



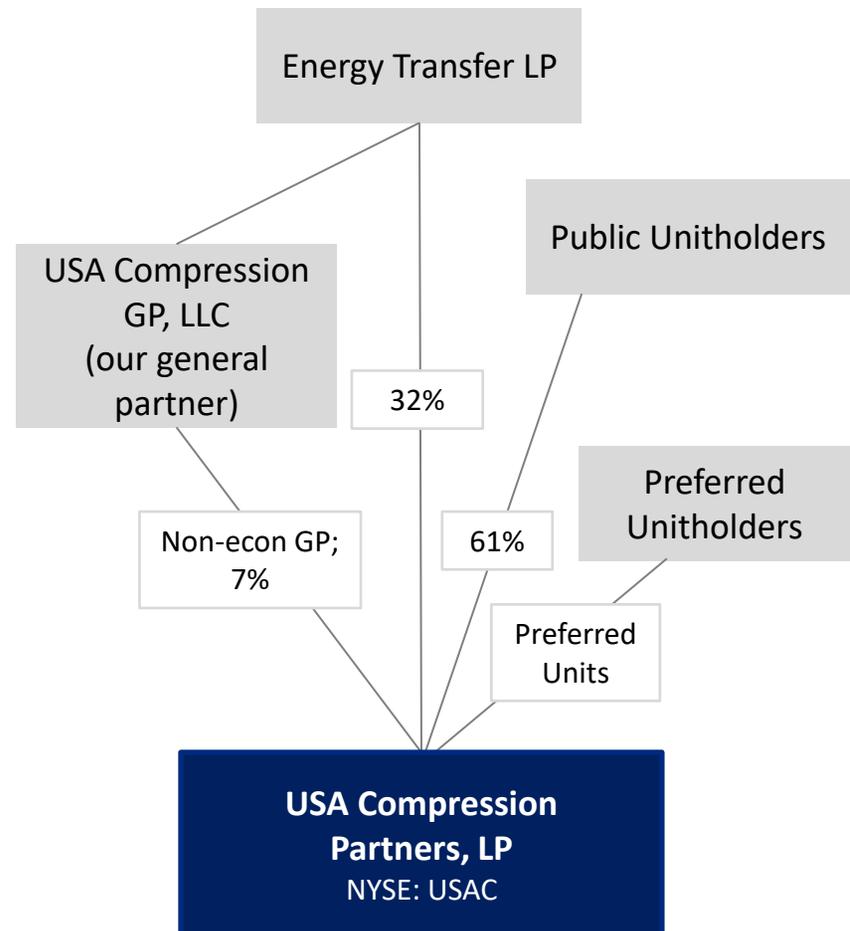
**USA Compression Partners, LP**  
Investor Presentation  
January 2025

## USAC Ownership Structure<sup>1</sup>

This presentation contains forward-looking statements related to the operations of the Partnership that are based on management’s current expectations, estimates, and projections about its operations. You can identify many of these forward-looking statements by words such as “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “project,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “continue,” “if,” “outlook,” “will,” “could,” “should,” or similar words or the negatives thereof. You should consider these statements carefully because they discuss our plans, targets, strategies, prospects, and expectations concerning our business, operating results, financial condition, our ability to make distributions, and other similar matters. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. These include risks relating to changes in general economic conditions, including inflation or supply chain disruptions; changes in economic conditions of the crude oil and natural gas industries, including any impact from the ongoing military conflict involving Russia and Ukraine or the conflict in the Middle East; changes in the long-term supply of and demand for crude oil and natural gas; competitive conditions in our industry, including competition for employees in a tight labor market; changes in the availability and cost of capital, including changes to interest rates; renegotiation of material terms of customer contracts; actions taken by our customers, competitors, and third-party operators; and the factors set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” or included elsewhere that are incorporated by reference herein from our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission; and if applicable, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Current Reports on Form 8-K. As a result of such risks and others, our business, financial condition and results of operations could differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware of such risks, and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this presentation speaks only as of the date of this presentation. Unpredictable or unknown factors not discussed herein also could have material adverse effects on forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Additionally, information regarding the conversion of 100% of the Partnership’s remaining Series A Preferred Units (“Preferred Units”) is for illustrative purposes only. As of December 31, 2024, 320,000 of the 500,000 Preferred Units have been converted to Common Units.

### Important Note Regarding Non-Predecessor Information

On April 2, 2018, the Partnership completed the acquisition of CDM Resource Management LLC and CDM Environmental & Technical Services LLC, which together represent the CDM Compression Business (the “USA Compression Predecessor”), from Energy Transfer, and other related transactions (collectively, the “Transactions”). Following the Transactions, the USA Compression Predecessor has been determined to be the historical predecessor of the Partnership for financial reporting purposes. Therefore, the historical consolidated financial statements of the Partnership are comprised of the balance sheet and statement of operations of the USA Compression Predecessor as of and for periods prior to April 2, 2018. The historical consolidated financial statements of the Partnership also are comprised of the consolidated balance sheet and statement of operations of the Partnership, which includes the USA Compression Predecessor, as of and for all periods subsequent to April 2, 2018. The information shown in this presentation under the heading “Pre-CDM Acquisition Non-Predecessor” represents information of USA Compression Partners, LP, which is not the predecessor of the Partnership for financial reporting purposes, for periods prior to the Transactions and is presented for illustrative purposes only. Such information does not reflect the Partnership’s historical results of operations and is not indicative of the results of operations of the Partnership’s predecessor, the USA Compression Predecessor, for such periods.



See notes to presentation in appendix.

# Agenda

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- I. Company overview
- II. Financial overview
- III. Appendix

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# Company overview



# USA Compression at a Glance

## Large-Horsepower Strategy *Vital* to Natural Gas Infrastructure, Production, and Delivery to Market Centers; Focused on Long-Term, Fixed-Fee, Take-or-Pay Contracts

### Business / Strategy Overview

- Compression services provided across geographically diversified operating areas
- Strategic focus on large horsepower (1,000 HP+) with creditworthy counterparties
  - Secures stable cash flows
  - Provides durable returns on invested capital
- Standardized assets and services optimize utilization and minimize operating expense
- Fleet horsepower: ~3.86MM<sup>2</sup>
  - ~76% greater than 1,000 HP<sup>2</sup>
  - ~94% fleet utilization<sup>2</sup>
- Focus on strategic growth opportunities that create unitholder value

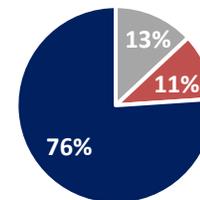
### 2024 Financial Guidance<sup>3</sup>

- Adjusted EBITDA: \$565 - \$585 million
- Distributable Cash Flow: \$345 - \$365 million

### USAC Market Statistics<sup>4</sup>

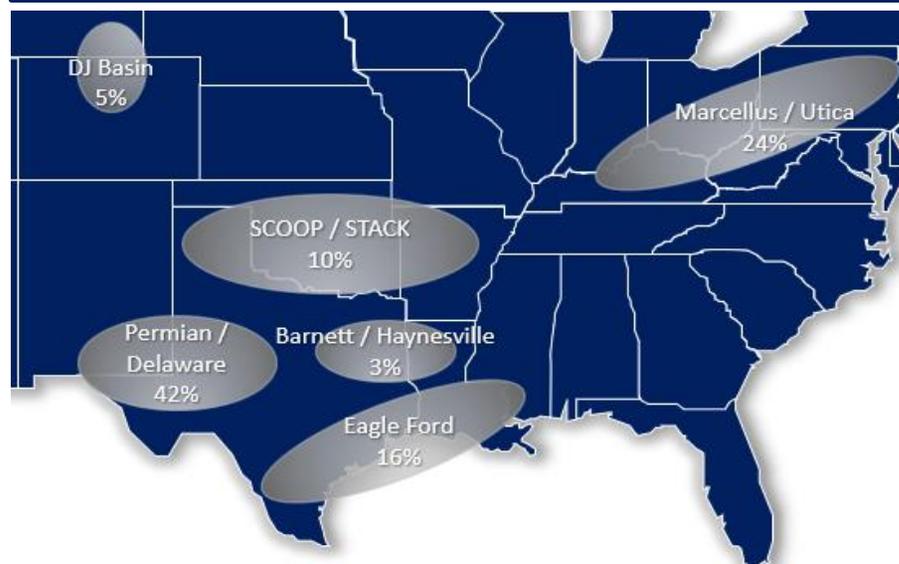
- IPO: 1/2013
- NYSE: USAC
- Equity market capitalization: \$2.76bn
- Current Unit Price: \$23.56
- Distribution Yield: 8.91%

### Fleet HP Statistics<sup>2</sup>



- Less than 400 HP
- 400 - 999 HP
- 1000 HP and Greater

### Operating Areas and Concentration of HP<sup>5</sup>



See notes to the presentation in the appendix.

