July 21, 2022 - 8:00am CT

## Earnings Conference Call Second Quarter 2022

## Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Measures

We want to remind everyone that our comments may contain forward-looking statements that are inherently subject to uncertainties and risks, including the impacts of coronavirus (COVID-19) on the global economy and on our customers, suppliers, employees, operations, business, liquidity and cash flow, supply chain constraints and labor shortages that could result in production stoppages, and inflation in material input costs and freight logistics. We caution everyone to be guided in their analysis of Dover Corporation by referring to the documents we file from time to time with the SEC, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, for a list of factors that could cause our results to differ from those anticipated in any such forward-looking statements.

We would also direct your attention to our website, dovercorporation.com, where considerably more information can be found.

In addition to financial measures based on U.S. GAAP, Dover provides supplemental non-GAAP financial information. Management uses non-GAAP measures in addition to GAAP measures to understand and compare operating results across periods, make resource allocation decisions, and for forecasting and other purposes. Management believes these non-GAAP measures reflect results in a manner that enables, in many instances, more meaningful analysis of trends and facilitates comparison of results across periods and to those of peer companies. These non-GAAP financial measures have no standardized meaning presented in U.S. GAAP and may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies due to potential differences between the companies in calculations. The use of these non-GAAP measures has limitations and they should not be considered as substitutes for measures of financial performance and financial position as prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Reconciliations and definitions are included either in this presentation or in Dover's earnings release and investor supplement for the second quarter, which are available on Dover's website. We do not provide a reconciliation of forward-looking organic revenue to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure because we are not able to provide a meaningful or accurate compilation of reconciling items. This is due to the inherent difficulty in accurately forecasting the timing and amounts of the items that would be excluded from the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure or are out of our control. For the same reasons, we are unable to address the probable significance of unavailable information which may be material.

## Q2 2022 Performance Highlights

Organic Revenue ${ }^{(1)} \quad+7 \% \mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{Y}$

Organic growth in three of five segments


Sequential improvement of 100 bps vs. Q1 '22

| Free Cash Flow ${ }^{(1)}$ | $6.0 \%$ of Revenue |
| :--- | :--- |

41.6\% of adjusted net earnings ${ }^{(1)}$

Portfolio Activity and Capital Deployment
Closed Malema Engineering Corp. acquisition on July 1
Repurchased \$85M of stock in Q2

Organic Bookings ${ }^{(2)} \quad-10 \%$ Y-o-Y
Book-to-bill(2): 0.98 (>1 excluding \$74M terminated contract ${ }^{(4)}$ )
$\square$
$+3 \%$ vs. beginning of year backlog ${ }^{(2)}$

Adjusted diluted EPS ${ }^{(1)}$ includes $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 3}{ }^{(3)}$ of discrete tax benefits

## FY '22 Guidance

All-in and organic ${ }^{(1)}$ revenue growth: $8 \%-10 \%$
Adjusted diluted EPS ${ }^{(1)}$ : \$8.45-\$8.65

## Summary Corporate Q2 Results

|  |  | Q2 2022 | Highlights and Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue change (Y-o-Y) | All-in <br> Organic ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \% \\ & 7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{Y}$ organic growth in three of five segments <br> - Q2 FX impact: - $4 \%$, higher than expected for Q2; acquisitions (net of divestitures) $+2 \%$ |
| Bookings change (Y-o-Y) | All-in(2) <br> Organic ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -11 \% \\ & -10 \% \end{aligned}$ | - Q2 book-to-bill(2): 0.98 (>1 excluding $\$ 74 \mathrm{M}$ order reversal in beverage can making) <br> - Backlog ${ }^{(2)}+30 \%$ Y-o-Y; up across all five segments |
| Segment Earnings ${ }^{(1)}$ | Margin \% $\text { Y-o-Y bps } \Delta$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.6 \% \\ & -80 \mathrm{bps} \end{aligned}$ | - Up $\$ 9 \mathrm{M} Y-0-Y$ on higher volumes, partially offset by supply chain constraints and $F X$ <br> - 100 bps sequential improvement |
| Earnings | Reported <br> Adjusted ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 290 \mathrm{M} \\ & \$ 309 \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ | - Reported Q2 Y-o-Y change: +9\% <br> - Adjusted ${ }^{(1)}$ Q2 Y-o-Y change: $+3 \%$ |
| Diluted EPS | Reported <br> Adjusted ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.00 \\ & \$ 2.14 \end{aligned}$ | - Reported Q2 Y-o-Y change: $+10 \%$ <br> - Adjusted ${ }^{(1)}$ Q2 Y-o-Y change: +4\% |
| Free Cash Flow (\% of) ${ }^{(1)}$ | Revenue <br> Adj. Earnings | $\begin{gathered} 6 \% \\ 42 \% \end{gathered}$ | - Q2 FCF ${ }^{(1)}$ down $\sim \$ 90 \mathrm{M}$ Y-o-Y |
| Guidance and other | ties |  | 2022 guidance: <br> - Revenue growth: 8\%-10\% (All-in); 8\%-10\% (Organic ${ }^{(1)}$ ) <br> - EPS: \$7.44-\$7.64 (GAAP); \$8.45-\$8.65 (Adjusted ${ }^{(1)}$ ) |

