

# INVESTOR PRESENTATION

First Quarter 2010



**H&E** | **EQUIPMENT  
SERVICES, INC.**

**NASDAQ: HEES**

# Management Presenters

**John M. Engquist**  
President,  
Chief Executive Officer

John M. Engquist has served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Company since its formation in September 2005. He had served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of H&E LLC from its formation in 2002 until its merger with and into the Company in February 2006. He served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Head & Engquist Equipment, LLC (“Head and Engquist”) from 1990 and Director of Gulf Wide Industries, LLC (“Gulf Wide”) from 1995, both predecessor companies of H&E LLC. From 1975 to 1990, he held various operational positions at Head & Engquist, starting as a mechanic’s helper. Mr. Engquist serves on the Professional Advisory Board of St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee; as well as on the Board of Directors for Business First Bancshares, Inc. in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Mr. Engquist is the sole manager and member of J R J Development, L.L.C., which owns 50% of the membership interest in Old Towne Development Group, L.L.C., for which Mr. Engquist serves as the chairman of the Board of Managers. Mr. Engquist is a past Board member of Baton Rouge Business Bank and Cajun Constructors, Inc.

**Leslie S. Magee**  
Chief Financial Officer  
and Secretary

Leslie S. Magee has served as Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company since its formation in September 2005. Ms. Magee served as Acting Chief Financial Officer of H&E LLC from December 2004 through August 2005, at which time she was appointed Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. She continued as Chief Financial Officer and Secretary until H&E LLC’s merger with and into the Company. Previously, Ms. Magee served as Corporate Controller for H&E LLC and Head & Engquist. Prior to joining Head & Engquist in 1995, Ms. Magee spent five years working for Hawthorn, Waymouth & Carroll, L.L.P, an accounting firm based in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Ms. Magee is a Certified Public Accountant and is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Louisiana Society of Certified Public Accountants.

# Legal Disclaimers

## FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Statements about our beliefs and expectations and statements containing the words "may", "could", "would", "should", "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "plan", "estimate", "target", "project", "intend", "foresee" and similar expressions constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) general economic conditions and construction and industrial activity in the markets where we operate in North America, as well as the impact of the recent macroeconomic downturn and current conditions in the global credit markets and their effect on construction activity and the economy in general; (2) relationships with new equipment suppliers; (3) increased maintenance and repair costs as we age our fleet, and decreases in our equipment's residual value; (4) our indebtedness; (5) the risks associated with the expansion of our business; (6) our possible inability to effectively integrate any businesses we acquire; (7) competitive pressures; (8) compliance with laws and regulations, including those relating to environmental matters and corporate governance matters; and (9) other factors discussed in our public filings, including the risk factors included in the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. Investors, potential investors and other readers are urged to consider these factors carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States and the rules and regulations of the SEC, we are under no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements after the date of this presentation.

## NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This presentation contains certain Non-GAAP measures (EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Free Cash Flow). Please refer to Appendix A of this presentation for a description of our use of these measures. These Non-GAAP measures, as calculated by the Company, are not necessarily comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Additionally, these Non-GAAP measures are not a measurement of financial performance or liquidity under GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to the Company's other financial information determined under GAAP. See Appendix A for a reconciliation of these Non-GAAP measures.



# COMPANY OVERVIEW



**H&E** | **EQUIPMENT  
SERVICES, INC.**

# Investment Highlights

## Integrated Business Model

- ▶ By providing equipment rental, sales, and on-site parts, repair and maintenance functions under one roof, the Company is a one-stop provider for its customers' varied equipment needs.

## Geographic Diversity

- ▶ 67 full-service locations in 24 U.S. States.
- ▶ Significant presence in Gulf Coast and Intermountain Regions; also serve Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Southwest and West Coast.

## Specialized Fleet Focus

- ▶ Focus on non-residential heavy construction and industrial equipment.
- ▶ Significant exposure to petrochemical, oil patch, mining industries.

## Well Maintained Young Fleet

- ▶ Fleet age at March 31, 2010, was 41.8 months; industry average much higher.
- ▶ Fleet is well maintained to maximize equipment life.

## Strong Balance Sheet

- ▶ Focused on cash generation.
- ▶ Eliminated \$76.3 million of debt under revolving credit facility during 2009.

## Flexible Capital Structure with Abundant Liquidity

- ▶ Total debt of \$252.9 million and leverage of 2.2x at March 31, 2010.
- ▶ \$312.0 million available under \$320 million credit facility.

## Cash Flow Profile

- ▶ Counter cyclical free cash flow generation.
- ▶ Reached peak free cash flow in 2009 (> \$100 million).

# H&E Equipment Services - Snapshot

- ▶ Leading integrated equipment services company with \$608 million of LTM (March 31, 2010) revenue.
- ▶ Formed in 2002 through the merger of H&E and ICM – 49 years of operating history.
- ▶ Focused on heavy construction and industrial equipment and rents, sells and provides parts and service support for four core categories of specialized equipment:



- ▶ Integrated, full-service approach provides the Company with multiple points of customer contact, enabling it to maintain a high quality rental fleet, as well as an effective distribution channel for fleet disposal and provides cross-selling opportunities among its new and used equipment sales, rental, parts sales and service operations.
- ▶ \$660.0 million of rental fleet (original acquisition cost at March 31, 2010).
- ▶ Well diversified customer base.
- ▶ Highly experienced management team; more than 1,500 employees.



# A Winning Business Model

## Traditional Distribution Model

- ▶ New Equipment Sales
- ▶ Used Equipment Sales
- ▶ Parts & Service

## Traditional Rental Model

- ▶ Rental Equipment

## H&E Integrated Equipment Services Model

- ▶ New Equipment Sales
- ▶ Used Equipment Sales
- ▶ Parts & Service
- ▶ Rental Equipment

### Key Advantages:

- ▶ Mix of business activities enables effective operation through economic cycles.
- ▶ Cross-selling opportunities among our rental, new and used equipment sales, parts sales and services operations.
- ▶ High-margin parts and service operations.
- ▶ Multiple points of contact with the customer.
- ▶ Difficult to replicate infrastructure and improved purchasing power.

# Business Strategy

## Leverage Integrated Business Model

- ▶ Provide our customers with a “one-stop” solution to our customers varied equipment needs and cross-sell our services to expand and deepen our customer relationships.

## Manage Rental Equipment Life Cycle

- ▶ Actively manage the size, quality, age and composition of our rental fleet employing a “cradle through the grave” approach which allows us to purchase our rental equipment at competitive prices, optimally utilize our fleet, cost-effectively maintain our equipment quality and maximize equipment value.

## Grow Parts and Service Operations

- ▶ Our parts and service operations are keystones of our integrated equipment services platform and provide a relatively stable high-margin revenue source.
- ▶ This business helps us develop strong, on-going customer relationships, attract new customers and maintain a high-quality rental fleet.

## Enter Carefully Selected New Markets

- ▶ Intend to continue our strategy of selectively expanding our network to solidify our presence in attractive and contiguous regions where we operate.
- ▶ Proven track record of successfully entering new markets.
- ▶ During 2009, opened branch facilities in Sacramento, Nashville and Baltimore; during 1Q10 opened new branch facilities in Indianapolis, Louisville and Pasco (Washington).

## Make Selective Acquisitions

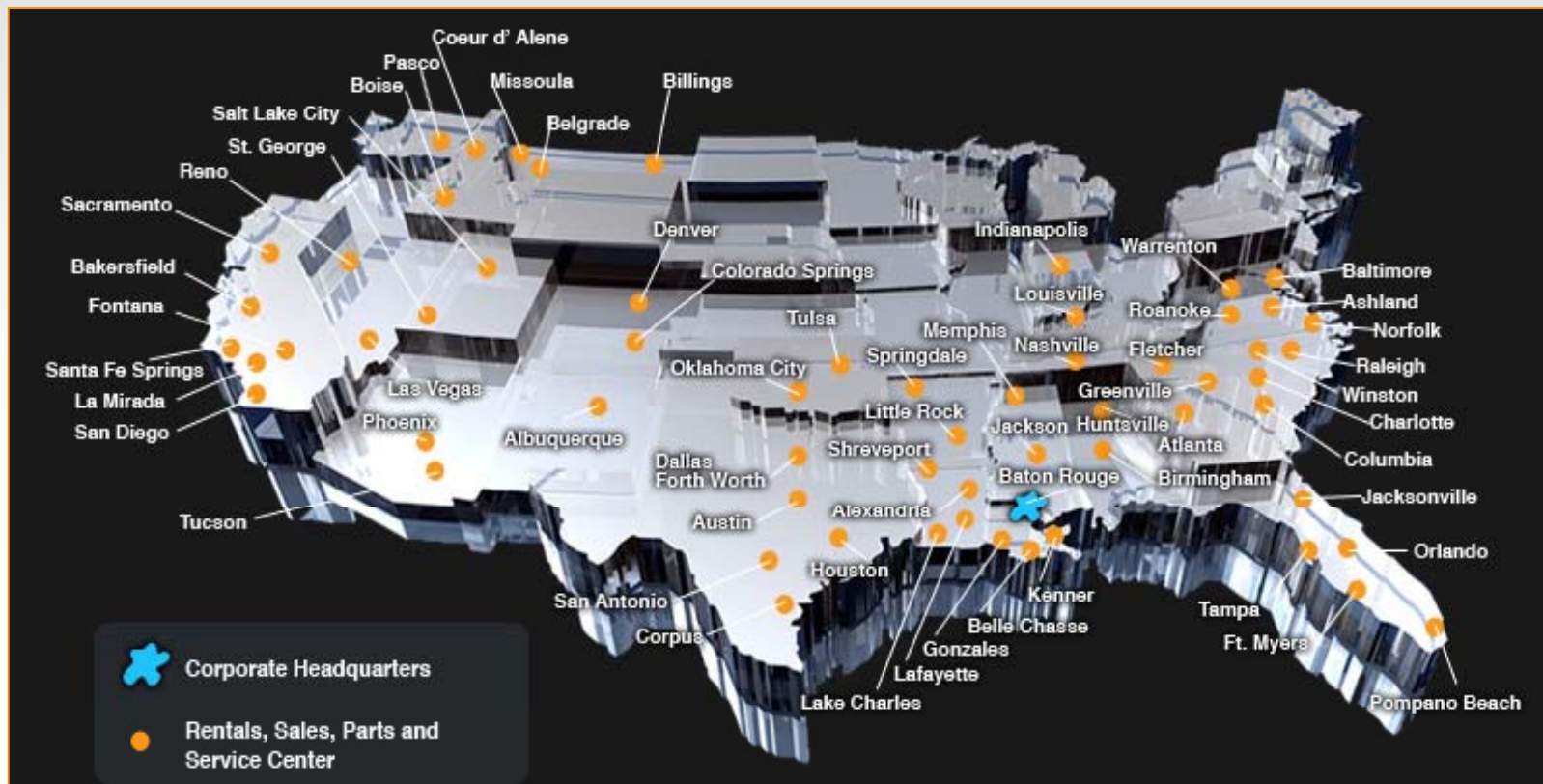
- ▶ Equipment industry is fragmented and includes a large number of relatively small, independent businesses serving discrete local markets.
- ▶ Intend to continue to evaluate and pursue acquisitions on an opportunistic basis.