# Why USAC: From the Perspective of a Unitholder

## History

### 25+ Year Proven Track Record

Founded in 1998/public since 2013 – long history of high and stable fleet utilization and EBITDA across multiple cycles – long track record of stability and balanced growth – proven management team with midstream and upstream experience

## Returns

### Stakeholder Focused

Top decile TSR 10-year performance for midstream<sup>6</sup>  
Have never cut distribution – returning ~\$1.9B to unitholders, while significantly de-levering balance sheet

## Assets

### Large-Horsepower Focus

Mission-critical, must-run infrastructure-oriented assets that feature long-term, fixed-fee contracts with strong / creditworthy customers that generate attractive returns

### Operational Excellence

Proven leadership increasing utilization with consistent and attractive operating margins

## Execution

### Strong Execution on Growth Since 2021 While De-Levering<sup>3</sup>

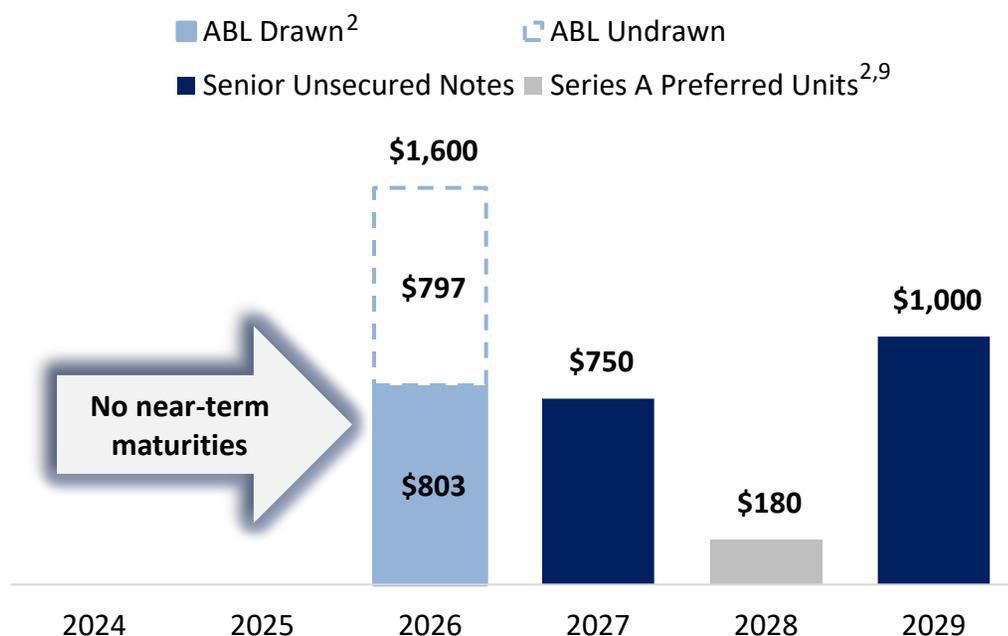
DCF: 19% CAGR (\$209MM in 2021 > \$355MM estimated in 2024<sup>7</sup>)  
Adjusted EBITDA: 13% CAGR (\$398MM in 2021 > \$575MM estimated in 2024<sup>7</sup>)  
Leverage Ratio<sup>8</sup>: 5.09x at 12/31/2021 > 4.20x at 9/30/2024

See notes to the presentation in the appendix.

# Capital Structure

- USAC opportunistically completed its \$1 billion issuance of 7.125% 5-year Unsecured Senior Notes on March 18, 2024
- \$320MM of \$500MM Series A Preferred Units have been converted into common units
- Corporate debt rating received a positive outlook from S&P and Moody's during 2024; Fitch upgraded to BB in late 2023

## Maturity Profile (in millions)

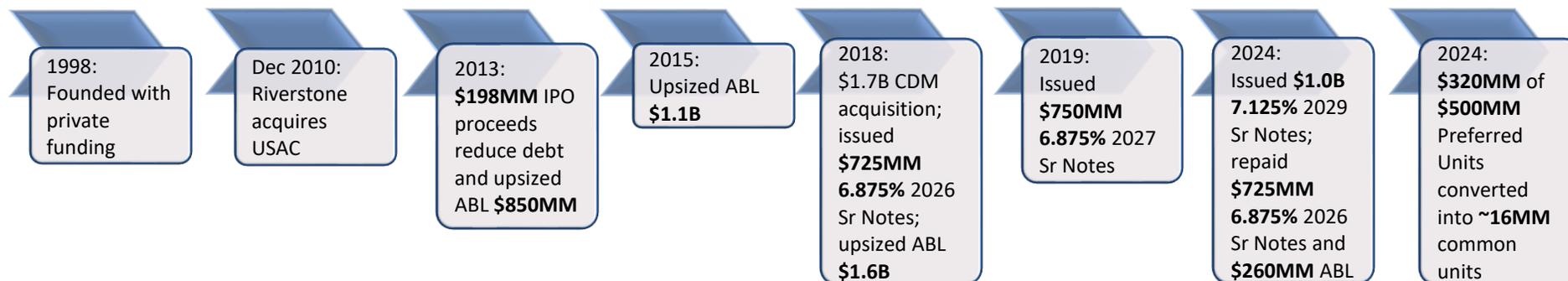


## Ratings Summary

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Corporate Rating	B1	B+	BB
Unsecured	B2	B+	BB
Outlook	Positive	Positive	Stable

# USAC History

## Milestones Throughout USAC History

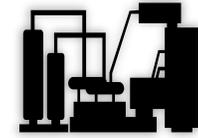


- USAC has a history of leveraged growth since its founding to allow for opportunistic growth, supportive of all stakeholders
- Since 2013, USAC has operated with an average leverage of 4.7x and management has methodically deleveraged the balance sheet to 4.1x - 4.3x
- Conversion of Preferred Units into common units increases float and liquidity of common units
- Now recognized as a stable, midstream participant, natural gas compression services underpin the flow of gas through the value chain, tied to global demand and production of natural gas

Our business model and management team have a proven track record of stability and prudently managing the capital structure across multiple cycles

# Compression is Vital to Natural Gas Infrastructure

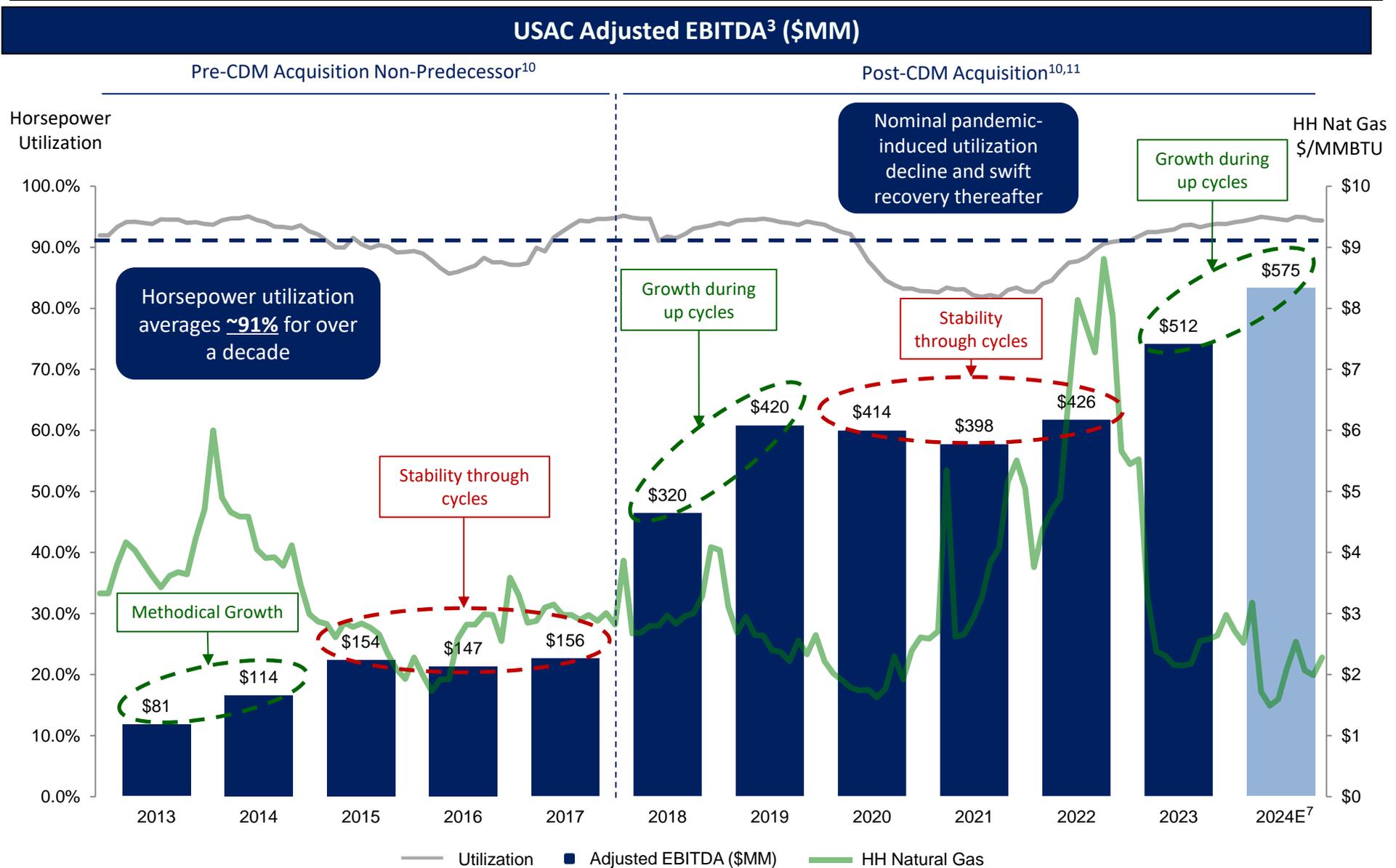
## USAC Focus on Midstream Applications: Provides Operational / Cash Flow Stability with Strong Counterparties



	Wellhead (Gas & Oil)	Midstream	Downstream
Uses:	Gas Lift Gas Reinjection	<b>Regional Gathering Central Delivery Point Processing Plants</b>	Interstate Pipelines Trunkline Gathering Gas Storage
Customer Base:	Broad customer base	<b>Typically larger operators</b>	Typically owner-operators; Very large operators; integrated midstream
Gas Volumes / Pressures:	Lower	<b>Medium-to-High</b>	Higher
Compression Required:	Small HP	<b>Large-to-Extra-Large HP</b>	Large-to-Extra-Large HP (often turbines)
Stability:	Dependent on commodity prices	<b>Infrastructure-based; Longer-term</b>	Permanent installations
Barriers to Entry/Exit:	Non-existent; commodity service offering	<b>Select group of operators; costly to install/de-mobilize</b>	Integrated with pipeline systems as part of the jurisdictional rate base

USAC's focus on midstream applications provides stability throughout commodity price cycles

# Stable Cash Flows Throughout Commodity Cycles



See notes to presentation in appendix.