[^0]DOVEB

## Q2 Segment Results

| Segment | Revenue (\$M) / Y-o-Y Organic Change \% ${ }^{(1)}$ | Segment <br> Earnings <br> Margin \% | $\Delta$ Y-o- $\boldsymbol{Y}$ bps / $\Delta$ vs Q1'22 bps | Performance Commentary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEP | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 514 \\ +19 \% \end{array}$ | 15.9\% | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \mathrm{bps} \\ & +130 \mathrm{bps} \end{aligned}$ | - Strength in waste handling, vehicle services, and industrial winches and automation. Aerospace \& defense down on program timing and supply chain constraints <br> - Input shortages and higher logistics costs more than offset higher volumes. Price-cost turned positive in Q2 but still a headwind to margin |
| DCEF | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 494 \\ & -1 \% \end{aligned}$ | 20.0\% | -140 bps <br> +410 bps | - Strong shipments and order rates in NA below-ground fueling, vehicle wash, and fuel transport. Slower activity in NA above-ground equipment against difficult comp and supply chain-driven shipment delays. Demand strong in clean energy <br> - Margin decline on lower volumes and constrained inputs (including labor). Price-cost turned positive in Q2 but still a headwind to margins |
| DII | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 276 \\ & -1 \% \end{aligned}$ | 22.2\% | -40 bps <br> +70 bps | - Printer sales and services impacted by electronics shortages and COVID-19 China lockdowns. Stable performance in spares and consumables. Growth in software. Digital textile printing continues gradual recovery <br> - Margins impacted by lower volumes, input shortages, and production stoppages in Asia due to COVID-19 lockdowns |
| DPPS | $\begin{gathered} \$ 441 \\ +7 \% \end{gathered}$ | 31.3\% | -290 bps <br> -240 bps | - Strong volumes in non-COVID biopharma, industrial pumps, polymer processing, and precision components. Expected decline in COVID-related biopharma <br> - Margin decline on mix, cost inflation, and foreign currency translation |
| DCST | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 434 \\ +11 \% \end{array}$ | 14.8\% | +160 bps <br> +140 bps | - Strong demand conditions and top line growth across all major business lines <br> - Margin improvement as strong volumes and mix drove fixed cost absorption, more than offsetting input shortages and higher input / logistics costs |

Revenue \& Bookings


[^1](3) Acquisitions: \$76M, dispositions: \$43M
(4) See performance measure definitions in appendix

## Q2 2022 Segment Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings



Change in Adjusted Net Earnings ${ }^{(2)}$


[^2]
## Year-to-Date Free Cash Flow

| \$M | YTD '22 | YTD '21 | $\Delta$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net earnings | 516 | 497 | +19 |
| D\&A | 154 | 145 | +9 |
| Change in working capital | (281) | (188) | -93 |
| Change in other ${ }^{(1)}$ | (187) | (17) | -170 |
| Cash flow from operations | 202 | 437 | -235 |
| Capex | (101) | (73) | -28 |
| Free cash flow ${ }^{(2)}$ | 102 | 364 | -262 |
| FCF \% of revenue ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2.4\% | 9.3\% |  |
| FCF \% of adj. earnings ${ }^{(2)}$ | 17.4\% | 64.8\% |  |

- Q2 FCF ${ }^{(2)}$ was $6 \%$ of revenue ( $8 \%$ excluding ~\$43M tax payment related to the sale of Unified Brands)