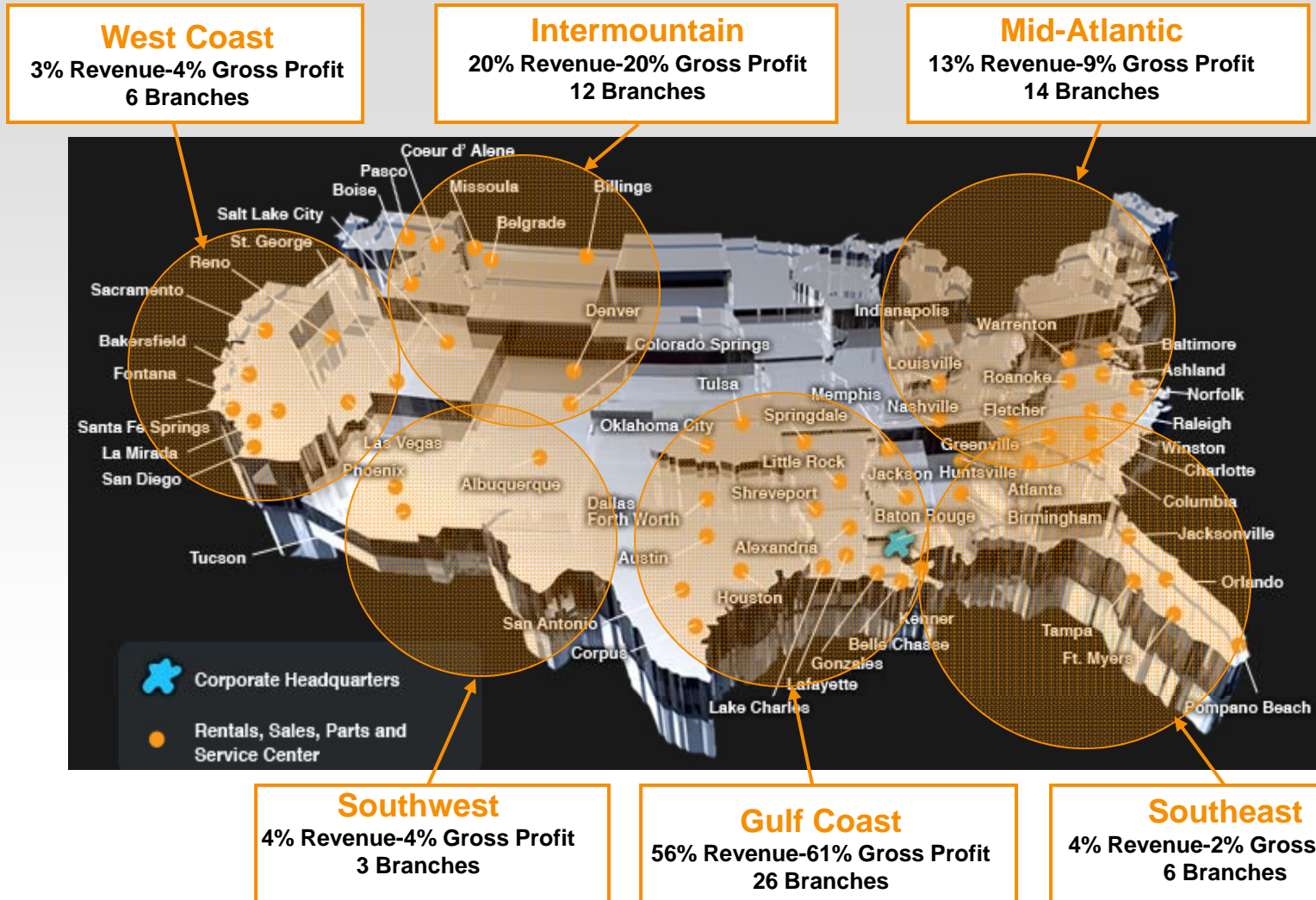
# Footprint Provides Geographic Diversity

► Geographic diversity and focus on industrial and commercial construction benefits Company.

- Demand remains stronger in Gulf Coast markets due to strong ties to petrochemical and oil and gas industries; region accounts for half of our LTM revenue and gross profit.
- Intermountain region should benefit from increased mining and oil patch activity due to solid commodity prices.
- Customers in remaining regions are less industrial, more non-residential construction focused.



# LTM Revenue and Gross Profit By Region



Note: Revenue and Gross Profit by region as of LTM March 31, 2010; opened Sacramento, Nashville, Baltimore in 2009 and opened Indianapolis, Louisville and Pasco in 1Q10.

# Current Market Conditions

## Market Negatives:

- ▶ Demand and pricing remain at historically low levels.
- ▶ Our sector expected to lag the recovery of the general economy.
- ▶ Lending for non-residential construction projects remains tight.
- ▶ Commercial real estate expected to be problematic for the economy.
- ▶ Limited visibility into 2010 remains.

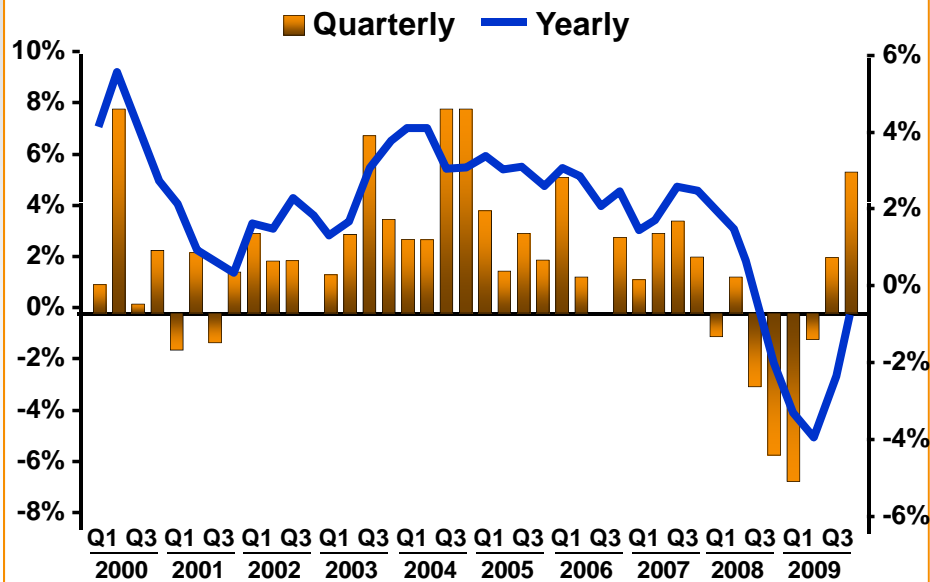
## Market Positives:

- ▶ Economy improving.
- ▶ Used equipment pricing is improving.
- ▶ Utilization trends improved through quarter and momentum continues into second quarter.
- ▶ Bidding activity tied to stimulus spending is expected to accelerate.
- ▶ ABI levels are improving.
- ▶ Although commodity prices have shown some recent volatility, they remain at solid levels.
- ▶ Increased activity in the petrochemical and oil patch markets we serve.



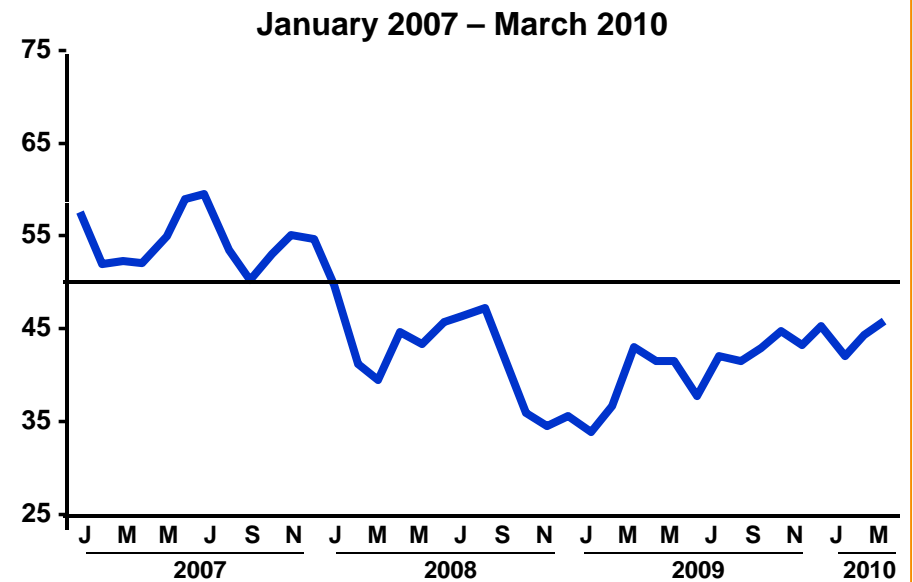
# Market Indicators Are Improving

## Real GDP Growth



Source: U.S. Census

## Architecture Billing Index (ABI)



Source: The American Institute of Architects

Latest market indicators are positive.