# USAC Customer Overview

## Top 10 Customers: Diverse Counterparties and Long-Term Relationships

Customer	% of Rev <sup>12</sup>	Length of relationship	Total HP <sup>13</sup>
Major O&G	12%	> 10 Years	298K
Public Midstream	6%	> 15 Years	222K
Independent Public E&P	6%	> 20 Years	215K
Major O&G	4%	> 15 Years	158K
Independent Public E&P	4%	> 20 Years	148K
Major O&G	3%	> 20 Years	110K
Private Midstream	3%	> 5 Years	111K
Public Midstream	2%	> 10 Years	145K
Large Private E&P	2%	> 10 Years	63K
Independent Public E&P	2%	> 15 Years	87K
<b>Total</b>	<b>44%</b>		<b>1,557K</b>

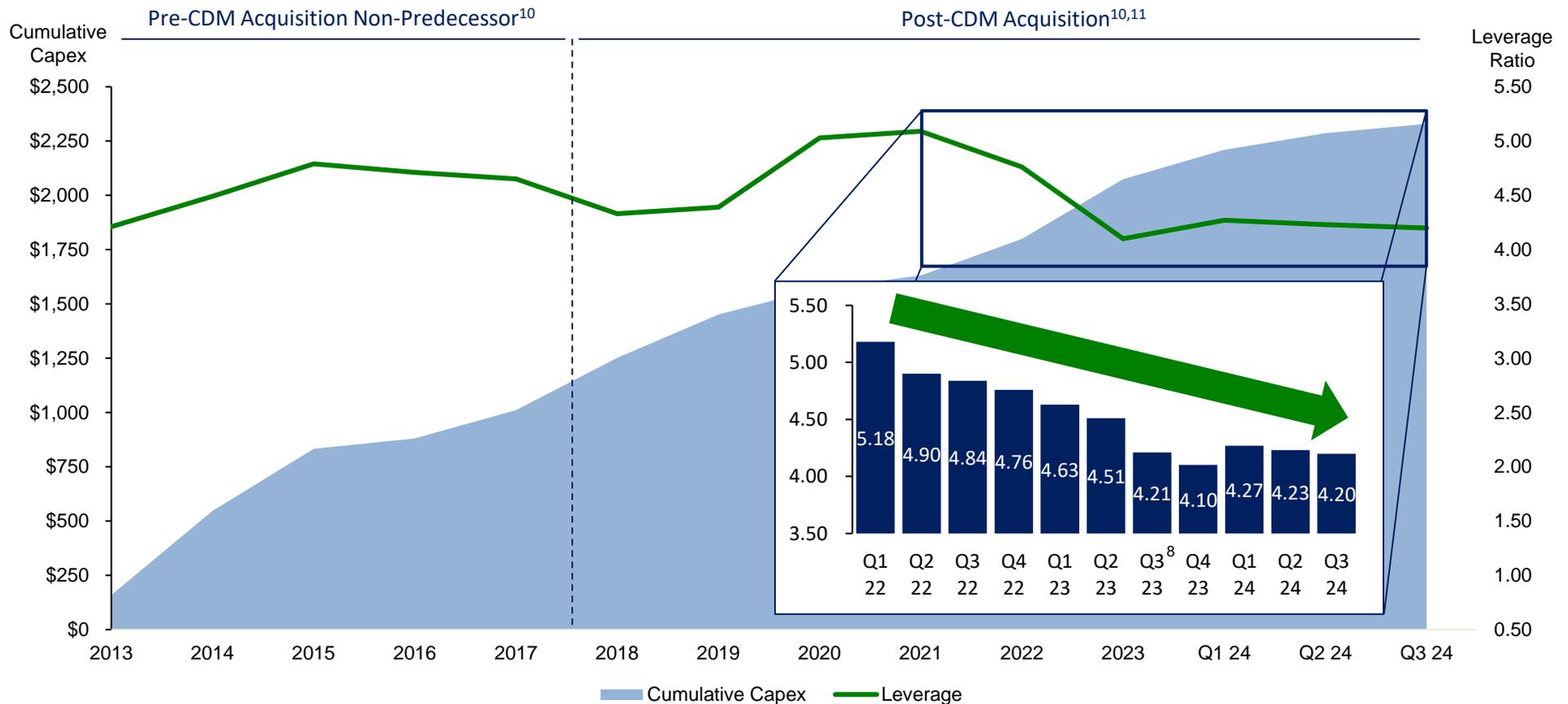
- ✓ **Low revenue concentration risk – top 10 customers are 44% of total revenue**
- ✓ **7 of top 10 customers are investment grade**
- ✓ **Average relationship with top 10 customers over 15 years**
- ✓ **87%<sup>12</sup> of total revenues are under primary term**
- ✓ **Weighted average primary term of 29 months<sup>14</sup>**

**USAC has written off only \$4.0 million in bad debts over the last 19 years**  
 (0.06% of total billings (~\$6.7 billion) over same period<sup>10</sup>)

See notes to presentation in appendix.

# USAC's Asset Base Supports Reduced Leverage

## USAC Historical Leverage<sup>8</sup>



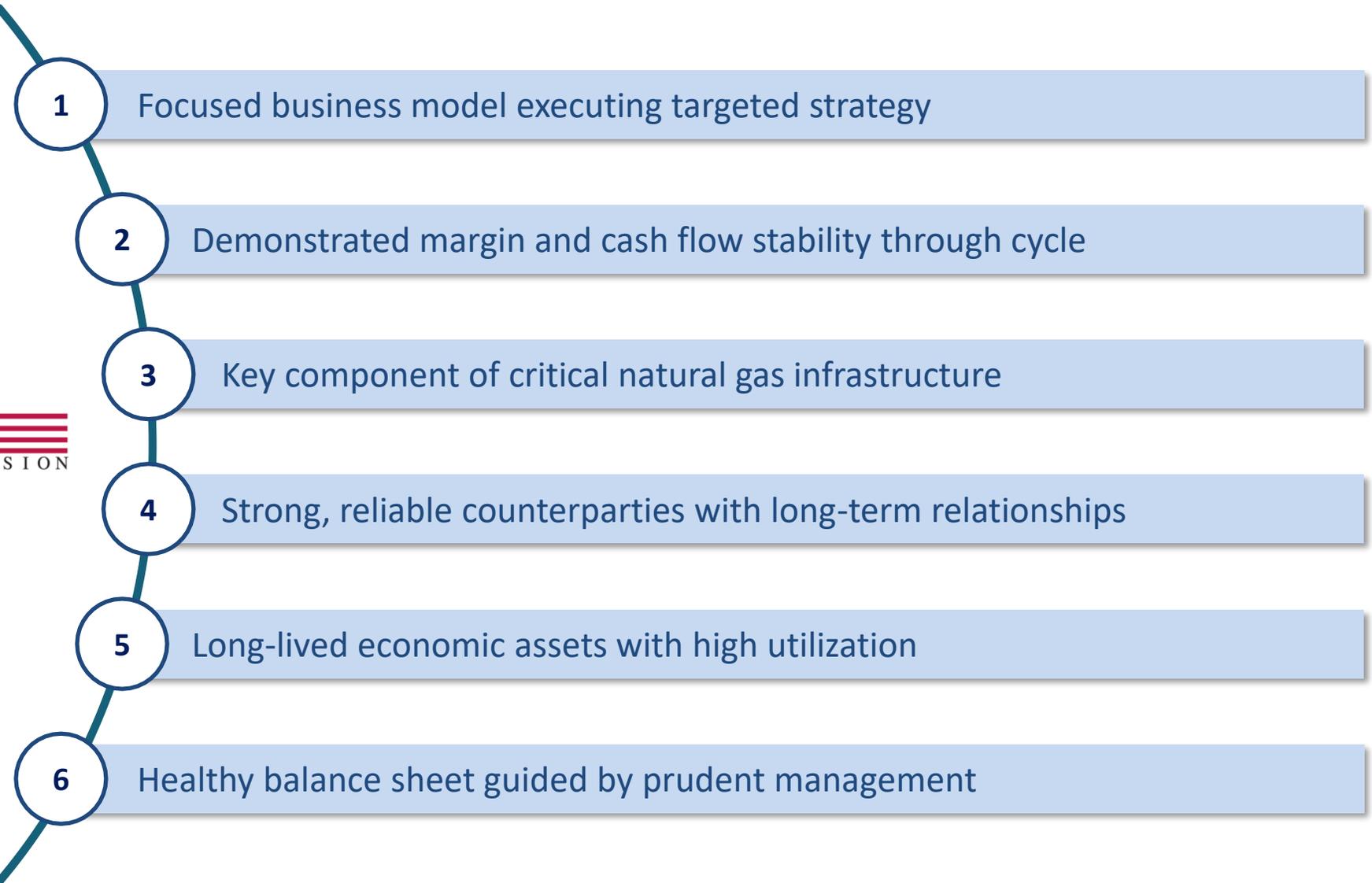
## History of Managing Leverage Through Cycles

Ability to moderate capital spending enables stable leverage, resulting in consecutive-quarter leverage reductions throughout 2022 and 2023

See notes to presentation in appendix.

