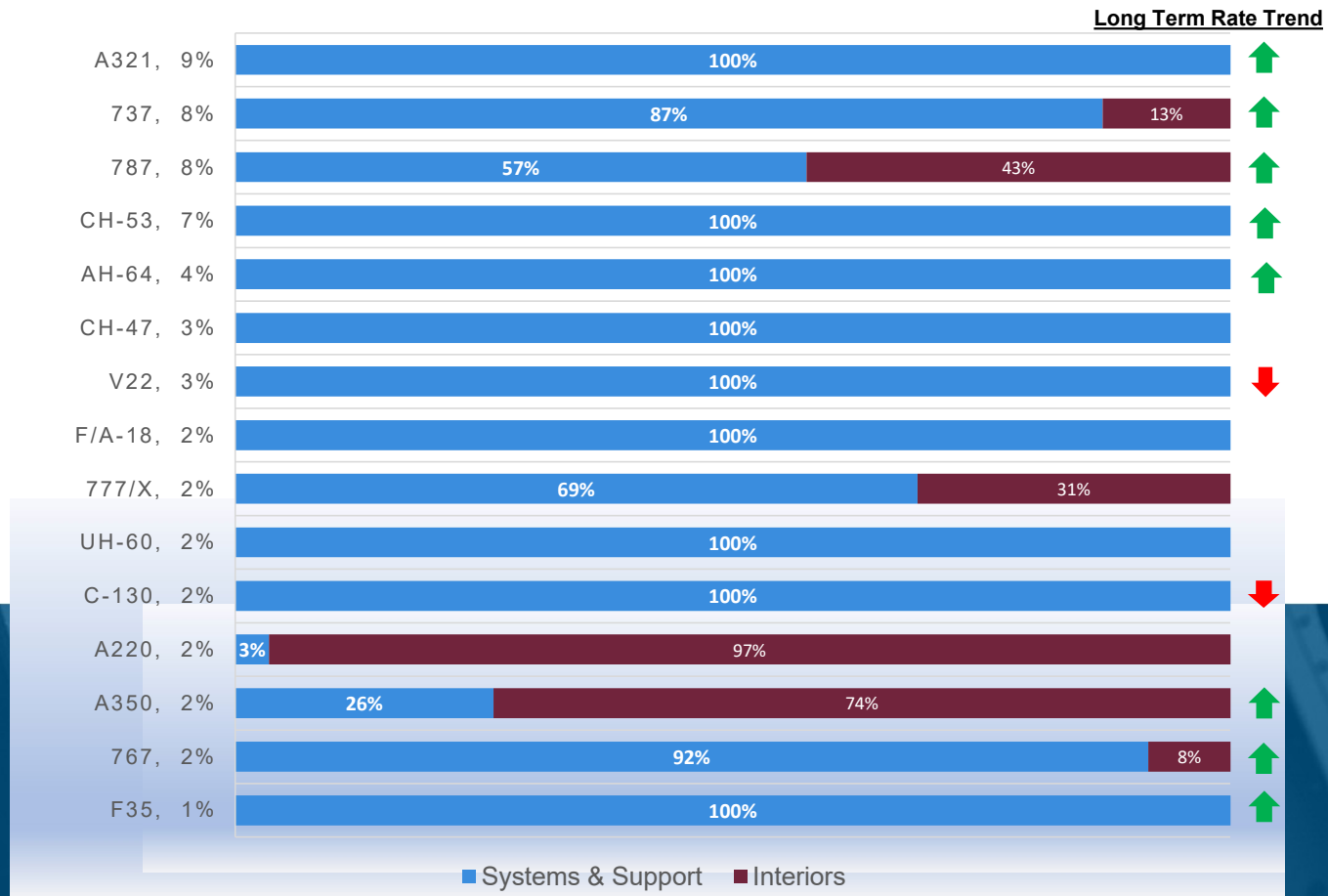
Top Programs in Backlog



Top 5 Programs in backlog growing

Backlog up 1% from FYE; 7% YoY

Profitability of backlog improving



Non-GAAP Disclosures



We prepare and publicly release annual audited and quarterly unaudited financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") rules, we also disclose and discuss certain non-GAAP financial measures in our public filings and earning releases. Currently, the non-GAAP financial measures that we disclose are Adjusted EBITDA, which is our income (loss) from continuing operations before interest and gains or losses on debt extinguishment, income taxes, amortization of acquired contract liabilities, consideration payable to customer related to divestitures, legal judgments and settlements, gains/loss on divestitures, gains/losses on warrant remeasurements and warrant-related transaction costs, share-based compensation expense, depreciation and amortization (including impairment of long-lived assets), other non-recurring impairments, and the effects of certain pension charges such as curtailments, settlements, withdrawals, and other early retirement incentives; and Adjusted EBITDAP, which is Adjusted EBITDA, before pension expense or benefit (excluding pension charges already adjusted in Adjusted EBITDA). We disclose Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated and Adjusted EBITDAP on a consolidated and a reportable segment basis in our earnings releases, investor conference calls and filings with the SEC. The non-GAAP financial measures that we use may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Also, in the future, we may disclose different non-GAAP financial measures in order to help our investors more meaningfully evaluate and compare our future results of operations with our previously reported results of operations.

We view Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP as operating performance measures and, as such, we believe that the U.S. GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to such measures is income (loss) from continuing operations. In calculating Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP, we exclude from income (loss) from continuing operations the financial items that we believe should be separately identified to provide additional analysis of the financial components of the day-to-day operation of our business. We have outlined below the type and scope of these exclusions and the material limitations on the use of these non-GAAP financial measures as a result of these exclusions. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP are not measurements of financial performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as a measure of liquidity, as an alternative to income (loss) from continuing operations, or as an indicator of any other measure of performance derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Investors and potential investors in our securities should not rely on Adjusted EBITDA or Adjusted EBITDAP as a substitute for any U.S. GAAP financial measure, including income (loss) from continuing operations. In addition, we urge investors and potential investors in our securities to carefully review the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP to income (loss) from continuing operations set forth below, in our earnings releases, and in other filings with the SEC and to carefully review the U.S. GAAP financial information included as part of our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Annual Reports on Form 10-K that are filed with the SEC, as well as our quarterly earnings releases, and compare the U.S. GAAP financial information with our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP are used by management to internally measure our operating and management performance and by investors as a supplemental financial measure to evaluate the performance of our business that, when viewed with our U.S. GAAP results and the accompanying reconciliation, we believe provides additional information that is useful to gain an understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business. We have spent more than 20 years expanding our product and service capabilities, partially through acquisitions of complementary businesses. Due to the expansion of our operations, which included acquisitions, our income (loss) from continuing has included significant charges for depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP exclude these charges and provide meaningful information about the operating performance of our business, apart from charges for depreciation and amortization. We believe the disclosure of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP helps investors meaningfully evaluate and compare our performance from quarter to quarter and from year to year. We also believe Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP are measures of our ongoing operating performance because the isolation of noncash charges, such as depreciation and amortization, and nonoperating items, such as interest, income taxes, pension and other postretirement benefits, provides additional information about our cost structure and, over time, helps track our operating progress. In addition, investors, securities analysts, and others have regularly relied on Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP to provide financial measures by which to compare our operating performance against that of other companies in our industry.

Non-GAAP Disclosures



Set forth below are descriptions of the financial items that have been excluded from our income (loss) from continuing operations to calculate Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDAP and the material limitations associated with using these non-GAAP financial measures as compared with income from continuing operations:

- Gains or losses from sale of assets and businesses may be useful for investors to consider because they reflect gains or losses from sale of operating units or other assets. We do not believe these earnings necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.
- Warrants remeasurement gains or losses and warrant-related transaction costs may be useful for investors to consider because they reflect the mark-to-market changes in the fair value of our warrants and the costs associated with warrants issuance or settlement. We do not believe these earnings necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.
- Consideration payable to a customer related to a divestiture may be useful for investors to consider because it reflects consideration paid to facilitate the ultimate sale of operating units. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.
- Shareholder cooperation expenses may be useful for investors to consider because they represent certain costs of corporate governance that may be incurred periodically when reaching cooperative agreements with shareholders. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.
- Legal loss contingencies, when applicable, may be useful for investors to consider because it reflects gains or losses from legal disputes with third parties. We do not believe these gains or losses reflect the current and ongoing earnings related to our operations.
- Non-service defined benefit income or expense from our pension and other postretirement benefit plans (inclusive of certain pension related transactions such as curtailments, settlements, withdrawal, and early retirement or other incentives) may be useful for investors to consider because they represent the cost of postretirement benefits to plan participants, net of the assumption of returns on the plan's assets and are not indicative of the cash paid for such benefits. We do not believe these earnings necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.
- Amortization of acquired contract liabilities may be useful for investors to consider because it represents the noncash earnings on the fair value of off-market contracts acquired through acquisitions. We do not believe these earnings necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.
- Amortization expense and nonrecurring asset impairments (including goodwill and intangible asset impairments) may be useful for investors to consider because it represents the estimated attrition of our acquired customer base and the diminishing value of trade names, product rights, licenses, or, in the case of goodwill, other assets that are not individually identified and separately recognized under U.S. GAAP, or, in the case of nonrecurring asset impairments, the impact of unusual and nonrecurring events affecting the estimated recoverability of existing assets. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash charges related to our operating cost structure.
- Depreciation may be useful for investors to consider because it generally represents the wear and tear on our property and equipment used in our operations. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash charges related to our operating cost structure.
- Share-based compensation may be useful for investors to consider because it represents a portion of the total compensation to management and the board of directors. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash charges related to our operating cost structure.
- The amount of interest expense and other, as well as debt extinguishment gains or losses, we incur may be useful for investors to consider and may result in current cash inflows or outflows. However, we do not consider the amount of interest expense and other and debt extinguishment gains or losses to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of our business.
- Income tax expense may be useful for investors to consider because it generally represents the taxes which may be payable for the period and the change in deferred income taxes during the period and may reduce the amount of funds otherwise available for use in our business. However, we do not consider the amount of income tax expense to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of our business.

Non-GAAP Disclosures



Management compensates for the above-described limitations of using non-GAAP measures by using a non-GAAP measure only to supplement our GAAP results and to provide additional information that is useful to gain an understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business.

The following table shows our estimated Adjusted EBITDAP reconciled to our operating income for the indicated periods (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Adjusted Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization, and Pension (Adjusted EBITDAP):				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 9,095	\$ (6,309)	\$ (9,676)	\$ (28,017)
Add-back:				
Income tax (benefit) expense	(4)	1,019	1,495	2,279
Interest expense and other, net	21,869	29,833	40,853	61,935
Debt modification and extinguishment (gain) loss	—	(688)	5,369	(4,079)
Warrant remeasurement gain	—	(544)	—	(8,545)
Legal contingencies loss	—	1,338	7,464	1,338
Shareholder cooperation expenses	—	—	—	1,905
(Gain) loss on sales of assets and businesses, net	—	(409)	—	12,208
Share-based compensation	3,350	3,724	6,365	7,346
Amortization of acquired contract liabilities	(622)	(590)	(1,213)	(1,165)
Depreciation and amortization	7,487	7,314	14,854	14,679
Adjusted Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA")	\$ 41,175	\$ 34,688	\$ 65,511	\$ 59,884
Non-service defined benefit expense (income) (excluding settlements)	1,468	(820)	2,501	(1,640)
Adjusted Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, and Pension ("Adjusted EBITDAP")	\$ 42,643	\$ 33,868	\$ 68,012	\$ 58,244
Net sales	\$ 287,495	\$ 284,678	\$ 568,511	\$ 548,501
Income (loss) from continuing operations margin	3.2%	(2.2%)	(1.7%)	(5.1%)
Adjusted EBITDAP margin	14.9%	11.9%	12.0%	10.6%

Non-GAAP Disclosures



Adjusted Operating Income is defined as GAAP Operating Income, less expenses/gains associated with the Company's transformation, such as restructuring expenses, gains/losses on divestitures, defined benefit plan gains/losses from curtailments, settlements, etc; impairments of goodwill and other assets. Management believes that this is useful in evaluating operating performance, but this measure should not be used in isolation. The following table reconciles our Operating income to Adjusted Operating income as noted above.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating income - GAAP	\$ 32,428	\$ 22,491	\$ 40,542	\$ 21,933
Adjustments:				
(Gain) loss on sale of assets and businesses, net	—	(409)	—	12,208
Legal contingencies loss	—	1,338	7,464	1,338
Restructuring costs (cash based)	3,566	1,942	5,182	1,942
Shareholder cooperation expenses	—	—	—	1,905
Adjusted operating income - non-GAAP	\$ 35,994	\$ 25,362	\$ 53,188	\$ 39,326
Adjusted operating margin - non-GAAP	12.5%	8.9%	9.4%	7.2%