[^3]
## Business Outlook for the Remainder of Year

|  | Revenue |  | Profitability ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Segment | Demand trends | '22 Organic Growth ${ }^{(2)}$ Outlook | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price - } \\ \text { Cost } \end{gathered}$ | Inputs availability | Comments |
| DEP | - | DD |  | $0 \rightarrow 0$ | - Strong backlog and positive demand trends across all businesses <br> - Expect sequential margin improvement on improving price / materials spread and easing supply chain constraints |
| DCEF |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LSD- } \\ & \text { MSD } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\rightarrow 0$ | - Positive outlook in below-ground retail fueling, vehicle wash, and industrial gases. Comps ease in above-ground retail fueling following sunset of EMV; Strong demand in clean energy <br> - Solid margin improvement expected in H 2 on stronger volumes and pricing, improving input availability, productivity, and mix |
| DII | (1) | LSD |  |  | - Stable trends in marking \& coding as China lockdowns ease. Signs of normalization in input sourcing. Demand improving in textiles, including for larger printers. Significant FX headwinds <br> - H2 margin improvement driven by improving volumes and cost containment |
| DPPS | ( | MSD | J |  | - Strong outlook in non-COVID bio, industrial pumps, polymer processing, and precision components; near-term headwind from COVID-19 vaccine production capacity transitioning to other therapies <br> - Margin headwinds as negative mix more than offsets productivity and volumes |
| DCST | ) | DD | - | $\rightarrow 0$ | - Strong backlogs and bookings. Positive top-line outlook across food retail, sustainable beverage packaging and heat exchangers for high efficiency heat pumps <br> - Improving price / material spread and normalizing supply chain headwinds in food retail |

## Elevated Backlog Provides Visibility and Confidence in Projected Growth; Expect Order Rates and Backlog to Normalize Through 2022



Order rates and backlogs expected to normalize to levels commensurate with Dover's GDP+ through-cycle growth objective as supply chains stabilize

## Margin Progression Trending Positive



## Appendix

## Organic Revenue and Bookings Bridges

| Segment Growth Factors |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Revenue |  | Bookings |  |
|  | Q2 2022 | Q2 2022 YTD | Q2 2022 | Q2 2022 YTD |
| Organic |  |  |  |  |
| Engineered Products | 18.6 \% | 16.6 \% | (8.3)\% | (2.2)\% |
| Clean Energy \& Fueling | (1.1)\% | (0.5)\% | (4.6)\% | (3.7)\% |
| Imaging \& Identification | (0.9)\% | (1.0)\% | 2.6 \% | 5.1 \% |
| Pumps \& Process Solutions | 6.8 \% | 9.6 \% | (6.5)\% | (10.4)\% |
| Climate \& Sustainability Technologies | 11.4 \% | 14.2 \% | (24.1)\% | (17.2)\% |
| Total organic | 7.5 \% | 8.4 \% | (9.9)\% | (7.1)\% |
| Acquisitions | 4.1 \% | 4.3 \% | 3.2 \% | 3.8 \% |
| Dispositions | (1.7)\% | (1.7)\% | (1.8)\% | (1.6)\% |
| Currency translation | (3.6)\% | (3.0)\% | (2.9)\% | (2.5)\% |
| Total | 6.3 \% | 8.0 \% | (11.4)\% | (7.4)\% |


| Geographic Revenue Growth Factors |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Q2 2022 | Q2 2022 YTD |
| Organic |  |  |
| $\quad$ United States | $12.5 \%$ | $10.7 \%$ |
| Other Americas | $(17.7) \%$ | $(5.5) \%$ |
| Europe | $11.8 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ |
| Asia | $0.4 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ |
| $\quad$ Other | $(14.4) \%$ | $(2.4) \%$ |
| Total organic | $7.5 \%$ | $8.4 \%$ |
| Acquisitions | $4.1 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| Dispositions | $(1.7) \%$ | $(1.7) \%$ |
| Currency translation | $(3.6) \%$ | $(3.0) \%$ |
| Total | $6.3 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ |

## Q2 2021 to Q2 2022 Revenue and Bookings Bridges by Segment

| (\$ in millions) | Revenue Bridge by Segment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DEP | DCEF | DII | DPPS | DCST | Total |
| Q2 2021 Revenue | 442 | 437 | 294 | 429 | 431 | 2,032 |
| Organic Growth | 82 | (5) | (3) | 29 | 49 | 152 |
| FX | (15) | (14) | (17) | (18) | (11) | (74) |
| Acquisitions/ Dispositions | 5 | 76 | 1 | 2 | (34) | 49 |
| Q2 2022 Revenue | 514 | 494 | 276 | 441 | 434 | 2,159 |


| (\$ in millions) | Bookings Bridge by Segment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DEP | DCEF | DII | DPPS | DCST | Total |
| Q2 2021 Bookings | 497 | 453 | 300 | 521 | 607 | 2,377 |
| Organic Growth | (41) | (21) | 8 | (34) | (146) | (235) |
| FX | (11) | (10) | (16) | (17) | (13) | (68) |
| Acquisitions/ Dispositions | 8 | 66 | 1 | 2 | (43) | 33 |
| Q2 2022 Bookings | 453 | 488 | 292 | 472 | 404 | 2,107 |

## Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Segment Earnings and Adjusted Segment EBITDA

| \$ in millions | 2022 |  |  | 2021 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q2 YTD | Q2 | Q2 YTD |
| Net earnings: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted segment EBITDA: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineered Products | 78 | 88 | 167 | 77 | 160 |
| Clean Energy \& Fueling | 81 | 106 | 187 | 100 | 186 |
| Imaging \& Identification | 62 | 65 | 127 | 70 | 137 |
| Pumps \& Process Solutions | 157 | 148 | 304 | 156 | 295 |
| Climate \& Sustainability Technologies | 60 | 71 | 131 | 64 | 113 |
| Total adjusted segment EBITDA | 439 | 477 | 916 | 467 | 892 |
| Adjusted segment EBITDA margin | 21.4 \% | 22.1 \% | 21.8 \% | 23.0 \% | 22.9 \% |
| Less: Other depreciation and amortization (1) | 36 | 33 | 69 | 32 | 65 |
| Total segment earnings | 403 | 444 | 847 | 435 | 827 |
| Segment earnings margin | 19.6 \% | 20.6 \% | 20.1 \% | 21.4 \% | 21.2 \% |
| Purchase accounting expenses | 53 | 47 | 100 | 35 | 71 |
| Restructuring and other costs | 11 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 15 |
| Loss on dispositions | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| Corporate expense / other | 37 | 28 | 65 | 40 | 77 |
| Interest expense | 27 | 27 | 54 | 27 | 53 |
| Interest income | (1) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) |
| Earnings before provision for income taxes | 276 | 335 | 611 | 323 | 613 |
| Provision for income taxes | 50 | 46 | 95 | 59 | 115 |
| Net earnings | 226 | 290 | 516 | 265 | 497 |

## Reconciliation of Quarterly 2021 and 2020 Net Earnings to Segment Earnings and Calculation of Segment Earnings Margin

| (\$ in millions) | 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | H1 | Q3 | Q4 | H2 | FY |
| Revenue | 1,868 | 2,032 | 3,900 | 2,018 | 1,989 | 4,008 | 7,907 |
| Net earnings | 233 | 265 | 497 | 264 | 363 | 627 | 1,124 |
| Add back: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate expense | 37 | 40 | 77 | 33 | 46 | 79 | 156 |
| Interest expense, net | 26 | 26 | 52 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 102 |
| Income tax expense | 56 | 59 | 115 | 64 | 98 | 162 | 277 |
| Purchase accounting expenses | 36 | 35 | 71 | 36 | 36 | 71 | 142 |
| Restructuring and other cost (benefit) | 4 | 11 | 15 | (3) | 27 | 23 | 38 |
| Gain on dispositions | - | - | - | - | (206) | (206) | (206) |
| Segment earnings | 392 | 435 | 827 | 418 | 388 | 806 | 1,633 |
| Segment earnings margin | 21.0\% | 21.4\% | 21.2\% | 20.7\% | 19.5\% | 20.1\% | 20.7\% |


| (\$ in millions) | 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | H1 | Q3 | Q4 | H2 | FY |
| Revenue | 1,656 | 1,499 | 3,155 | 1,748 | 1,780 | 3,529 | 6,684 |
| Net earnings | 176 | 125 | 301 | 200 | 182 | 382 | 683 |
| Add back: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate expense | 23 | 26 | 49 | 35 | 36 | 71 | 119 |
| Interest expense, net | 26 | 28 | 54 | 27 | 28 | 54 | 108 |
| Income tax expense | 37 | 32 | 69 | 51 | 38 | 89 | 158 |
| Purchase accounting expenses | 34 | 34 | 68 | 35 | 35 | 70 | 139 |
| Restructuring and other cost | 8 | 17 | 25 | 6 | 21 | 27 | 51 |
| (Gain) loss on dispositions | (7) | 1 | (6) | 1 | - | 1 | (5) |
| Segment earnings | 298 | 262 | 560 | 354 | 340 | 694 | 1,254 |
| Segment earnings margin | 18.0\% | 17.5\% | 17.8\% | 20.3\% | 19.1\% | 19.7\% | 18.8\% |