# 2010 Outlook

- ▶ **Although not providing specific guidance, expect challenging environment to persist into 2010.**
  - Expect sequential improvement in rental business in second quarter and limited visibility into other segments of business.
  - Rates will remain under pressure.
  - Do not expect year-over-year top-line revenue growth for next couple of quarters at the earliest.
  - See 2010 as the bottom of cycle for our sector.
  
- ▶ **Continue to take proactive steps under current market conditions.**
  - Shrinking fleet to continue to adapt to current conditions. Continued cost control.
  - Strong ties to industrial sector may help offset the impact of weaker end-markets, but all customers being impacted.
  
- ▶ **Remain confident in our business and ability to adapt to current market conditions.**
  
- ▶ **Strong balance sheet and solid capital structure.**
  
- ▶ **Strong balance sheet provides flexibility to take advantage of improved market conditions and opportunities.**

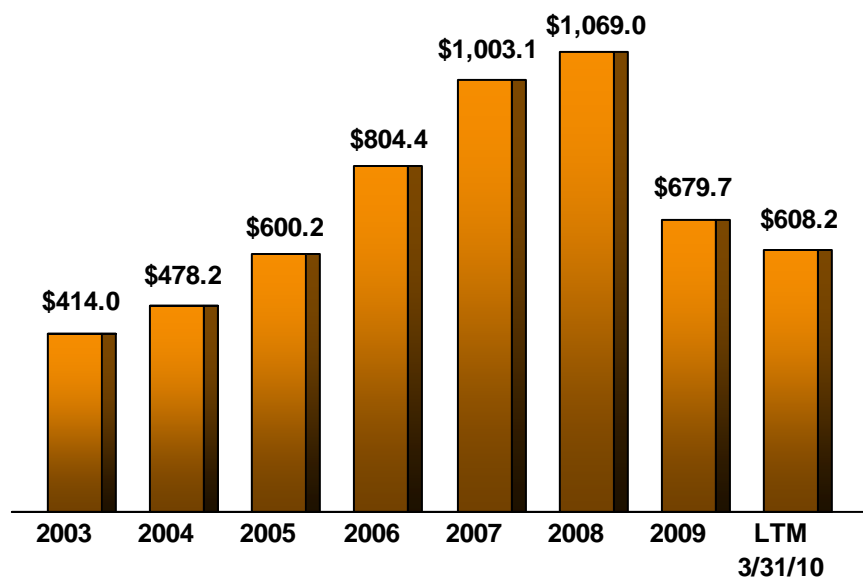
# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



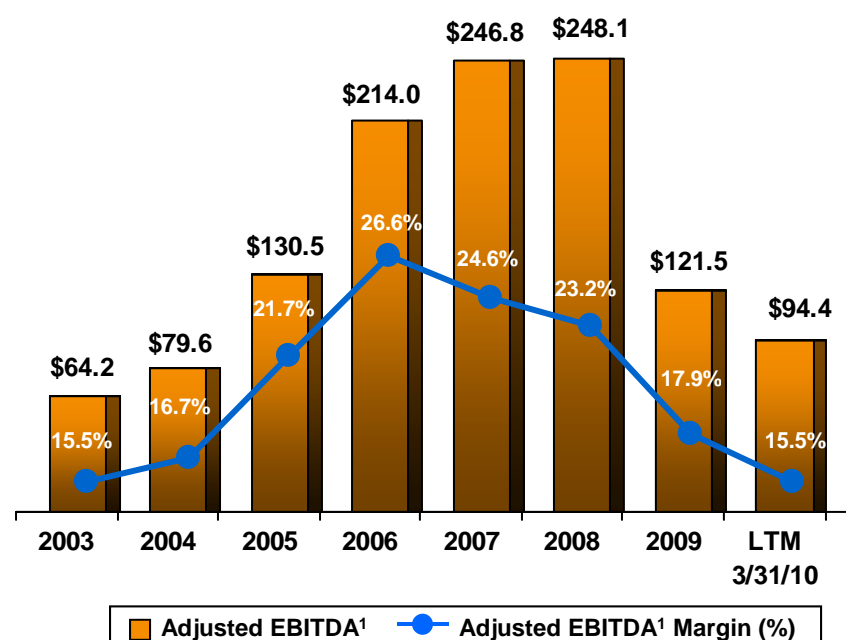


# Demonstrated Financial Performance

## Revenues (\$MM)



## Adjusted EBITDA<sup>1</sup> (\$MM)

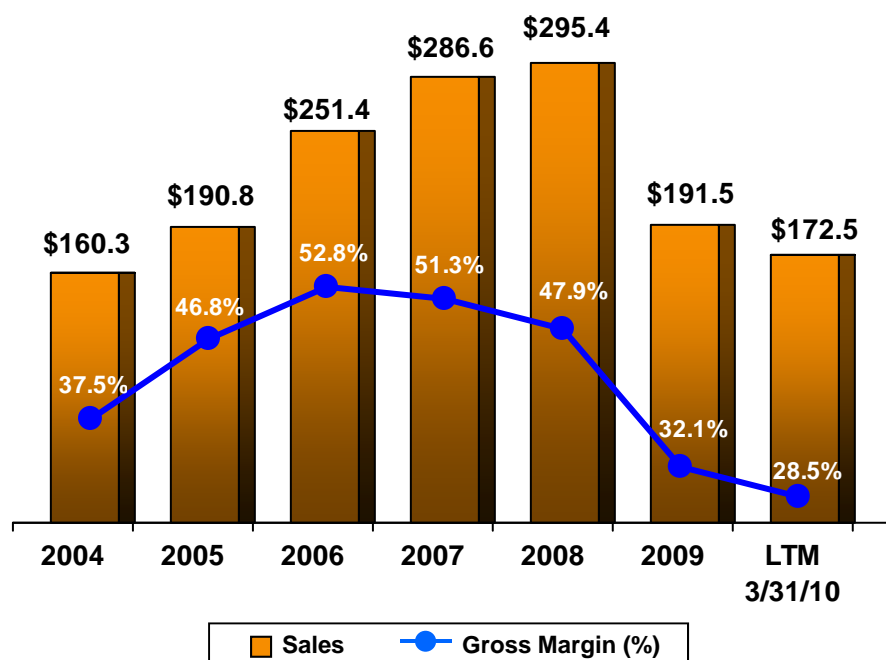


Results include operating results of acquisitions from the effective date of the acquisitions made in February 2006 and September 2007.

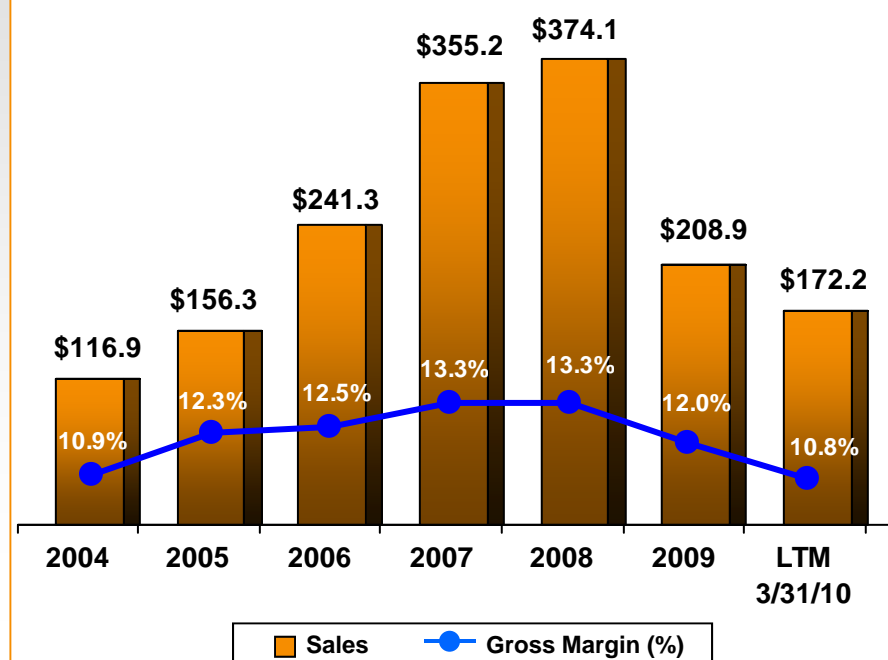
<sup>1</sup> See reconciliations of non-GAAP measures and adjustments in Appendix A. Adjusted EBITDA calculated as EBITDA adjusted for non-recurring items in years 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 as described in Appendix A.