# USAC Key Highlights

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# Financial overview



# Financial Strategy Outlook

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## Experienced Management Focused on Unitholder Value

### Maintain Stability of Cash Flows

- Large-horsepower infrastructure installations require compression over long lifecycles leading to recurring revenue streams and longer contract tenors
- Shortage of large-horsepower equipment expected at least over the next 2-3 years will underpin pricing support
- Natural gas demand/production expected to increase through at least 2050<sup>15</sup>

### Prudent Capital Spending

- Controllable capex allows USAC to be proactive in response to market signals
- 2020 – 2022: USAC moderated capex during pandemic slow down
- Proactively placed large capex order at end of 2022, capturing then-lower capital costs for growth during 2023 and 2024

### Preserve Financial Flexibility

- Focus on strategic growth opportunities that create unitholder value
- Durable cash flows and consistent margins lead to a stable business model
- Financial flexibility allows for opportunistic capital structure management

See notes to presentation in appendix.

# Third-Quarter Highlights

## Operational and Financial

Record  
Average revenue-  
generating HP

**3.56** MM

**1%** Q-o-Q ↑

Record  
\$ per revenue-  
generating HP

**\$20.60**

**2%** Q-o-Q ↑

Record  
Revenues

**\$240.0** MM

**2%** Q-o-Q ↑

Record  
Adjusted  
EBITDA<sup>3</sup>

**\$145.7** MM

**1%** Q-o-Q ↑

## Accomplishments

- ✓ 47 consecutive quarters of distributions (USAC has never cut its distribution)<sup>10</sup>
- ✓ Returned ~\$1.9 billion to unitholders since IPO<sup>10</sup>
- ✓ Ample distribution coverage
- ✓ Q-o-Q leverage trended down to 4.20x
- ✓ Minimal bad debt write-offs, only 0.06% of total billings over last 19 years<sup>10</sup>

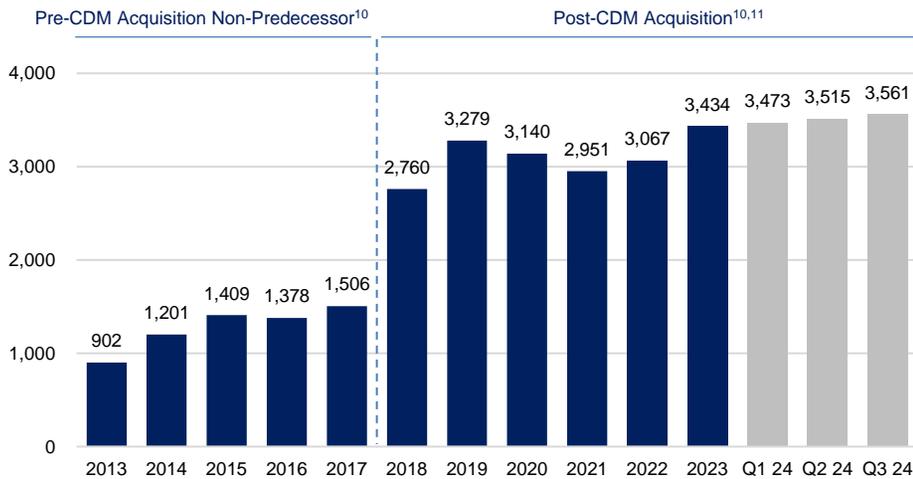
## Catalysts

- ✓ Robust global demand for natural gas
- ✓ Expected production/demand growth driven by LNG exports, power generation, and electrification
- ✓ Natural gas plays a critical role as a transition fuel

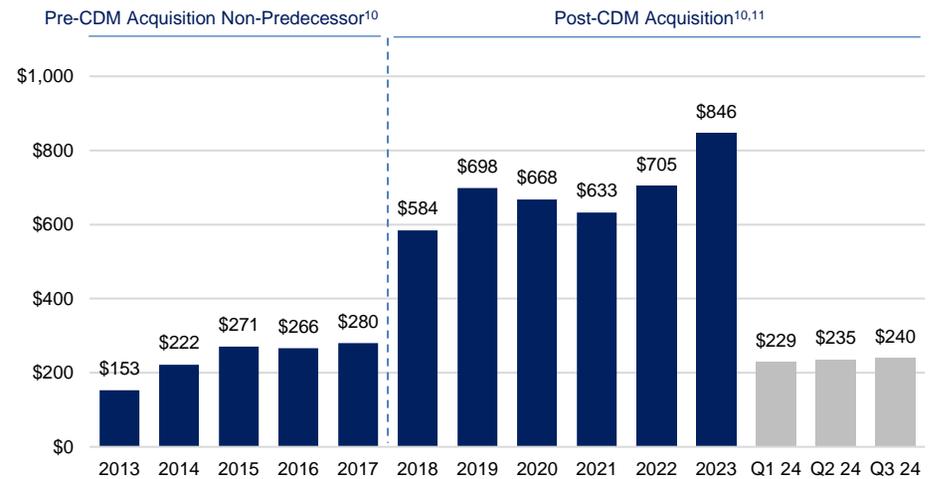
See notes to presentation in appendix.

# Operational and Financial Performance

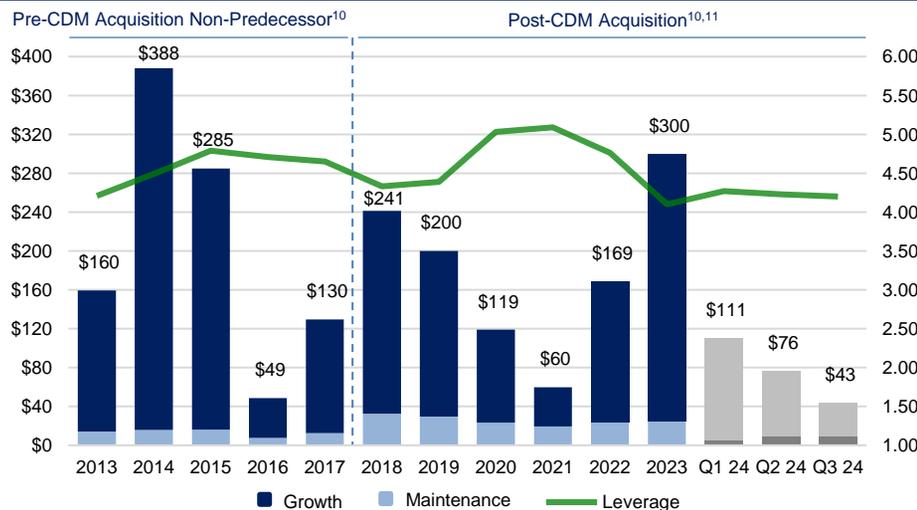
## Average Revenue-generating HP (000s)



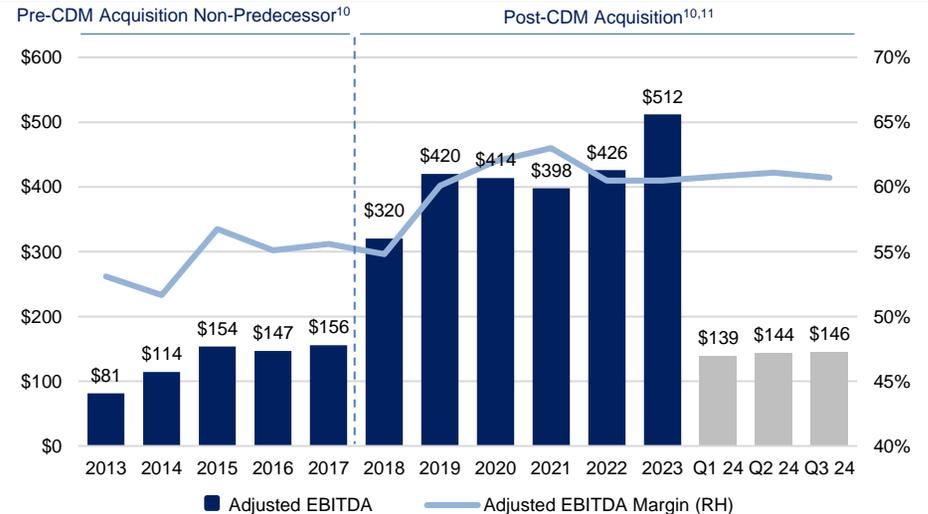
## Revenue (\$MM)



## Total Capex (\$MM) and Leverage Ratio<sup>8</sup>



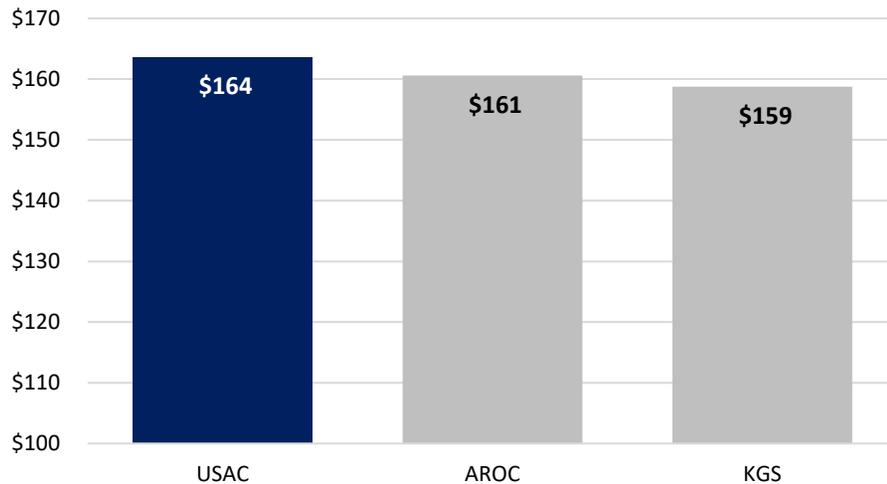
## Adjusted EBITDA (\$MM) and Margin Percentage<sup>3</sup>



See notes to presentation in appendix.