## Reconciliation of Quarterly 2019 and Full Year 2018 Net Earnings to Segment Earnings and Calculation of Segment Earnings Margin

| (\$ in millions) | 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | H1 | Q3 | Q4 | H2 | FY |
| Revenue | 1,725 | 1,811 | 3,535 | 1,825 | 1,776 | 3,601 | 7,136 |
| Net earnings | 106 | 198 | 304 | 206 | 168 | 374 | 678 |
| Add back: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate expense | 31 | 24 | 55 | 28 | 59 | 88 | 142 |
| Interest expense, net | 31 | 31 | 62 | 30 | 29 | 60 | 121 |
| Income tax expense | 33 | 52 | 84 | 52 | 29 | 81 | 165 |
| Purchase accounting expenses | 36 | 35 | 71 | 34 | 33 | 68 | 138 |
| Restructuring and other cost | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 18 | 22 | 32 |
| Loss on assets held for sale | 47 | - | 47 | - | - | - | 47 |
| Segment earnings | 287 | 346 | 632 | 354 | 337 | 692 | 1,324 |
| Segment earnings margin | 16.6\% | 19.1\% | 17.9\% | 19.4\% | 19.0\% | 19.2\% | 18.6\% |


| (\$ in millions) | FY $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Revenue | $\mathbf{6 , 9 9 2}$ |
| Earnings from continuing operations | $\mathbf{5 9 1}$ |
| Add back: |  |
| Corporate expense | 115 |
| Interest expense, net | 122 |
| Income tax expense | 134 |
| $\quad$ Purchase accounting expenses | 146 |
| $\quad$ Restructuring and other cost | 73 |
| Segment earnings | $\mathbf{1 , 1 8 2}$ |
| Segment earnings margin | $16.9 \%$ |

## Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Adjusted Net Earnings and Diluted EPS to Adjusted Diluted EPS

| (\$ in millions, exceptper share data) | 2022 |  | 2021 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q2 | Q2 YTD | Q2 | Q2 YTD |
| Net earnings (\$) | 290 | 516 | 265 | 497 |
| Purchase accounting expenses, pre-tax | 47 | 100 | 35 | 71 |
| Purchase accounting expenses, tax impact | (11) | (24) | (9) | (17) |
| Restructuring and other costs, pre-tax | 8 | 18 | 11 | 15 |
| Restructuring and other costs, tax impact | (2) | (4) | (3) | (4) |
| Loss on dispositions, pre-tax | - | 0 | - | - |
| Loss on dispositions, tax impact | - | 0 | - | - |
| Tax Cuts and Jobs Act | (23) | (23) | - | - |
| Adjusted net earnings (\$) | 309 | 585 | 299 | 562 |
| Adjusted net earnings margin | 14.3 \% | 13.9 \% | 14.7 \% | 14.4 \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| Diluted EPS (\$) | 2.00 | 3.56 | 1.82 | 3.43 |
| Purchase accounting expenses, pre-tax | 0.33 | 0.69 | 0.24 | 0.49 |
| Purchase accounting expenses, tax impact | (0.08) | (0.16) | (0.06) | (0.12) |
| Restructuring and other costs, pre-tax | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.10 |
| Restructuring and other costs, tax impact | (0.01) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.03) |
| Loss on dispositions, pre-tax | - | 0.00 | - | - |
| Loss on dispositions, tax impact | - | 0.00 | - | - |
| Tax Cuts and Jobs Act | (0.16) | (0.16) | - | - |
| Adjusted diluted EPS (\$) | 2.14 | 4.03 | 2.06 | 3.87 |

## Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow and EPS to Adjusted EPS

| \$ in millions | Free Cash Flow |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 |  | 2021 |  |
|  | Q2 | Q2 YTD | Q2 | Q2 YTD |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 179 | 202 | 260 | 437 |
| Capital expenditures | (50) | (101) | (42) | (73) |
| Free cash flow | 129 | 102 | 218 | 364 |
| Cash flow from operating activities as a \% of adjusted net earnings | 57.8 \% | 34.6 \% | 86.9 \% | 77.8 \% |
| Cash flow from operating activities as a \% of revenue | 8.3 \% | 4.8 \% | 12.8 \% | 11.2 \% |
| Free cash flow as a \% of adjusted net earnings | 41.6 \% | 17.4 \% | 72.9 \% | 64.8 \% |
| Free cash flow as a \% of revenue | 6.0 \% | 2.4 \% | 10.7 \% | 9.3\% |


|  | Range |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2022 Guidance for Earnings per Share (GAAP) | \$ | 7.44 | \$ | 7.64 |
| Purchase accounting expenses, net |  | 1.01 |  |  |
| Restructuring and other costs, net |  | 0.16 |  |  |
| Tax Cuts and Jobs Act |  | (0.16) |  |  |
| 2022 Guidance for Adjusted Earnings per Share (Non-GAAP) | \$ | 8.45 | \$ | 8.65 |