# Summary Financial Performance by Segment

## Equipment Rentals (\$MM)

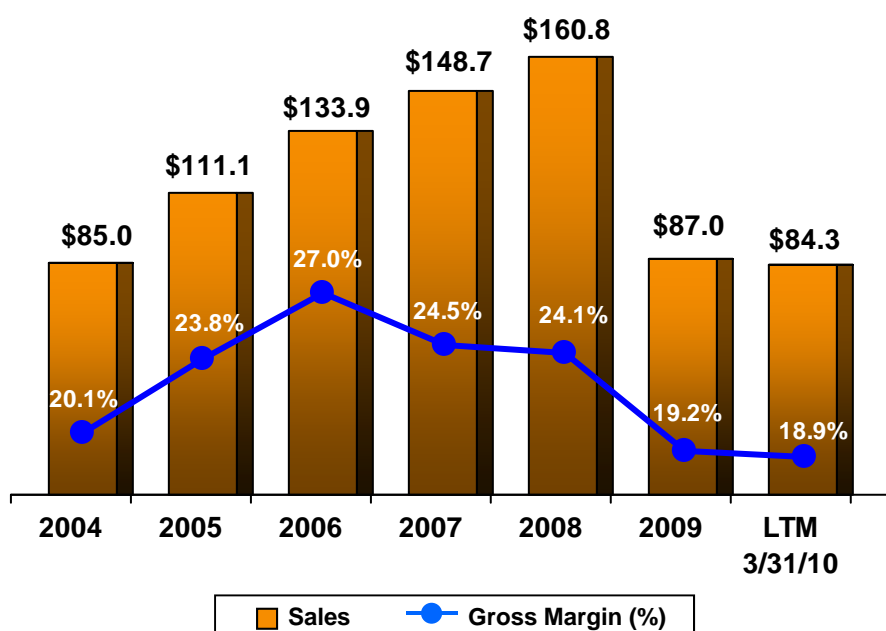


## New Equipment Sales (\$MM)

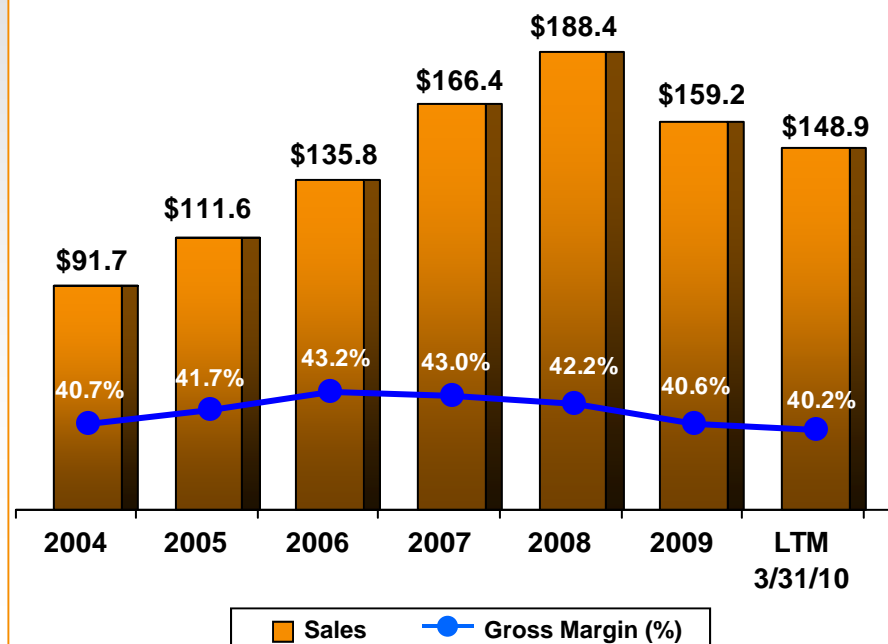


# Summary Financial Performance by Segment

## Used Equipment Sales (\$MM)



## Parts and Service<sup>1</sup> (\$MM)

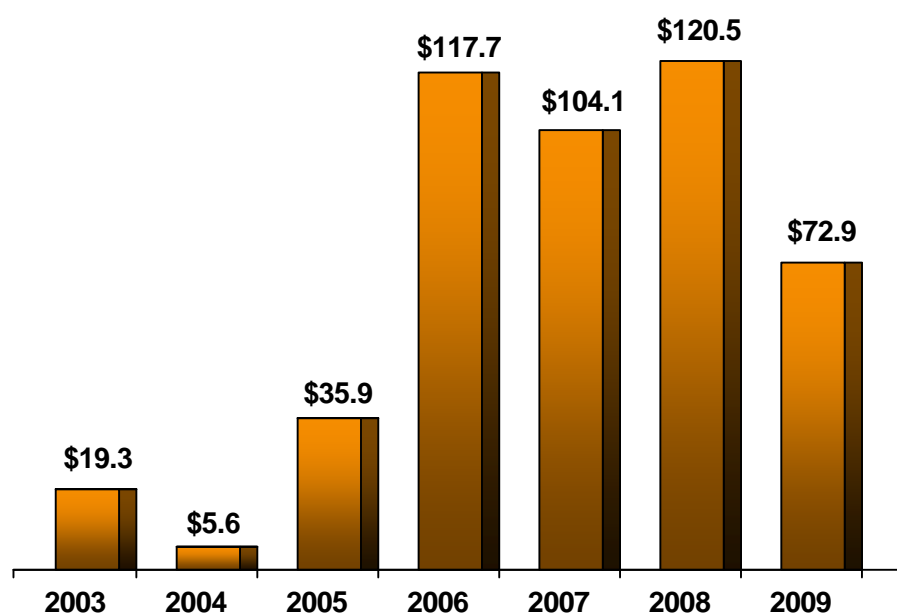


<sup>1</sup> Shows Parts and Service segments combined.

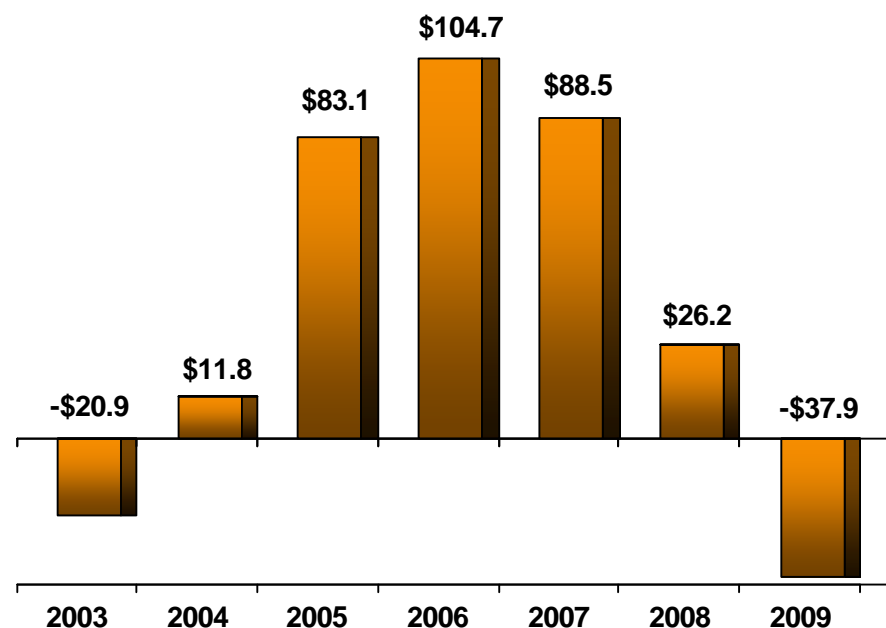


# Free Cash Flow Profile

## Cash Flow From Operations



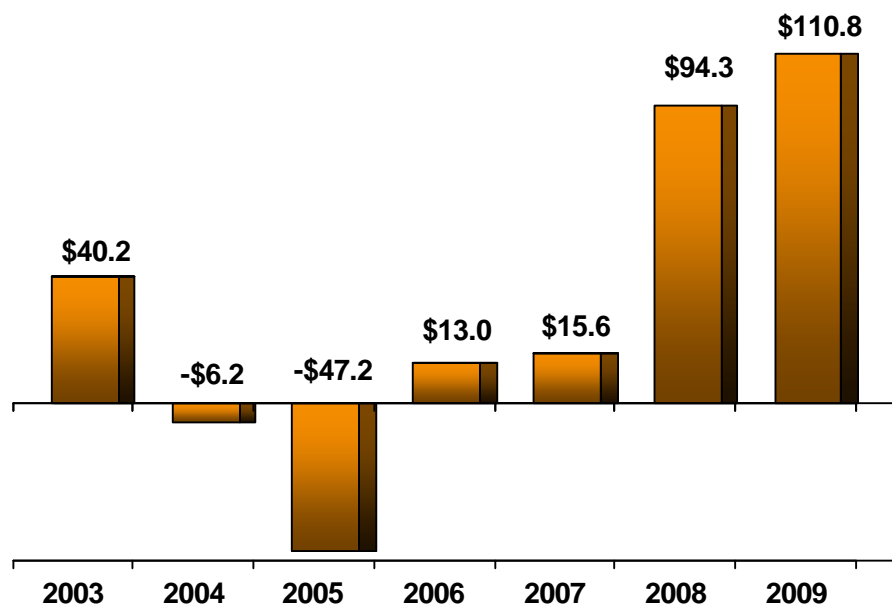
## Net Investment<sup>1</sup>



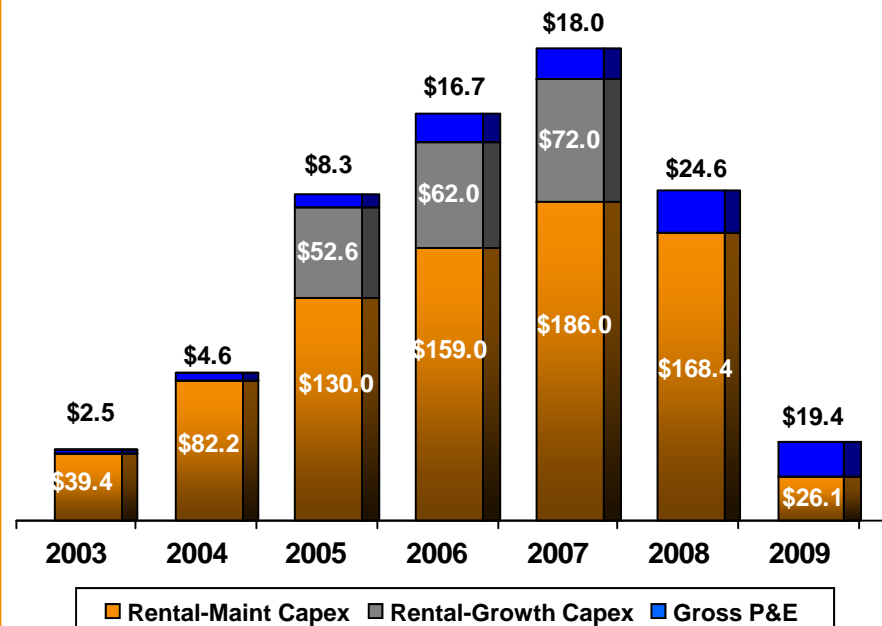
<sup>1</sup> Net investment is defined as purchases of rental equipment and property and equipment less the proceeds from sale of rental equipment and property and equipment. Net investment does not include non-cash transfers of inventory to the rental fleet. These amounts are included in cash flow from operating activities consistent with statement of cash flows. Does not include cash used in business acquisition related investments of \$57.0 million in 2006, \$100.2 million in 2007 and \$10.5 million in 2008. Also excludes \$30.3 million in purchases of equipment in 2006 previously held under operating lease and purchased with use of IPO proceeds.