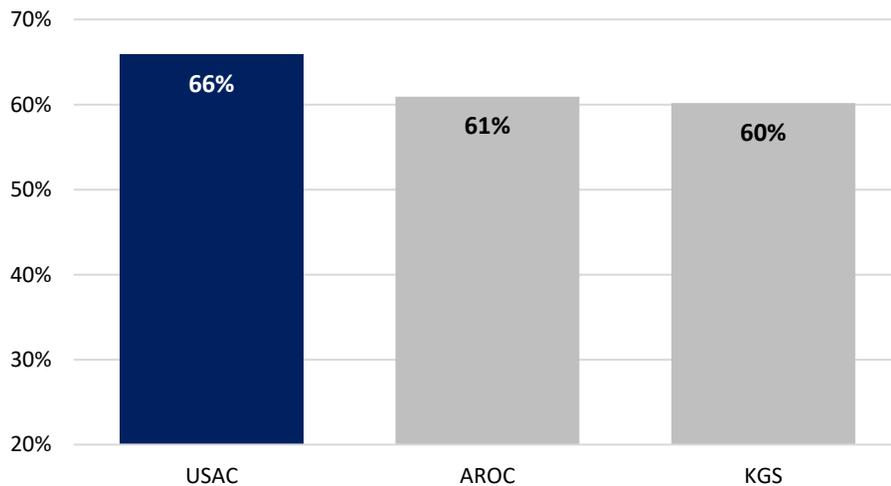
# Best in Class Operator of Large-Horsepower Compression

## Adjusted EBITDA / Revenue-generating HP<sup>3,16</sup>



- ✓ Consistent, best in class operating margins
- ✓ Lean and efficient operations, while delivering high-quality services to our customers

## Adjusted gross margin %<sup>3,17</sup>



- ✓ Committed to a high return on invested capital to provide attractive, long-term cash flows with strong operating margins

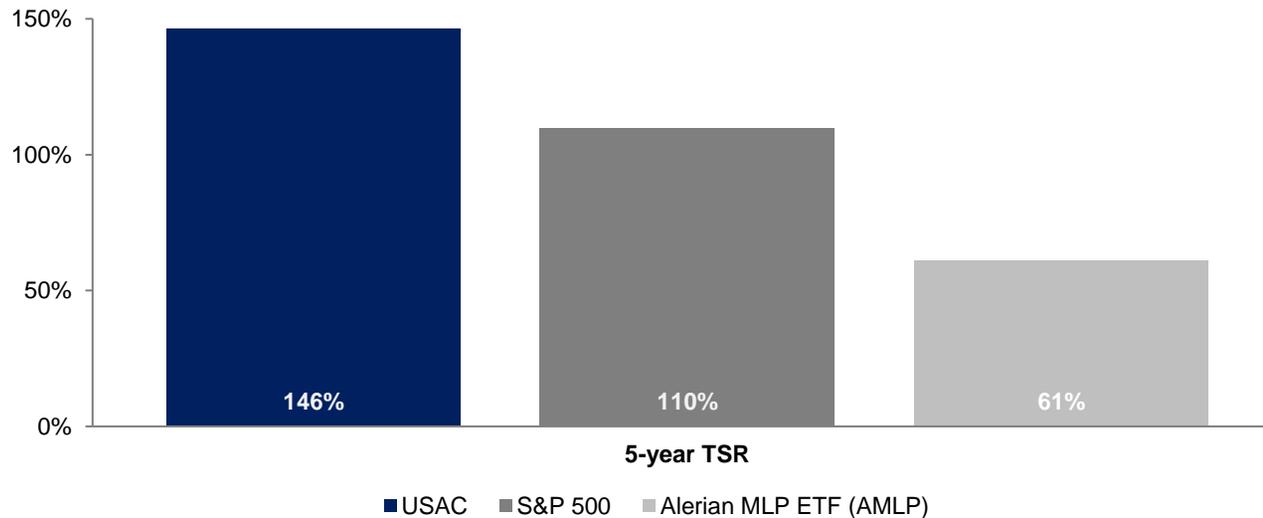
See notes to presentation in appendix.

# History of Stable Distributions and Strong Returns to Unitholders

## History of stable distributions paid through commodity price cycles



## USAC has outperformed the S&P 500 and peers on a 5-year total shareholder return ("TSR")



*USAC's distribution currently offers a competitive yield to the S&P HY bond index and has outperformed the S&P 500 on a 5-year TSR basis<sup>2</sup>*

See notes to presentation in appendix.

# Preferred Unitholder Partial Conversions of Preferred Units

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- During 2024, EIG Veteran Equity Aggregator, L.P. and FS Specialty Lending Fund (collectively “EIG”) converted an aggregate of 320,000 Series A Perpetual Preferred Units (the “Preferred Units”) of the Partnership into Common Units representing limited partner interests in the Partnership (the “Conversions”)
- The Conversions represents 64% (sixty-four percent) of EIG’s Preferred Units
- Prior to the Conversions, EIG held 500,000 Preferred Units
- Following the Conversions, EIG holds 180,000 Preferred Units
- The preferred to common conversion price is \$20.0115/common unit, with each Preferred Unit having a liquidation value of \$1,000
- The Preferred Unit coupon rate is 9.75%

The Conversions of 64% of Preferred to Common Units has minimal impact on USAC’s financial metrics

See notes to presentation in appendix.

# Why USAC: Macro Facts

## Financial Highlights

### Q3 2024 Actuals<sup>3</sup>

Revenue: \$240 million | Adjusted EBITDA: \$146 million | Net Income: \$19 million  
DCF: \$87 million | DCF Coverage Ratio: 1.41x  
Leverage Ratio<sup>8</sup>: 4.20x

### 2024 Guidance<sup>3</sup>

Adjusted EBITDA: \$565 - \$585 million | DCF: \$345 - \$365 million

## Energy Transfer

### USAC acquired CDM Resource Partners from Energy Transfer in April 2018

Energy Transfer controls USAC General Partner and owns ~39% of USAC common units<sup>1</sup>  
USAC is moving to shared services model with Energy Transfer while maintaining its own capital structure  
Strong strategic support from Energy Transfer  
USAC financials consolidated into Energy Transfer for reporting purposes

## Final Thoughts

### Capital Discipline

Highly accretive, flexible, and returns-based capital investing at reduced levels for '24

### High-Quality Customers

Long-term relationships with strong, creditworthy major oils, and the largest of independent producers and midstream entities

### Improved Financial Position

Reduced leverage, no near-term maturities, allowing for opportunistic debt refinancing

### Macro Environment Bullish Long Term For Compression

LNG exports increasing from 15 to 44 Bcf/d<sup>19</sup>, domestic production of associated gas from oil production continues to increase, industrial and power demand in the U.S. continues unabated<sup>15</sup>

See notes to the presentation in the appendix.

# Appendix



# Large HP Compression is NOT an Oil Field Service

## Large HP Strategy Has Proven Itself More Stable Over Cycles

	Large HP	Small HP
Nature of Application:	Gathering Systems, Central Delivery Points, Processing Facilities	Well-head Service
Asset Churn:	Large infrastructure applications require asset deployment for extended periods	Commodity sensitivity can be meaningful
Customer Base:	Typically larger operators with significant development projects demanding larger HP	Generally broader customer base, given breadth of operators at the well-head
Entry/Exit Barriers:	Capital-intensive; select group of operators with technical know-how; expensive to install and demobilize	Tends to be more of a commodity service offering; smaller size and reduced capabilities make barriers to entry/exit minor

Meaningful difference in the nature of the large horsepower business strategy

# Large HP Gas Applications Drive Revenue Stability

Compression Unit Size Matters



Gas Compression Industry: Key Characteristics by Size <sup>20</sup>						
	Small - Medium	Large	X Large	XX Large	XXX Large	Commentary
Compression Unit HP Range	0 – 400 HP	400 – 1,000 HP	1,000 – 1,500 HP	1,500 – 2,300 HP	2,300 – 5,000+ HP	More horsepower needed to move larger gas volumes
Gas Vol (MMcf/d)	0.9	3.3	6.3	9.0	11.9	
Size (L x W x H, ft.)	21 x 10 x 13	30 x 20 x 19	39 x 24 x 22	43 x 29 x 29	83 x 17 x 28	Increasing size, transportation and demobilization costs create significant <u>'barriers to exit'</u>
Weight (lbs.)	40,000	92,000	140,000	250,000+	300,000+	
Transportation Requirements	1 x 18-wheeler	2 x 18-wheelers	2 – 3 x 18-wheelers	4 – 5 x 18-wheelers	6 – 8 x 18-wheelers	
De-mobilization Costs (cust pays)	< \$10K	~\$25K	~\$60K	\$100K+	\$200K+	
Typical Contract Length	1 – 12 mos	6 months – 2 years	2 – 5 years	2 – 5 years	2 – 5 years +	Larger units = longer deployment

See notes to presentation in appendix.