## Non-GAAP Definitions

## Definitions of Non-GAAP Measures:

Adjusted Net Earnings: is defined as net earnings adjusted for the effect of purchase accounting expenses, restructuring and other costs/benefits, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, and gain/loss on dispositions.

Adjusted Net Earnings Margin: is defined as adjusted net earnings divided by revenue.
Adjusted Diluted Net Earnings Per Share (or Adjusted Earnings Per Share): is defined as diluted EPS adjusted for the effect of purchase accounting expenses, restructuring and other costs/benefits, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, and gain/loss on dispositions.

Total Segment Earnings: is defined as sum of earnings before purchase accounting expenses, restructuring and other costs/benefits, gain/loss on dispositions, loss on assets held for sale, corporate expenses/other, interest expense, interest income and provision for income taxes for all segments

Total Segment Earnings Margin: is defined as total segment earnings divided by revenue.
Adjusted Segment EBITDA: is defined as segment earnings plus other depreciation and amortization expense, which relates to property, plant, and equipment and intangibles, and excludes amounts related to purchase accounting expenses and restructuring and other costs.

Adjusted Segment EBITDA Margin: is defined as adjusted segment EBITDA divided by revenue.
Free Cash Flow: is defined as net cash provided by operating activities minus capital expenditures. Free cash flow as a percentage of revenue equals free cash flow divided by revenue. Free cash flow as a percentage of adjusted net earnings equals free cash flow divided by adjusted net earnings.

Organic Revenue Growth: is defined as revenue growth excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange rates and the impact of acquisitions and dispositions.
The tables included in this presentation provide reconciliations of the non-GAAP measures used in this presentation to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measures. Further information regarding management's use of these non-GAAP measures is included in Dover's earnings release and investor supplement for the quarter.

## Performance Measure Definitions

## Definitions of Performance Measures:

Bookings represent total orders received from customers in the current reporting period. This metric is an important measure of performance and an indicator of revenue order trends.

Organic Bookings represent total orders received from customers in the current reporting period excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange rates and the impact of acquisitions and dispositions. This metric is an important measure of performance and an indicator of revenue order trends.

Backlog represents an estimate of the total remaining bookings at a point in time for which performance obligations have not yet been satisfied. This metric is useful as it represents the aggregate amount we expect to recognize as revenue in the future.

Book-to-Bill is a ratio of the amount of bookings received from customers during a period divided by the amount of revenue recorded during that same period. This metric is a useful indicator of demand.

Backlog as a \% of Next-Twelve Months Revenue is a ratio of backlog divided by the next-twelve months revenue. This metric is a useful indicator of demand.
We use the above operational metrics in monitoring the performance of the business. We believe the operational metrics are useful to investors and other users of our financial information in assessing the performance of our segments.


[^0]:    4 (1) Non-GAAP measures (definitions and/or reconciliations in appendix)
    (2) See performance measures definitions in appendix

[^1]:    (1) Non-GAAP measure (definition and/or reconciliation in appendix)
    (2) Acquisitions: $\$ 84 \mathrm{M}$, dispositions: $\$ 34 \mathrm{M}$

[^2]:    7 (1) Relates to PP\&E and intangibles, and excludes amounts related to purchase accounting expenses and restructuring and other costs
    (2) Non-GAAP measures (definitions and/or reconciliations in app
    (2) Non-GAAP measures (definitions and/or reconciliations in appendix)
    (3) Includes $\$ 23 \mathrm{M}$ reduction to income taxes previously recorded related to the Tax Cuts \& Jobs Act

[^3]:    (1) Includes stock-based compensation, tax payment related to the sale of Unified Brands, non-cash foreign currency translation losses reclassified to earnings, and changes in
    other current and non-current assets and liabilities
    (2) Non-GAAP measures (definitions and/or reconciliations in appendix)