# Free Cash Flow Profile

## Free Cash Flow<sup>1</sup>



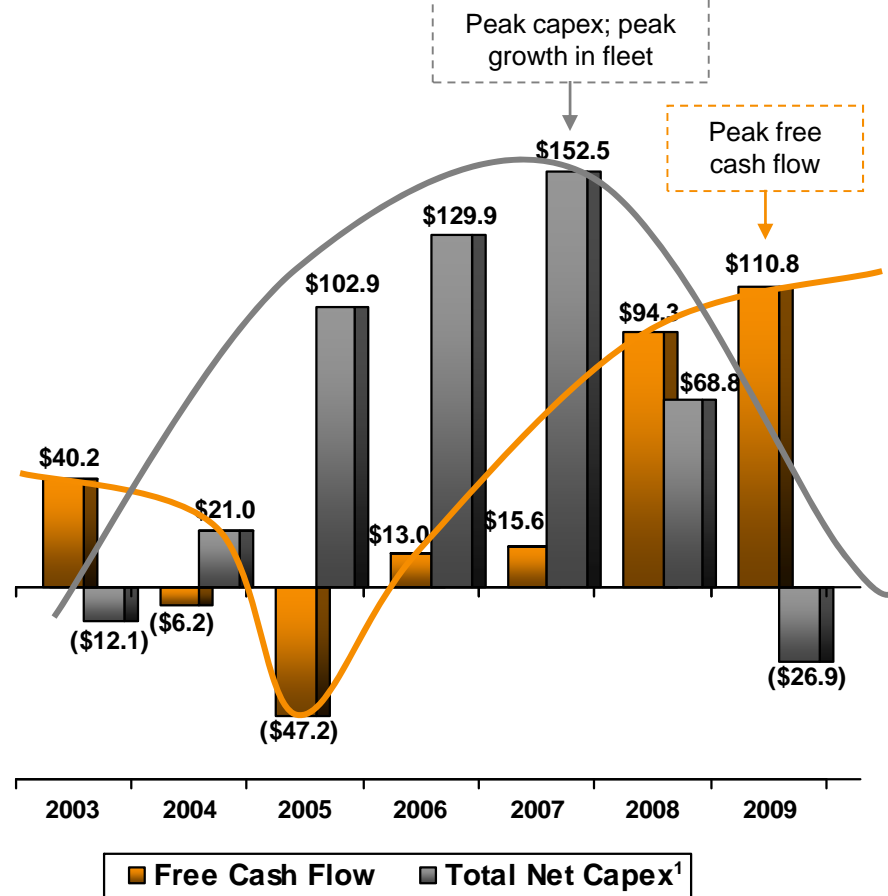
## Gross Investment<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Free cash flow defined as net cash provided by operations less net investment as in footnote 1 on slide 18. See Appendix A for non-GAAP measures and reconciliations.

<sup>2</sup> Gross investment defined as gross purchases of rental equipment (includes non-cash transfers from inventory) and property and equipment. Rental maintenance capex is defined as investment required to replace the original equipment cost of rental equipment sold during the period. Rental growth capex is defined as investment in growth of the original equipment cost of rental equipment during the period. Amounts exclude \$30.3 million in purchases of equipment in 2006 previously held under operating leases and purchased with use of IPO proceeds.

# Cash Flow Generation - Counter Cyclical



## Managing Cash Through The Cycle

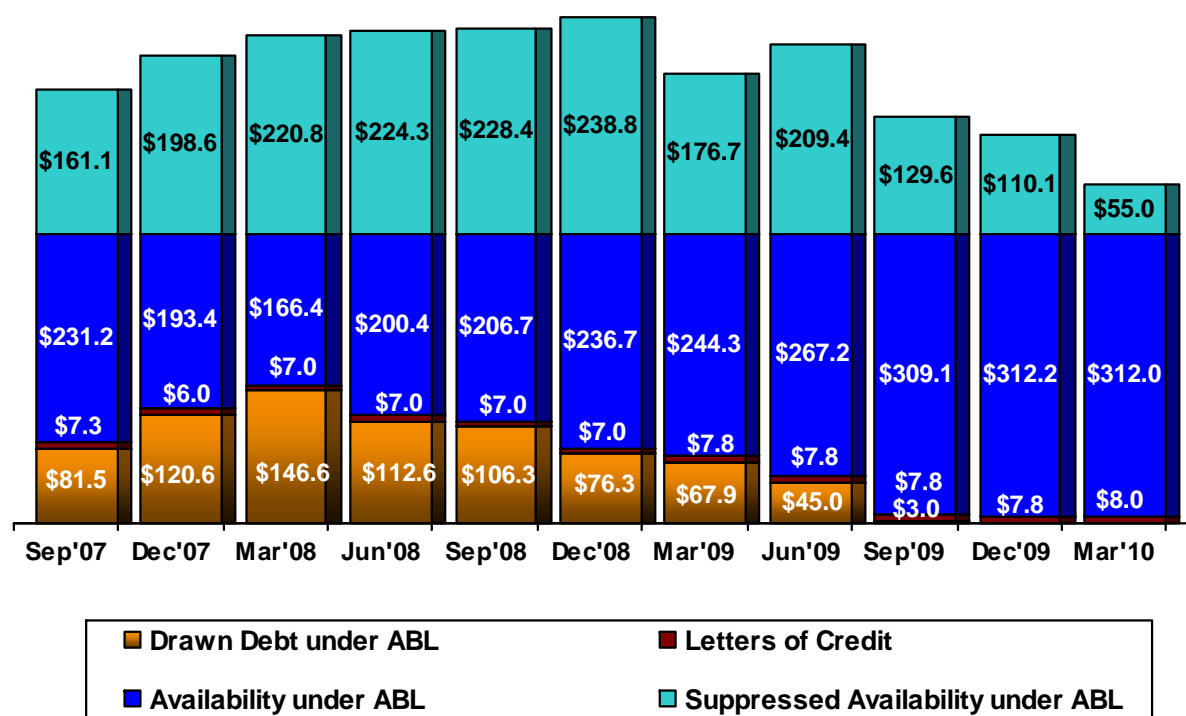
- ▶ **Continue to manage assets and generate healthy cash flow in an economic downturn.**
  - 2009 capex was negative; peak cash flow.
  - Eliminated rental growth capex in 2008.
  - Reduced inventories 26.5%; reduced fleet 14.0%, during 2009.
  - Ample flexibility to age fleet; very young fleet particularly when considering fleet mix.
  - Continue to utilize in-house retail sales force as preferred and primary method for fleet disposal.
- ▶ **Reduce inventory levels in products where appropriate.**
- ▶ **Strong focus on credit and collections in current environment.**
- ▶ **Reduced workforce and cost-cutting initiatives.**
  - Reduced SG&A \$36.5 million, or 20.2%, in 2009

<sup>1</sup> Total Net Capex is defined as gross investment (see Slide 19; footnote 2) less proceeds from the sale of rental equipment and property and equipment.

<sup>2</sup> Free cash flow defined as net cash provided by operations less net investment as in footnote 1 on slide 18. See Appendix A for non-GAAP measures and reconciliations.

# Abundant Liquidity/Eliminated ABL Debt

## Components of Asset-Backed Loan (ABL) Credit Facility



## Increased ABL Liquidity:

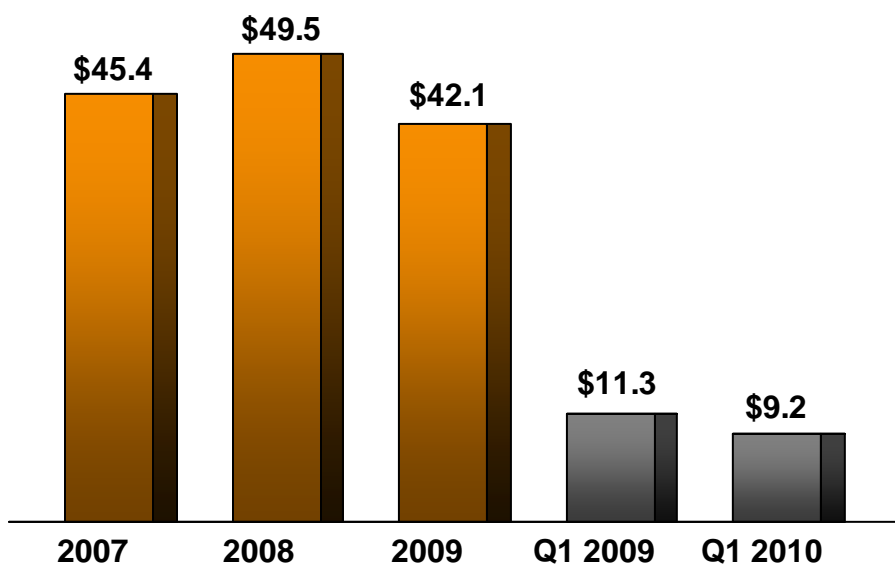
### ► Reduction of debt under ABL facility.

