

Q2 2025 Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

Management of Lowe's Companies, Inc. (the Company) uses certain non-GAAP financial measures to provide additional insight for analysts and investors in evaluating the Company's financial and operating performance. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered alternatives to, or more meaningful indicators of, the Company's financial measures as prepared in accordance with GAAP. The Company's methods of determining these non-GAAP financial measures may differ from the methods used by other companies and may not be comparable.

The Company's non-GAAP financial measures are intended to provide better visibility to the following:

- 1. Operating performance,
- 2. Liquidity measures,
- 3. Leverage measures, and
- 4. Capital/asset productivity measures.

Operating Performance

The Company has provided the following non-GAAP financial measures to assist the user in comparing its operating performance for the three months ended August 1, 2025 and August 2, 2024: adjusted gross margin; adjusted selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A); adjusted operating income; adjusted operating margin; and adjusted diluted earnings per share. These measures exclude the impact of certain items, further described below, not contemplated in Lowe's Business Outlook.

Fiscal 2025 Impacts

During fiscal 2025, the Company recognized financial impacts from the following:

• In the second quarter of fiscal 2025, the Company recognized pre-tax expenses of \$43 million consisting of transaction costs and purchase accounting adjustments related to the acquisition of Artisan Design Group (Artisan Design Group acquisition).

Fiscal 2024 Impacts:

During fiscal 2024, the Company recognized financial impacts from the following:

• In the second quarter of fiscal 2024, the Company recognized pre-tax income of \$43 million consisting of a realized gain on the contingent consideration associated with the fiscal 2022 sale of the Canadian retail business (Canadian retail business transaction).

	Three I	Months Ended
Adjusted Gross Margin (in millions, except percentage data)	Aug	gust 1, 2025
Gross Margin, As Reported	\$	8,101
Artisan Design Group acquisition		7
Adjusted Gross Margin	\$	8,108
Gross Margin, % of Sales		33.81 %
Adjusted Gross Margin, % of Sales		33.84 %



		Three Months Ended			
Adjusted SG&A (in millions, except percentage data)	Aug	gust 1, 2025		August 2, 2024	
SG&A, As Reported	\$	4,175	\$	4,025	
Artisan Design Group acquisition		(26)		_	
Canadian retail business transaction				43	
Adjusted SG&A	\$	4,149	\$	4,068	
SG&A, % of Sales		17.43 %	•	17.07 %	
Adjusted SG&A, % of Sales		17.32 %)	17.25 %	

	,	Three Months Ended			
Adjusted Operating Income (in millions, except percentage data)	August	1, 2025		August 2, 2024	
Operating Income, As Reported	\$	3,469	\$	3,447	
Artisan Design Group acquisition		43			
Canadian retail business transaction		_		(43)	
Adjusted Operating Income	\$	3,512	\$	3,404	
Operating Margin, % of Sales		14.48	%	14.61 %	
Adjusted Operating Margin, % of Sales		14.66	%	14.43 %	

	Three Months Ended							
	Au	August 1, 2025			August 2, 2024			
Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share	Pre-Tax Earnings	Tax ¹		Net rnings	Pre-Tax Earnings	Tax ¹	Ea	Net arnings
Diluted Earnings Per Share, As Reported			\$	4.27			\$	4.17
Artisan Design Group acquisition	0.08	(0.02))	0.06				
Canadian retail business transaction	_	_		_	(0.07)	_		(0.07)
Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share			\$	4.33			\$	4.10

¹ Represents the corresponding tax benefit or expense specifically related to the item excluded from adjusted diluted earnings per share.

Liquidity Measures

Free Cash Flow

Lowe's believes Free Cash Flow is a useful measure and focuses on the Company's ability to generate excess cash from its business operations. The Company defines Free Cash Flow as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures.