# Dual-Drive Natural Gas Compression

## Natural Gas Compression Powered by Natural Gas or Electricity in a Single Unit



*USAC currently only provider of compression services using Dual-Drive Compression*

- ✓ **Runs on electricity when sensible – natural gas when required**

### Dual-Drive Compression Delivers:

- ✓ **Lower invested capital with attractive returns**
- ✓ **Lower operating expenses**
- ✓ **99% average runtime**
- ✓ **Lower CO<sub>2</sub> and methane emissions**
- ✓ **Electricity interconnect optionality**
- ✓ **Real-time energy cost management**

# Attractive USAC Contract Terms & Billing Practices

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## USAC Standard Compression Services Contract Profile<sup>2</sup>

### Contract Service Rate Structure is 100% Fixed-Fee

- Contracts are 100% fixed fee (i.e. contract stipulates a fixed \$/month), not tied to either volumetric throughput or direct commodity price exposure
- Include annual CPI-U escalator on the anniversary date, does not include de-escalator, provides runway for re-pricing book of business throughout the year
- Majority of contracts specify USAC as a second-call responder and routinely guarantee mechanical availability
- Limited 3<sup>rd</sup> party maintenance work
- Structured to provide qualified income to USAC
- Customer responsible for mobilization and demobilization costs

### Unit Level Contracts Increase Stability

- Each of USAC's ~4,250 active units has its own separate and discrete contract with its own original start date and primary term
- 87% of revenue is under primary term contract providing stability and incremental upside
- Primary term is 2-5 years, for large-horsepower compression units

### Billing Practices

- Service contract rates are billed monthly, 30 days in advance
- DSO averaged 37 days for Q3 2024
- AR aged 60+ days is only 11% of our total AR balance

See notes to presentation in appendix.

# Illustrative Examples of Potential Preferred Unit Conversions

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2024	
	As Reported	Pro Forma <sup>22</sup>
	64% Converted	100% Assumption <sup>23</sup>
Distributable Cash Flow ("DCF") <sup>3</sup>	\$ 86,606	\$ 86,606
Pro Forma increase upon Preferred Unit Conversion	-	4,388
<b>DCF</b>	<b>\$ 86,606</b>	<b>\$ 90,994</b>
Distributions for DCF Coverage Ratio <sup>3,21</sup>	\$ 61,437	\$ 61,437
Pro Forma increase upon Preferred Unit Conversion	-	4,722
<b>Distributions for DCF Coverage Ratio</b>	<b>\$ 61,437</b>	<b>\$ 66,159</b>
<b>DCF Coverage Ratio</b>	<b>1.41x</b>	<b>1.38x</b>

## Conversions of the Preferred Units:

- Enhances common unitholder liquidity
- Slight increase to total distributions, approximately \$334,000 per quarter if remaining Preferred Units were to be converted
- Modestly reduces Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio

The potential conversion of 100% has minimal impact on the financial position of USAC

See notes to presentation in appendix.

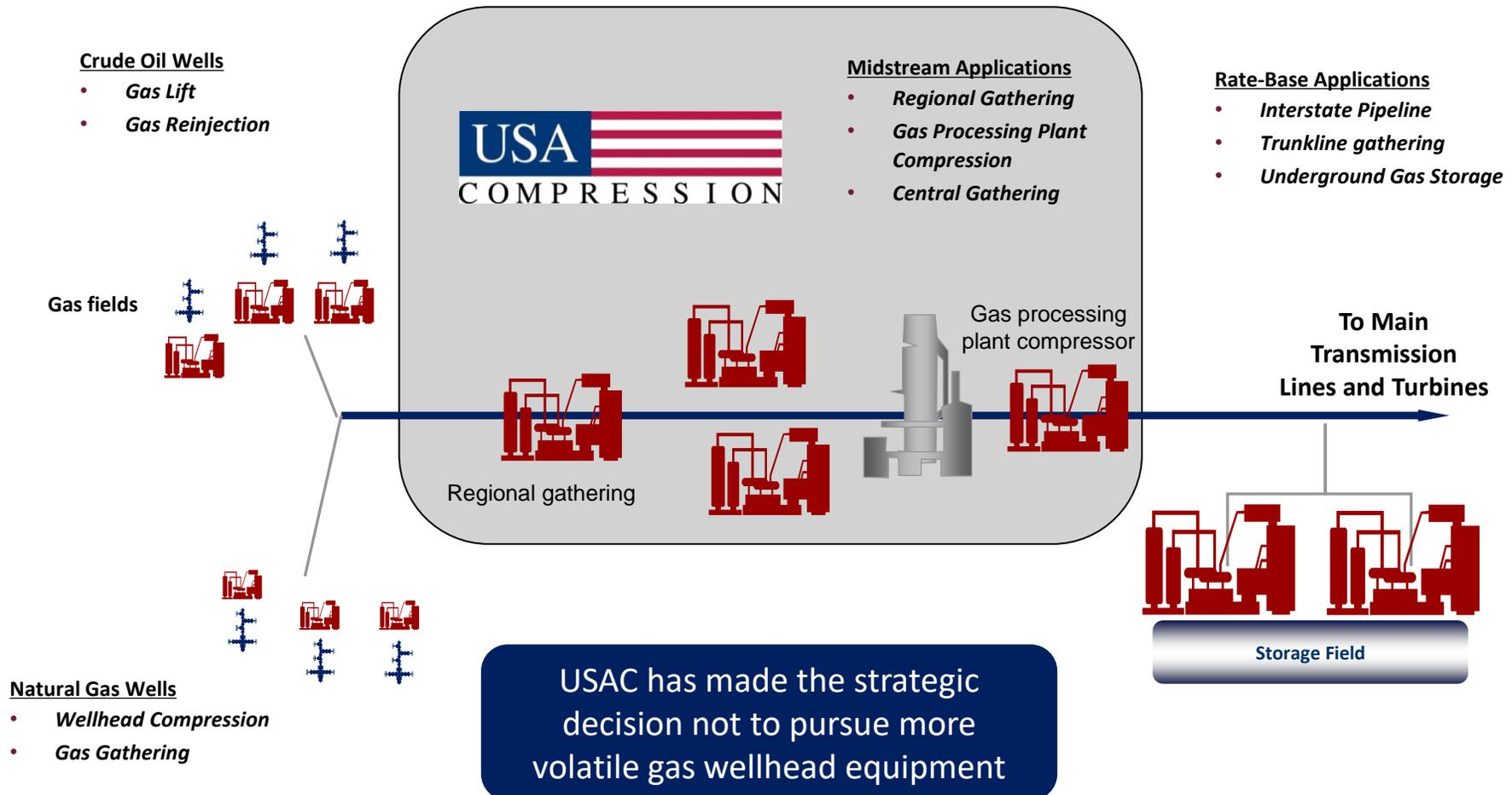
# Compression Throughout the Value Chain

## Midstream Compression Offers Cash Flow & Customer Stability

Lower (Sm. Volumes)

Pressure Regime

Higher (Lg. Volumes)



# Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Adjusted gross margin (\$ in thousands)	2024		2023
	Q3	Q2	Q3
<b>Total revenues</b>	\$ 239,968	\$ 235,313	\$ 217,085
Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	(81,814)	(78,162)	(74,928)
Depreciation and amortization	(67,237)	(65,313)	(64,101)
<b>Gross margin</b>	\$ 90,917	\$ 91,838	\$ 78,056
Depreciation and amortization	67,237	65,313	64,101
<b>Adjusted gross margin</b>	\$ 158,154	\$ 157,151	\$ 142,157

Adjusted EBITDA (\$ in thousands)	2024		2023
	Q3	Q2	Q3
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	\$ 19,327	\$ 31,238	\$ 20,902
Interest expense, net	49,361	48,828	43,257
Depreciation and amortization	67,237	65,313	64,101
Income tax expense	793	463	255
<b>EBITDA</b>	\$ 136,718	\$ 145,842	\$ 128,515
Unit-based compensation expense	2,669	562	8,024
Transaction expenses	(15)	63	—
Severance charges	223	44	45
Gain on disposition of assets	(123)	(18)	(3,865)
Loss (gain) on derivative instrument	6,218	(3,131)	(3,437)
Impairment of compression equipment	—	311	882
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	\$ 145,690	\$ 143,673	\$ 130,164
Interest expense, net	(49,361)	(48,828)	(43,257)
Non-cash interest expense	2,251	2,257	1,819
Income tax expense	(793)	(463)	(255)
Transaction expenses	15	(63)	—
Severance charges	(223)	(44)	(45)
Cash received on derivative instrument	2,000	2,466	2,528
Other	330	37	(65)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(51,428)	(2,294)	(40,817)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	\$ 48,481	\$ 96,741	\$ 50,072

See definitions to Non-GAAP measures at “Basis of Presentation; Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures”.