- \$0 drawn under ABL
- Reduced debt by \$76.3 million in 2009.
- Suppressed availability (supporting asset value in excess of facility size) under ABL borrowing base certificate was \$55 million at March 31, 2010.

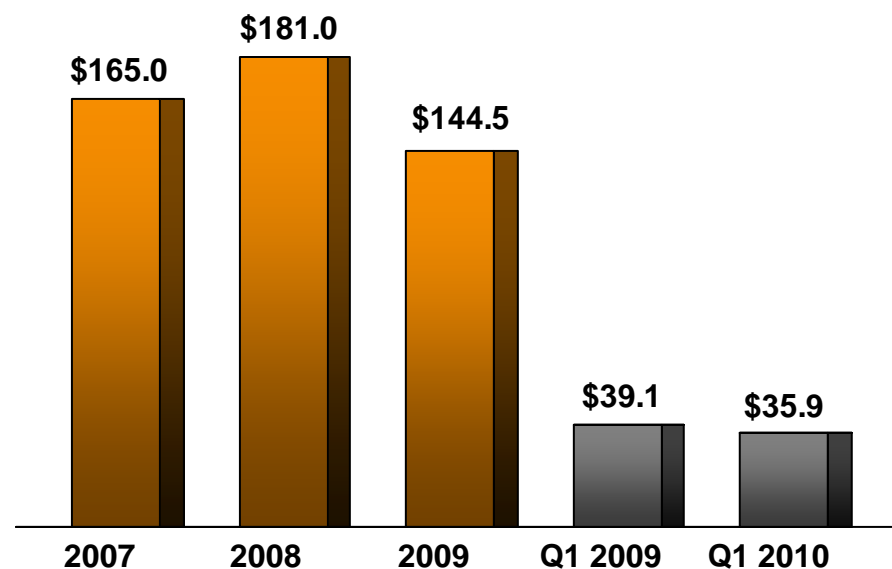


# Cost Structure Improvement

## Cost of Rental Ex Depreciation (\$MM)



## SG&A (\$MM)



- ▶ Rental expense reduced by 14.9% in 2009 and 18.6% in Q1 2010.
- ▶ SG&A reduced by 20.2% in 2009 and 8.2% in Q1 2010.

# Q1 2010 Summary

## First Quarter

- ▶ First quarter is historically weakest quarter due to seasonality.
- ▶ Challenges included continued weak demand and adverse weather combined with pricing pressures.

## Revenue

- ▶ Revenue decreased 38.4% to \$114.7 million vs. Q1 2009.

## EBITDA

- ▶ EBITDA decreased \$27.1 million to \$11.0 million, a margin of 9.6%.

## Net Income (Loss)

- ▶ Net loss was \$12.1 million compared to net income of \$2.2 million a year ago; loss per share was (\$0.35) versus \$0.06 earnings per share a year ago.

## Improved Fleet Utilization

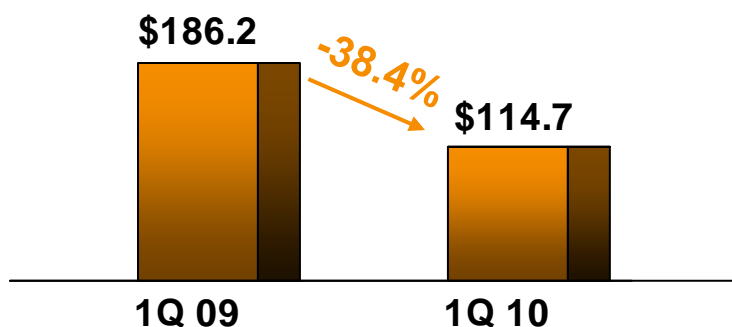
- ▶ Improved fleet utilization over the quarter.

## Solid Used Equipment Pricing

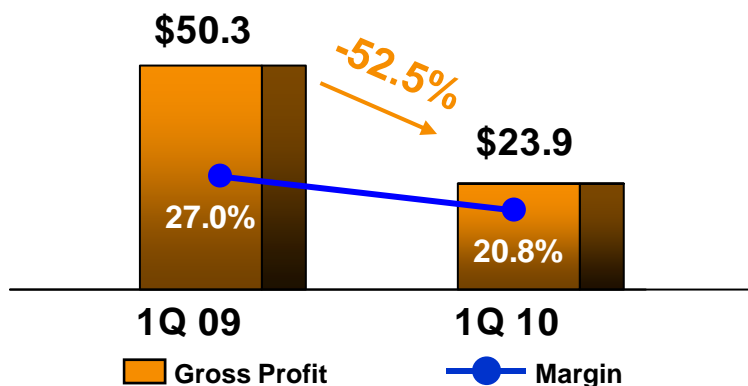
- ▶ Continue to maintain strong margins on the sale of rental fleet.

# Q1 2010 Revenues and Gross Profit

## Revenues (\$MM)



## Gross Profit (\$MM)

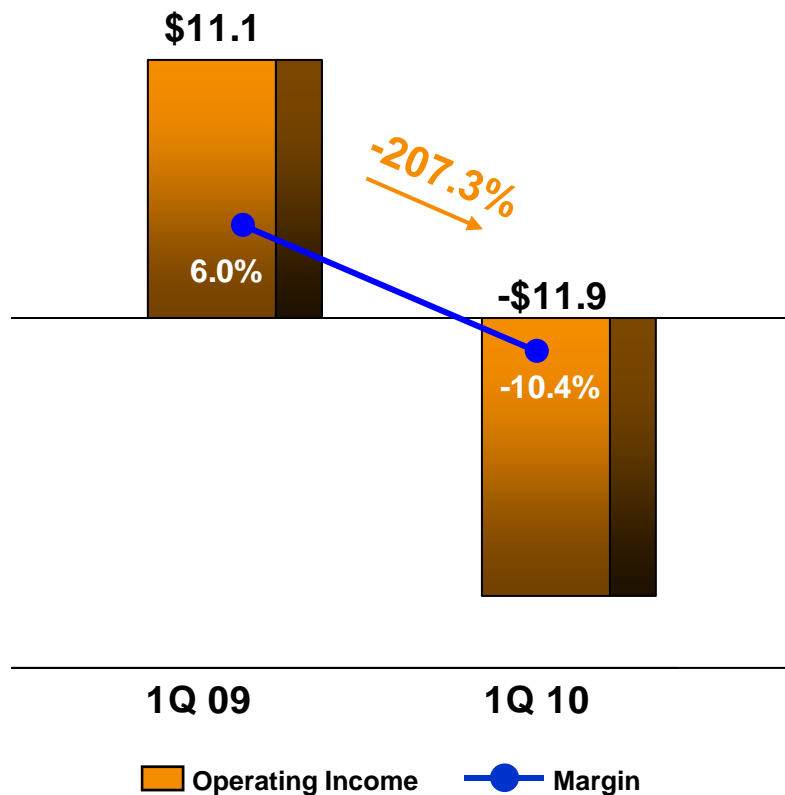


## Key Takeaways

- ▶ **Revenues decreased 38.4%.**
  - Declines in all segments, due largely to declines in rentals and new equipment sales.
- ▶ **Gross profit decreased 52.5%.**
  - Gross margin decreased to 20.8% from 27.0% with margin declines in all segments.
  - Largest factors in gross margin decline:
    - Rental margins declined to 21.7% vs. 36.7%.
      - Time utilization was 49.7% vs. 56.1%.
      - 13.9% decline in average year-over-year rental rates on new contracts.
      - Volume/rate declines partially offset by lower rental depreciation and rental expense of 18.8% on a combined basis.
    - Other margins (support activities) were -25.1% vs. 5.6% due primarily to lower transportation, hauling, freight and service related revenues.
    - New equipment margins were 8.7% vs. 13.6% due to lower pricing on cranes.

# Q1 2010 Income (Loss) From Operations

## Income (Loss) From Operations (\$MM)



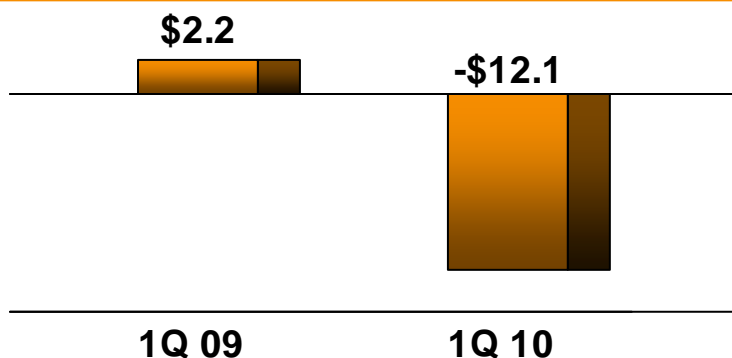
## Key Takeaways

- ▶ **Loss from operations was \$11.9 million compared to income from operations of \$11.1 million a year ago.**
  - **-10.4% margin versus 6.0% margin:**
    - **Margin pressure continued into Q1 with sharp top-line declines.**
      - Revenues declined 38.4%
      - Gross profit declined 52.5% as discussed on slide 24.