	Six Months Ended			
Free Cash Flow (in millions)	August 1, 2025	August 2, 2024		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 7,610 \$	7,415		
Capital expenditures	(1,013)	(808)		
Free Cash Flow	\$ 6,597 \$	6,607		

Leverage Measures

Lease Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR

Lowe's believes the ratio of Lease Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR is a useful supplemental measure and provides an indication of the results generated by the Company in relation to its level of indebtedness. The Company defines EBITDAR as four quarters'



earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, share-based payments, rent (inclusive of interest on operating leases), and certain items as defined by the Company's credit facility.

The Company defines Lease Adjusted Debt as short-term debt, current maturities of long-term debt, long-term debt excluding current maturities, and operating lease liabilities reflected on our balance sheet.

	Four Quarters Ended			
EBITDAR (in millions)	August 1, 2025	August 2, 2024		
Net Earnings	\$ 6,858	\$ 6,931		
Interest ¹	1,295	1,361		
Taxes	2,177	2,191		
Depreciation and amortization ²	2,027	1,951		
Share-based payments	229	205		
Rent	697	677		
Certain charges ^{3, 4}	 (101)	(43		
EBITDAR	\$ 13,182	\$ 13,273		

¹ Interest includes amortization of original issue discount, deferred loan costs & other non-cash amortization charges.

⁴ Certain charges for the four quarters ended August 2, 2024 include \$43 million of realized gain on contingent consideration associated with the sale of the Canadian retail business.

		As of			
Lease Adjusted Debt (in millions)	A	august 1, 2025	Aı	ugust 2, 2024	
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$	4,175	\$	1,290	
Current operating lease liabilities		536		552	
Long-term debt excluding current maturities		30,548		34,659	
Noncurrent operating lease liabilities		3,801		3,738	
Lease Adjusted Debt	\$	39,060	\$	40,239	
EBITDAR	\$	13,182	\$	13,273	
Lease Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR		2.96		3.03	

Capital/Asset Productivity Measures

Return on Invested Capital

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) is calculated using a non-GAAP financial measure. Lowe's believes ROIC is a meaningful metric for analysts and investors as a measure of how effectively the Company is using capital to generate financial returns. Although ROIC is a common financial metric, numerous methods exist for calculating ROIC. Accordingly, the method used by our management may differ from the methods used by other companies. We encourage you to understand the methods used by another company to calculate ROIC before comparing its ROIC to ours.

We define ROIC as the rolling 12 months' lease adjusted net operating profit after tax (Lease adjusted NOPAT) divided by the average of current year and prior year ending debt and shareholders' deficit. Lease adjusted NOPAT is a non-GAAP financial measure, and net earnings is considered to be the most comparable GAAP financial measure. The calculation of ROIC, together with a reconciliation of net earnings to Lease adjusted NOPAT, is as follows:

² Depreciation and amortization represents total depreciation, including amounts recognized in cost of goods sold, as well as amortization of certain trademarks and intangibles.

³ Certain charges for the four quarters ended August 1, 2025 include \$134 million of realized gain on contingent consideration associated with the sale of the Canadian retail business and Artisan Design Group business acquisition-related expenses of \$34 million.



		Four Quarters Ended		
ROIC (in millions, except percentage data)	A	August 1, 2025		ugust 2, 2024
Numerator				
Net Earnings	\$	6,858	\$	6,931
Plus:				
Interest expense – net		1,295		1,361
Operating lease interest		176		169
Provision for income taxes	<u></u>	2,177		2,191
Lease adjusted net operating profit		10,506		10,652
Less:				
Income tax adjustment ¹		2,531		2,559
Lease adjusted net operating profit after tax	\$	7,975	\$	8,093
Denominator				
Average debt and shareholders' deficit ²	\$	27,069	\$	26,160
Net earnings to average debt and shareholders' deficit		25.3 %		26.5 %
Return on invested capital		29.5 % 30		

Income tax adjustment is defined as lease adjusted net operating profit multiplied by the effective tax rate, which was 24.1% and 24.0% for the four quarters ended August 1, 2025, and August 2, 2024, respectively.

² Average debt and shareholders' deficit is defined as average current year and prior year ending debt, including current maturities, short-term borrowings, and operating lease liabilities, plus the average current year and prior year ending total shareholders' deficit.