# Non-GAAP Reconciliations

\$ in thousands	Post-CDM Acquisition <sup>10,11</sup>						Pre-CDM Acquisition Non-Predecessor <sup>10</sup>				
	Years Ended December 31,										
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	\$ 68,268	\$ 30,318	\$ 10,279	\$ (594,732)	\$ 39,132	\$ (10,551)	\$ 11,440	\$ 12,935	\$ (154,273)	\$ 24,946	\$ 11,071
Interest expense, net	169,924	138,050	129,826	128,633	127,146	78,377	25,129	21,087	17,605	12,529	12,488
Depreciation and amortization	246,096	236,677	238,769	238,968	231,447	213,692	98,603	92,337	85,238	71,156	52,917
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,365	1,016	874	1,333	2,186	(2,474)	538	421	1,085	103	280
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 485,653</b>	<b>\$ 406,061</b>	<b>\$ 379,748</b>	<b>\$ (225,798)</b>	<b>\$ 399,911</b>	<b>\$ 279,044</b>	<b>\$ 135,710</b>	<b>\$ 126,780</b>	<b>\$ (50,345)</b>	<b>\$ 108,734</b>	<b>\$ 76,756</b>
Interest income on capital lease	—	—	48	383	672	709	1,610	1,492	1,631	1,274	—
Unit-based compensation expense	22,169	15,894	15,523	8,400	10,814	11,740	11,708	10,373	3,863	3,034	1,343
Transaction expenses	46	27	34	136	578	4,181	1,406	894	—	1,299	2,142
Severance charges	841	982	494	3,130	831	3,171	314	577	—	—	—
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets and other	(1,667)	1,527	(2,588)	146	940	12,964	(17)	772	(1,040)	(2,198)	637
Loss (gain) on derivative instrument	(7,449)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment of compression equipment	12,346	1,487	5,121	8,090	5,894	8,666	4,972	5,760	27,274	2,266	203
Impairment of goodwill	—	—	—	619,411	—	—	—	—	172,189	—	—
Riverstone management fee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 511,939</b>	<b>\$ 425,978</b>	<b>\$ 398,380</b>	<b>\$ 413,898</b>	<b>\$ 419,640</b>	<b>\$ 320,475</b>	<b>\$ 155,703</b>	<b>\$ 146,648</b>	<b>\$ 153,572</b>	<b>\$ 114,409</b>	<b>\$ 81,130</b>
Interest expense, net	(169,924)	(138,050)	(129,826)	(128,633)	(127,146)	(78,377)	(25,129)	(21,087)	(17,605)	(12,529)	(12,488)
Non-cash interest expense	7,279	7,265	9,765	8,402	7,607	5,080	2,186	2,108	1,702	1,189	1,839
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,365)	(1,016)	(874)	(1,333)	(2,186)	2,474	(538)	(421)	(1,085)	(103)	(280)
Interest income on capital lease	—	—	(48)	(383)	(672)	(709)	(1,610)	(1,492)	(1,631)	(1,274)	—
Transaction expenses	(46)	(27)	(34)	(136)	(578)	(4,181)	(1,406)	(894)	—	(1,299)	(2,142)
Severance charges	(841)	(982)	(494)	(3,130)	(831)	(3,171)	(314)	(577)	—	—	—
Cash received on derivative instrument	6,245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverstone management fee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(49)
Other	1,448	(851)	(2,742)	4,230	2,426	(2,030)	(490)	—	—	—	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(82,850)	(31,727)	(8,702)	283	2,320	(13,221)	(3,758)	(20,588)	(17,552)	1,498	180
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 271,885</b>	<b>\$ 260,590</b>	<b>\$ 265,425</b>	<b>\$ 293,198</b>	<b>\$ 300,580</b>	<b>\$ 226,340</b>	<b>\$ 124,644</b>	<b>\$ 103,697</b>	<b>\$ 117,401</b>	<b>\$ 101,891</b>	<b>\$ 68,190</b>

See notes to presentation in appendix and definitions to Non-GAAP measures at “Basis of Presentation; Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures”.

# Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Distributable Cash Flow (\$ in thousands)	2024				2023					2022	2021
	YTD	Q3	Q2	Q1	FY	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	FY	FY
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 74,138</b>	<b>\$19,327</b>	<b>\$ 31,238</b>	<b>\$ 23,573</b>	<b>\$ 68,268</b>	<b>\$12,841</b>	<b>\$20,902</b>	<b>\$23,584</b>	<b>\$10,941</b>	<b>\$ 30,318</b>	<b>\$ 10,279</b>
Non-cash interest expense	6,503	2,251	2,257	1,995	7,279	1,819	1,819	1,819	1,822	7,265	9,765
Depreciation and amortization	195,801	67,237	65,313	63,251	246,096	62,470	64,101	60,039	59,486	236,677	238,769
Non-cash income tax expense (benefit)	427	330	37	60	(52)	(6)	(65)	34	(15)	(151)	(42)
Unit-based compensation expense	11,000	2,669	562	7,769	22,169	4,517	8,024	2,849	6,779	15,894	15,523
Transaction expenses	156	(15)	63	108	46	46	—	—	—	27	34
Severance charges	374	223	44	107	841	752	45	44	—	982	494
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	1,113	(123)	(18)	1,254	(1,667)	2,265	(3,865)	309	(376)	1,527	(2,588)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	4,966	—	—	4,966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value of derivative instrument	1,204	8,218	(665)	(6,349)	(1,204)	13,039	(909)	(13,334)	—	—	—
Impairment of compression equipment	311	—	311	—	12,346	—	882	10,273	1,191	1,487	5,121
Distributions on Preferred Units	(13,163)	(4,388)	(4,387)	(4,388)	(47,775)	(11,212)	(12,188)	(12,188)	(12,187)	(48,750)	(48,750)
Maintenance capital expenditures	(23,772)	(9,123)	(8,892)	(5,757)	(25,234)	(6,643)	(7,172)	(6,391)	(5,028)	(23,777)	(19,477)
<b>Distributable Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 259,058</b>	<b>\$86,606</b>	<b>\$ 85,863</b>	<b>\$ 86,589</b>	<b>\$ 281,113</b>	<b>\$79,888</b>	<b>\$71,574</b>	<b>\$67,038</b>	<b>\$62,613</b>	<b>\$ 221,499</b>	<b>\$ 209,128</b>
Maintenance capital expenditures	23,772	9,123	8,892	5,757	25,234	6,643	7,172	6,391	5,028	23,777	19,477
Transaction expenses	(156)	15	(63)	(108)	(46)	(46)	—	—	—	(27)	(34)
Severance charges	(374)	(223)	(44)	(107)	(841)	(752)	(45)	(44)	—	(982)	(494)
Distributions on Preferred Units	13,163	4,388	4,387	4,388	47,775	11,212	12,188	12,188	12,187	48,750	48,750
Other	—	—	—	—	1,500	1,500	—	—	—	(700)	(2,700)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(84,324)	(51,428)	(2,294)	(30,602)	(82,850)	(6,841)	(40,817)	2,298	(37,490)	(31,727)	(8,702)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 211,139</b>	<b>\$48,481</b>	<b>\$ 96,741</b>	<b>\$ 65,917</b>	<b>\$ 271,885</b>	<b>\$91,604</b>	<b>\$50,072</b>	<b>\$87,871</b>	<b>\$42,338</b>	<b>\$ 260,590</b>	<b>\$ 265,425</b>
<b>Distributable Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 259,058</b>	<b>\$86,606</b>	<b>\$ 85,863</b>	<b>\$ 86,589</b>	<b>\$ 281,113</b>	<b>\$79,888</b>	<b>\$71,574</b>	<b>\$67,038</b>	<b>\$62,613</b>	<b>\$ 221,499</b>	<b>\$ 209,128</b>
Distributions for Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio	\$ 184,288	\$61,437	\$ 61,429	\$ 61,422	\$ 208,856	\$54,067	\$51,608	\$51,596	\$51,585	\$ 205,559	\$ 203,978
Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio	1.41x	1.41x	1.40x	1.41x	1.35x	1.48x	1.39x	1.30x	1.21x	1.08x	1.03x

See definitions to Non-GAAP measures at “Basis of Presentation; Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures”.

# Non-GAAP Reconciliations for Illustrative Examples

<i>\$ in thousands</i>	Three Months Ended September 30, 2024	
	As Reported	Pro Forma <sup>22</sup>
	64% Converted	100% Assumption <sup>23</sup>
<b>Net income</b>	\$ 19,327	\$ 19,327
Non-cash interest expense	2,251	2,251
Depreciation and amortization	67,237	67,237
Non-cash income tax expense	330	330
Unit-based compensation expense	2,669	2,669
Transaction expenses	(15)	(15)
Severance charges	223	223
Gain on disposition of assets	(123)	(123)
Change in fair value of derivative instrument	8,218	8,218
<i>Distributions on Preferred Units</i>	(4,388)	—
Maintenance capital expenditures	(9,123)	(9,123)
<b>Distributable Cash Flow</b>	\$ 86,606	\$ 90,994
Maintenance capital expenditures	9,123	9,123
Transaction expenses	15	15
Severance charges	(223)	(223)
<i>Distributions on Preferred Units</i>	4,388	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(51,428)	(51,428)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	\$ 48,481	\$ 48,481
<b>Distributions for DCF Coverage Ratio<sup>21</sup></b>	\$ 61,437	\$ 66,159
<b>Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio</b>	<b>1.41x</b>	<b>1.38x</b>

See notes to presentation in appendix and definitions to Non-GAAP measures at “Basis of Presentation; Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures”.