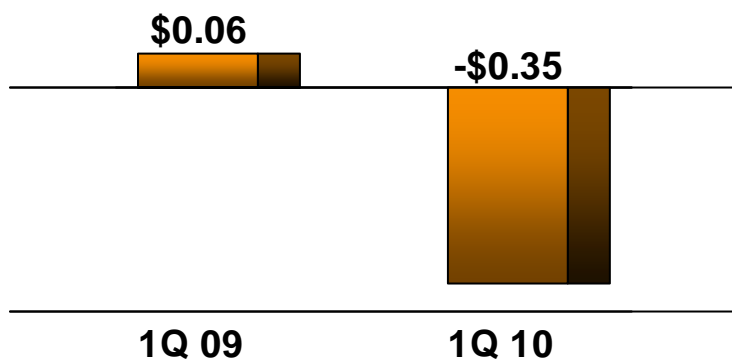


# Q1 2010 Net Income (Loss)

## Net Income (Loss) (\$MM)



## Net Income (Loss) Per Share (\$MM)

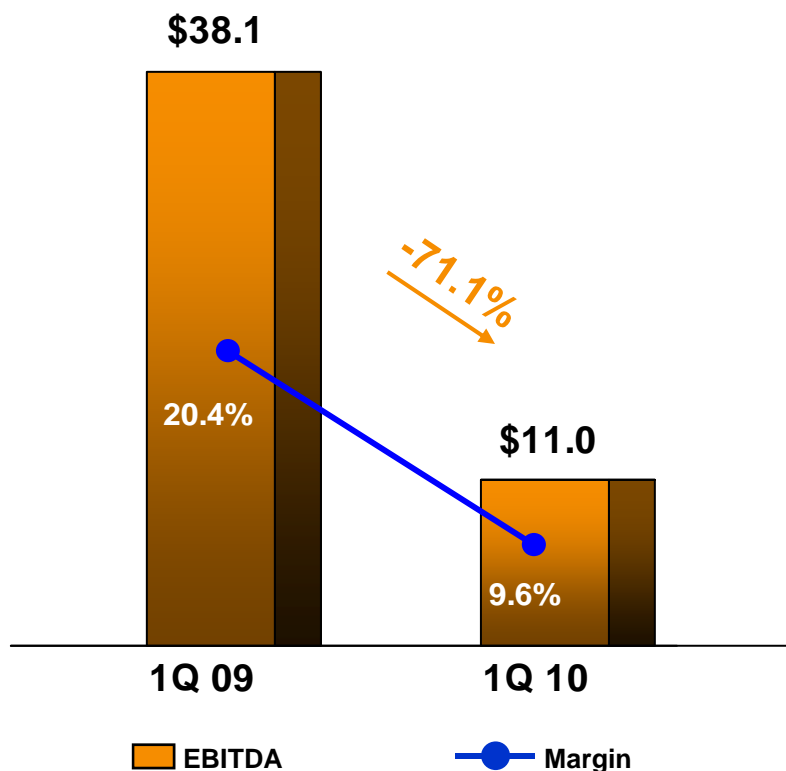


## Key Takeaways

- ▶ **Net loss of \$12.1 million vs. net income of \$2.2 million.**
  - Interest expense declined by 10.9% in 1Q10 to \$7.3 million, partially offsetting greater declines in revenues and profitability through the operating income line as discussed on slides 24-25.
- ▶ **Effective tax rate was 37.0% in 1Q10 vs. 30.8% a year ago.**
- ▶ **Diluted net loss per share was \$(0.35) vs. net income per share of \$0.06 a year ago.**
  - Diluted weighted average share count of 34.6 million in both quarters.

# Q1 2010 EBITDA

## EBITDA (\$MM)

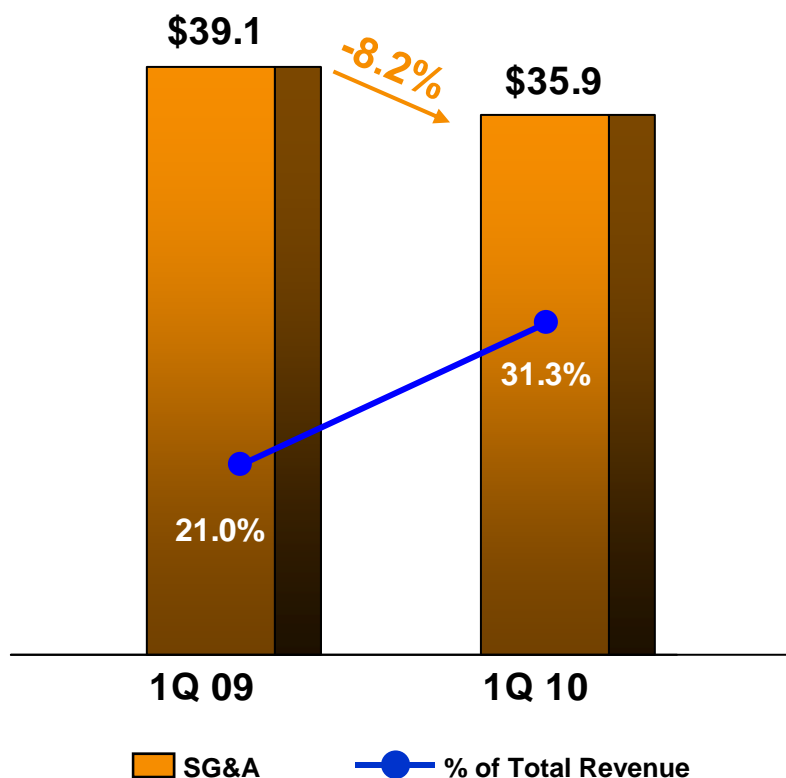


## Key Takeaways

- ▶ EBITDA decreased \$27.1 million, or 71.1%.
- ▶ EBITDA margin was 9.6% compared to 20.4%.
  - Rental revenues declined \$19.0 million.
  - Lower revenues and gross profit in other segments.
    - See slide 24 for discussion on lower gross margins.
  - Declines in revenues and profitability partially offset by reduced SG&A of 8.2%.

# Q1 2010 Selling, General & Administrative Expense

## SG&A (\$MM)



## Key Takeaways

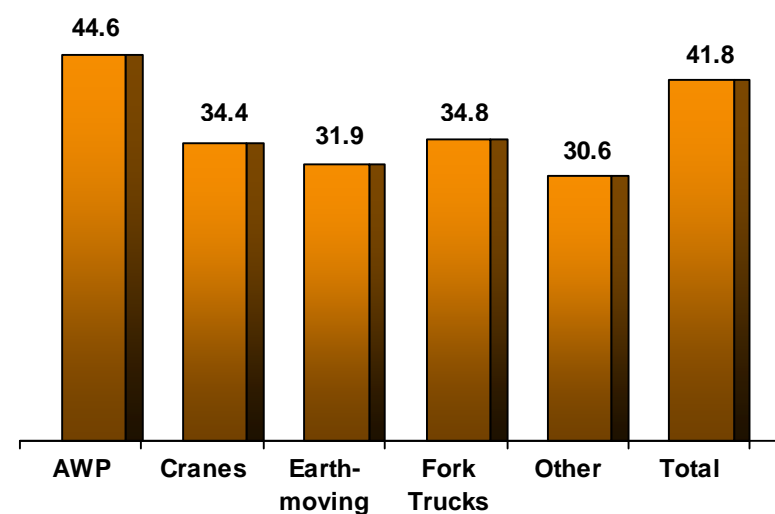
- ▶ **\$3.2 million, or 8.2%, decrease.**
  - Wages, salaries, incentive pay, and benefits lower by \$3.9 million in 1Q10 compared to 1Q09.
  - Decreases partially offset by increases in consulting costs of \$0.8 million and depreciation expense of \$0.8 million, both resulting from costs associated with our 1Q10 ERP system implementation.
  - SG&A as a percentage of revenue was 31.3% compared to 21.0% in 1Q09 as a result of sharp top-line declines.

# 2010 Fleet Update

## Rental Cap-Ex Summary (\$MM)

	2007	2008	2009	YTD 2010
Gross Rental CapEX <sup>1</sup>	\$ 258.1	\$ 168.4	\$ 26.1	\$ 6.1
Sale of Rental Equipment	\$ (122.6)	\$ (123.1)	\$ (71.0)	\$ (10.9)
Net Rental CapEx	\$ 135.5	\$ 45.3	\$ (44.9)	\$ (4.8)

## Fleet Age by Equipment Type (months)

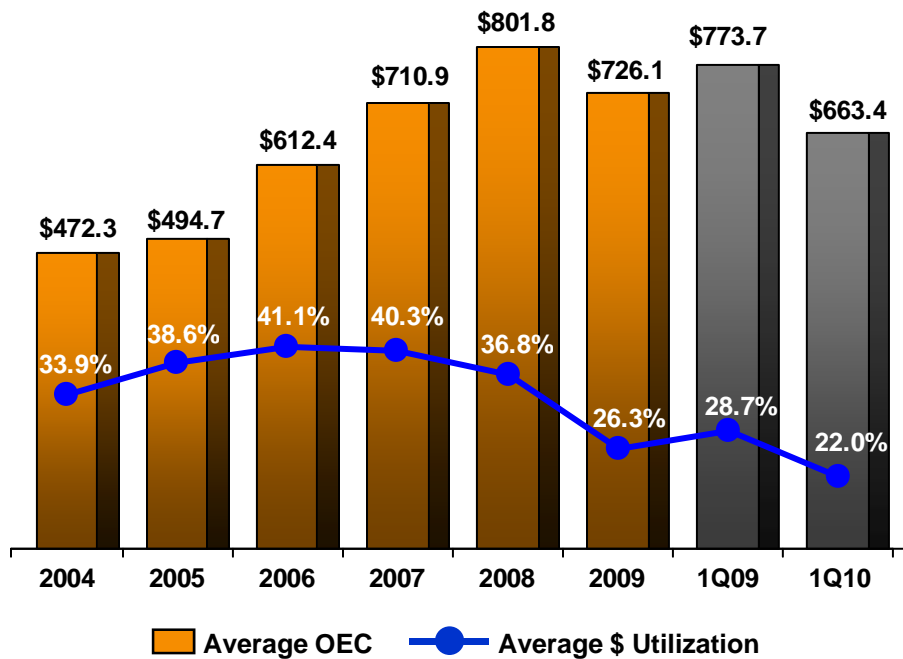


<sup>1</sup> Gross rental cap-ex includes amounts transferred from new and used inventory.

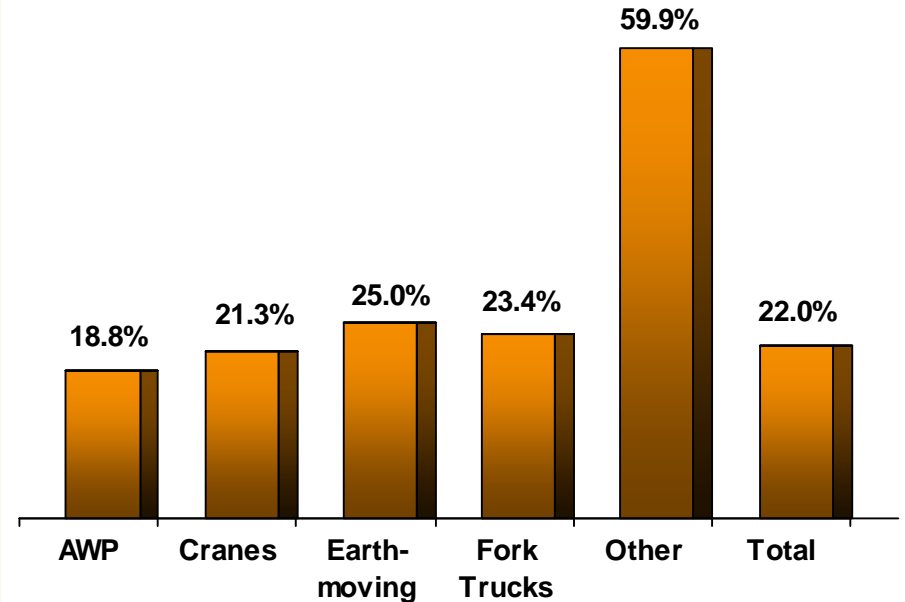


# 2010 Fleet Update

## Rental Fleet Statistics<sup>1</sup> (\$MM)



## \$ Utilization by Equipment Type<sup>1</sup>



Note: Fleet statistics as of March 31, 2010.

<sup>1</sup> Represents rental revenues annualized divided by the average original equipment cost.

# Current Capital Structure

## Current Capital Structure (\$MM)

	3/31/10
Cash	\$ 43.8
Debt:	
Senior Secured Credit Facility due Aug. 2011	0.0
8.375% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2016	250.0
Capital Lease Payable	2.2
Other Notes Payable	0.7
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>252.9</b>
Shareholder's Equity	\$ 267.0
<b>Total Book Capitalization</b>	<b>\$ 519.9</b>

## Credit Statistics

	12/31/07	12/31/08	12/31/09	LTM 3/31/10
Adj. EBITDA <sup>2</sup> / Total Interest Exp	6.7x	6.5x	3.9x	3.1x
Total Net Debt <sup>1</sup> / Adj. EBITDA <sup>2</sup>	1.5x	1.3x	1.7x	2.2x
Debt / Total Capitalization	56.6%	53.3%	47.7%	48.6%

<sup>1</sup> Net debt is defined as total debt less cash on hand.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes the impact of (i) the \$0.3 million loss on early extinguishment of debt recorded in the third quarter of 2007 and (ii) the fourth quarter 2009 and 2008 non-cash asset impairment charges of \$9.0 million and \$22.7 million, respectively, that were identified in connection with the Company's annual fourth quarter goodwill impairment tests and preparation, reviews and audits of the year-end financial statements. See Appendix A for a reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures.

# Current Capital Structure

## Current Ratings

### Moody's:

(Ratings **AFFIRMED**;  
outlook **UPGRADED**  
Feb '10)

- ▶ Outlook = changed to positive
- ▶ Corporate Family Rating = B1
- ▶ Senior Unsecured Notes = B3

### S&P:

(**AFFIRMED** Jan '10)

- ▶ Outlook = Stable
- ▶ Credit Rating = BB-
- ▶ Senior Unsecured Notes = BB-

## Sr. Secured Credit Facility (ABL) Financial Covenant<sup>1</sup>

**Springing Minimum Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio  $\geq 1.1$  to 1.0.**

- ▶ \$320 million ABL facility.
- ▶ Covenant triggered **ONLY** if excess availability < \$25 million.
- ▶ \$312 million of availability, net of \$8 million of letters of credit, at March 31<sup>st</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Other exceptions exist in the credit agreement including, among other things, certain requirements, restrictions and negative covenants.

# Appendix A-Unaudited Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures





# Unaudited Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We define EBITDA as net income (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We define Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2009 and trailing twelve months ended March 31, 2010 as EBITDA adjusted for the \$9.0 million goodwill impairment charge recorded in the fourth quarter of 2009. We define Adjusted EBITDA for the other periods presented as EBITDA adjusted for: (1) the \$22.7 million impairment of goodwill and intangible assets recorded in 2008; (2) the \$0.3 million loss and \$40.8 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt in connection with our refinancing recorded in 2007 and 2006, respectively; (3) the \$8.0 million fee paid for the termination of a management services agreement in connection with our Initial Public Offering in 2006; and (4) the \$17.4 million loss from litigation that was recorded in 2003.

We use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in our business operations to, among other things, evaluate the performance of our business, develop budgets and measure our performance against those budgets. We also believe that analysts and investors use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as supplemental measures to evaluate a company's overall operating performance. However, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have material limitations as analytical tools and you should not consider them in isolation, or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. We consider them useful tools to assist us in evaluating performance because they eliminate items related to capital structure, taxes and non-cash charges. The items that we have eliminated in determining EBITDA are interest expense, income taxes, depreciation of fixed assets (which includes rental equipment and property and equipment) and amortization of intangible assets and, in the case of Adjusted EBITDA, any goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges and the other items described above applicable to the particular period. However, some of these eliminated items are significant to our business. For example, (i) interest expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue because we incur a significant amount of interest expense related to our outstanding indebtedness; (ii) payment of income taxes is a necessary element of our costs; and (iii) depreciation is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue because rental equipment is the single largest component of our total assets and we recognize a significant amount of depreciation expense over the estimated useful life of this equipment. Any measure that eliminates components of our capital structure and costs associated with carrying significant amounts of fixed assets on our balance sheet has material limitations as a performance measure. In light of the foregoing limitations, we do not rely solely on EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as performance measures and also consider our GAAP results. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measurements of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered alternatives to net income, operating income or any other measures derived in accordance with GAAP. Because EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not calculated in the same manner by all companies, they may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies.

We define "free cash flow" as net cash provided by/used in operating activities less purchases of rental equipment and property and equipment plus proceeds from the sales of rental equipment and property and equipment.

We believe free cash flow provides useful additional information concerning cash flow available to meet future debt service obligations and working capital requirements. However, free cash flow is not a measure of financial performance or liquidity under GAAP. Accordingly, free cash flow should not be considered an alternative to net income or cash flow from operating activities as indicators of operating performance or liquidity. Because free cash flow may not be calculated in the same manner by all companies, free cash flow may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies.

# EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA GAAP Reconciliation

(\$ in thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	LTM 3/31/10	1Q09	1Q10
Net income (loss)	\$(46,051)	\$(13,737)	\$ 28,160	\$ 32,714	\$ 64,626	\$ 43,296	\$(11,943)	\$(26,199)	\$ 2,178	\$(12,078)
Interest expense	39,394	39,856	41,822	37,684	36,771	38,255	31,339	30,449	8,181	7,291
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(5,694)	—	673	9,694	40,789	26,101	(6,178)	(14,237)	971	(7,088)
Depreciation	59,159	53,232	59,765	85,077	103,221	115,454	98,702	94,833	26,580	22,711
Amortization	—	295	94	46	1,060	2,223	591	591	148	148
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 46,808</b>	<b>\$ 79,646</b>	<b>\$130,514</b>	<b>\$165,215</b>	<b>\$246,467</b>	<b>\$225,329</b>	<b>\$112,511</b>	<b>\$ 85,437</b>	<b>\$38,058</b>	<b>\$ 10,984</b>
Loss from litigation	17,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loss on early extinguishment of debt <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	40,771	320	—	—	—	—	—
Management services agreement termination fee <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment of goodwill and intangible asset <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	22,721	8,972	8,972	—	—
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 64,242</b>	<b>\$ 79,646</b>	<b>\$130,514</b>	<b>\$213,986</b>	<b>\$246,787</b>	<b>\$248,050</b>	<b>\$121,483</b>	<b>\$ 94,409</b>	<b>\$38,058</b>	<b>\$ 10,984</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustments relate to a loss on early extinguishment of the Company's Senior Secured and Senior Subordinated Notes.

<sup>2</sup> Adjustment relates to \$8.0 million of fees paid in connection with the termination of a management services agreement.

<sup>3</sup> Adjustment relates to non-cash goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges of \$22.7 million in 2008 and non-cash goodwill impairment charges of \$9.0 million in 2009.

# Free Cash Flow GAAP Reconciliation

(\$ in thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 19.3	\$ 5.6	\$ 35.9	\$ 117.7	\$ 104.1	\$ 120.5	\$ 72.9
Net Investment (per cash flows from investing activities)							
Purchases of property and equipment	(2.5)	(4.6)	(8.3)	(16.7)	(18.0)	(24.6)	(19.4)
Purchases of rental equipment	(30.6)	(72.9)	(162.8)	(195.7)	(194.1)	(125.9)	(15.1)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	2.7	0.3	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Proceeds from sales of rental equipment	51.3	65.4	87.0	105.7	122.6	123.1	71.0
Free cash flow	\$ 40.2	\$ (6.2)	\$ (47.2)	\$ 13.0	\$ 15.6	\$ 94.3	\$ 110.8

# INVESTOR PRESENTATION

First Quarter 2010



**H&E** | **EQUIPMENT  
SERVICES, INC.**

**NASDAQ: HEES**