# Non-GAAP Reconciliations

## 2024 Guidance

	<b>2024 Guidance</b>
Net income	\$105.0 million to \$125.0 million
Plus: Interest expense, net	189.0 million to 186.0 million
Plus: Depreciation and amortization	259.0 million to 262.0 million
Plus: Income tax expense	2.0 million
EBITDA	\$555.0 million to \$575.0 million
Plus: Unit-based compensation expense and other	10.0 million
Plus: Loss on disposition of assets	1.0 million
Plus: Loss on extinguishment of debt	5.0 million
Less: Gain on derivative instrument	6.0 million
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>\$565.0 million to \$585.0 million</b>
Less: Cash interest expense	181.0 million to 178.0 million
Less: Current income tax expense	1.0 million
Less: Maintenance capital expenditures	27.0 million to 30.0 million
Less: Distributions on Preferred Units	18.0 million
Plus: Cash received on derivative instrument	7.0 million
<b>Distributable Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$345.0 million to \$365.0 million</b>
<b>Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>1.40x to 1.48x</b>

See notes to presentation in appendix and definitions to Non-GAAP measures at "Basis of Presentation; Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

# Notes to Presentation

- 1 As of December 31, 2024, Energy Transfer LP held 46.1 million common units, including 8.0 million common units held by USA Compression GP, LLC (the Partnership's general partner), public unitholders held 71.2 million common units, and the Partnership had 117.3 million common units outstanding.
- 2 As of September 30, 2024.
- 3 Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted gross margin, DCF, and DCF Coverage Ratio are all Non-GAAP measures. See appendix for reconciliations to the comparable GAAP measures, and information on calculations of these non-GAAP measures. Adjusted EBITDA Margin Percentage and Adjusted Gross Margin Percentage are calculated as a percentage of revenue. Non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.
- 4 Based on 117,314,783 common units outstanding and unit price as of December 31, 2024.
- 5 Regional percent breakdowns represent active fleet horsepower as of September 30, 2024; excludes non-compression equipment.
- 6 As compared to Alerian Midstream Energy Select Index constituents.
- 7 Represents Midpoint of 2024 Adjusted EBITDA and 2024 DCF guidance.
- 8 The Partnership's Seventh Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 8, 2021 (the "Credit Agreement") includes a financial covenant for Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement). Beginning with the third-quarter 2023 and for each quarter thereafter, the Partnership added back recurring taxes to the calculation of EBITDA under the Credit Agreement, consistent with the definition under the Credit Agreement, but which the Partnership had not added back previous to the third-quarter 2023. This tax add back increased EBITDA under the Credit Agreement, which is the denominator of the Total Leverage Ratio calculation. If the Partnership had not implemented this tax add back, the Partnership's Total Leverage Ratio as of the end of the third-quarter 2023 would have been 4.40x. Historical leverage calculated as total debt divided by annualized quarterly Adjusted EBITDA for the applicable quarter, in accordance with the Credit Agreement. Actual historical leverage may differ based on certain adjustments.
- 9 The Preferred Units are convertible, at the option of the holder, into common units. On or after April 2, 2028, each holder of the Preferred Units will have the right to require the Partnership to redeem all or a portion of their Preferred Units, subject to certain minimum redemption threshold amounts, which the Partnership may elect to pay up to 50% in common units, subject to certain limits.
- 10 Following the acquisition of CDM Resource Management LLC and CDM Environmental & Technical Services LLC (collectively, the "USA Compression Predecessor") on April 2, 2018, the USA Compression Predecessor has been determined to be the historical predecessor of the Partnership for financial reporting purposes. The information presented for USAC represents information of USA Compression Partners, LP, which is not the predecessor of the Partnership, for periods prior to April 2, 2018 and is presented for illustrative purposes only.
- 11 For 2018, represents the results of operations of the Partnership, which includes the results of operations of the USA Compression Predecessor for the three months ended March 31, 2018, and the results of operations of the Partnership, which includes the USA Compression Predecessor, for the nine months ended December 31, 2018.
- 12 Represents recurring revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2024.
- 13 Represents total contracted revenue-generating horsepower for September 2024.
- 14 Based on horsepower under primary term, excluding month-to-month, as of September 30, 2024.
- 15 U.S. Energy Information Administration.
- 16 Adjusted EBITDA for quarter ended September 30, 2024, annualized, divided by average revenue-generating HP for the third-quarter 2024. Per SEC filings for AROC and KGS. KGS average revenue generating HP for the third-quarter 2024 based on the average of June 30, 2024 and September 30, 2024 revenue-generating HP.
- 17 Adjusted gross margin for quarter ended September 30, 2024, divided by revenue for quarter ended September 30, 2024. Per SEC filings for AROC and KGS.

# Notes to Presentation (continued)

- 18 \$2.10 is an annualized distribution rate based on the first-, second-, and third-quarter 2024 distributions of \$0.525 per common unit. Distributions are subject to many factors and USAC cannot make any assurances or guarantees with respect to future distributions in 2024 or beyond.
- 19 U.S. Energy Information Administration; U.S. liquefaction capacity, December 28, 2023.
- 20 Used CAT 3306TA, CAT 3508TALE, CAT 3516BLE, CAT 3606TALE, and CAT 3608TALE as representative units for Small - Medium, Large, X Large, XX Large, and XXX Large horsepower categories, respectively. Gas volumes based on 50 psi suction pressure and 1,200 psi discharge pressure.
- 21 Represents distributions to the holders of the Partnership's common units as of the third-quarter 2024 distribution record date.
- 22 Information used herein that is qualified as "pro forma" is presented on an illustrative basis assuming 100% of the remaining 180,000 Series A Preferred Units were converted to Common Units as of October 21, 2024, the third-quarter 2024 distribution record date, in accordance with the Partnership's Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership.
- 23 Information presented herein is for illustrative purposes only.
- 24 Assumes full-year 2024 distributions based on actual distributions for the first-, second-, and third-quarter 2024 and estimated distributions for the fourth-quarter 2024 based on 117.3 million common units outstanding as of December 31, 2024, DRIP issuances, LTIP vestings, and a flat full-year distribution per unit of \$2.10 for 2024.

# Basis of Presentation; Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

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This presentation includes the non-U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“non-GAAP”) financial measures, which may include Adjusted gross margin, Adjusted EBITDA, Distributable Cash Flow, and Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio.

Adjusted gross margin, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as revenue less cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization expense. Management believes that Adjusted gross margin is useful to investors as a supplemental measure of the Partnership’s operating profitability. Adjusted gross margin primarily is impacted by the pricing trends for service operations and cost of operations, including labor rates for service technicians, volume and per-unit costs for lubricant oils, quantity and pricing of routine preventative maintenance on compression units, and property tax rates on compression units.

EBITDA, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as net income (loss) before net interest expense, depreciation and amortization expense, and income tax expense (benefit). Adjusted EBITDA, also a non-GAAP measure, is defined as EBITDA plus impairment of compression equipment, impairment of goodwill, interest income on capital leases, unit-based compensation expense (benefit), severance charges, management fees, certain transaction expenses, loss (gain) on disposition of assets, loss on extinguishment of debt, loss (gain) on derivative instrument, and other. The Partnership’s management views Adjusted EBITDA as one of its primary tools, to assess: (i) the financial performance of the Partnership’s assets without regard to the impact of financing methods, capital structure, or the historical cost basis of the Partnership’s assets; (ii) the viability of capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities; (iii) the ability of the Partnership’s assets to generate cash sufficient to make debt payments and pay distributions; and (iv) the Partnership’s operating performance as compared to those of other companies in its industry without regard to the impact of financing methods and capital structure. The Partnership believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors because, when viewed in conjunction with GAAP results and the accompanying reconciliations, it may provide a more complete assessment of the Partnership’s performance compared to considering solely GAAP results.

Distributable Cash Flow, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as net income (loss) plus non-cash interest expense, non-cash income tax expense (benefit), depreciation and amortization expense, unit-based compensation expense (benefit), impairment of compression equipment, impairment of goodwill, certain transaction expenses, severance charges, loss (gain) on disposition of assets, loss on extinguishment of debt, change in fair value of derivative instrument, proceeds from insurance recovery, and other, less distributions on the Partnership’s Series A Preferred Units (“Preferred Units”), and maintenance capital expenditures. The Partnership’s management believes Distributable Cash Flow is an important measure of operating performance because it allows management, investors, and others to compare the cash flows that the Partnership generates (after distributions on the Partnership’s Preferred Units but prior to any retained cash reserves established by the Partnership’s general partner and the effect of the Distribution Reinvestment Plan (“DRIP”)) to the cash distributions that the Partnership expects to pay its common unitholders.

See previous slides for, as applicable, gross margin reconciled to Adjusted gross margin, Adjusted EBITDA reconciled to net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities, and net income (loss) reconciled to Distributable Cash Flow.

This presentation contains a forward-looking estimate of Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow projected to be generated by the Partnership in its 2024 fiscal year. A forward-looking estimate of net cash provided by operating activities, and reconciliations of the forward-looking estimates of Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow to net cash provided by operating activities are not provided because the items necessary to estimate net cash provided by operating activities, in particular the change in operating assets and liabilities, are not accessible or estimable at this time. The Partnership does not anticipate the changes in operating assets and liabilities to be material, but changes in accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and deferred revenue could be significant, such that the amount of net cash provided by operating activities would vary substantially from the amount of projected Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow.

Adjusted gross margin, Adjusted EBITDA, and Distributable Cash Flow should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, gross margin, net income (loss), operating income, cash flows from operating activities, or any other measure presented in accordance with GAAP. Moreover, Adjusted gross margin, Adjusted EBITDA, and Distributable Cash Flow as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

The Partnership believes that external users of its financial statements benefit from having access to the same financial measures that management uses to evaluate the results of the Partnership’s business.

Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as Distributable Cash Flow divided by distributions declared to common unitholders in respect of such period. We believe Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio is an important measure of operating performance because it permits management, investors, and others to assess our ability to pay distributions to common unitholders out of the cash flows that we generate. Our Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

# Investor Relations Contact Information

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