COMMERCIAL METALS COMPANY

Q3 FY 2023 Supplemental Slides

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws with respect to general economic conditions, key macro-economic drivers that impact our business, the effects of ongoing trade actions, the effects of continued pressure on the liquidity of our customers, potential synergies and organic growth provided by acquisitions and strategic investments, demand for our products, shipment volumes, metal margins, the ability to operate our steel mills at full capacity, future availability and cost of supplies of raw materials and energy for our operations, share repurchases, legal proceedings, construction activity, international trade, the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, capital expenditures, tax credits, our liquidity and our ability to satisfy future liquidity requirements, estimated contractual obligations, the expected capabilities and benefits of new facilities, the timeline for execution of our growth plan, and our expectations or beliefs concerning future events. The statements in this presentation that are not historical statements, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can generally be identified by phrases such as we or our management "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "future," "intends," "may," "plans to," "ought," "could," "will," "should," "likely," "appears," "projects," "forecasts," "outlook" or other similar words or phrases, as well as by discussions of strategy, plans, or intentions.

Our forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations and beliefs as of the date of this presentation. Although we believe that our expectations are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to have been correct, and actual results may vary materially. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update, amend or clarify any forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events, new information or circumstances or any other changes. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include those described in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including, but not limited to, in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022 and Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of our most recent quarterly report on 10-Q, as well as the following: changes in economic conditions which affect demand for our products or construction activity generally, and the impact of such changes on the highly cyclical steel industry; rapid and significant changes in the price of metals, potentially impairing our inventory values due to declines in commodity prices or reducing the profitability of our downstream contracts due to rising commodity pricing; impacts from global health crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, on the economy, demand for our products, global supply chain and on our operations; excess capacity in our industry, particularly in China, and product availability from competing steel mills and other steel suppliers including import quantities and pricing; the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the global economy, inflation, energy supplies and raw materials; increased attention to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters, including any targets or other ESG or environmental justice initiatives; operating and startup risks, as well as market risks associated with the commissioning of new projects could prevent us from realizing anticipated benefits and could result in a loss of all or a substantial part of our investments; compliance with and changes in existing and future laws, regulations and other legal requirements and judicial decisions that govern our business, including increased environmental regulations associated with climate change and greenhouse gas emissions; involvement in various environmental matters that may result in fines, penalties or judgments; evolving remediation technology, changing regulations, possible third-party contributions, the inherent uncertainties of the estimation process and other factors that may impact amounts accrued for environmental liabilities; potential limitations in our or our customers' abilities to access credit and non- compliance of their contractual obligations, including payment obligations; activity in repurchasing shares of our common stock under our repurchase program; financial covenants and restrictions on the operation of our business contained in agreements governing our debt; our ability to successfully identify, consummate and integrate acquisitions and realize any or all of the anticipated synergies or other benefits of acquisitions; the effects that acquisitions may have on our financial leverage; risks associated with acquisitions generally, such as the inability to obtain, or delays in obtaining, required approvals under applicable antitrust legislation and other regulatory and third party consents and approvals; lower than expected future levels of revenues and higher than expected future costs; failure or inability to implement growth strategies in a timely manner; impact of goodwill or other indefinite lived intangible asset impairment charges; impact of long-lived asset impairment charges; currency fluctuations; global factors, such as trade measures, military conflicts and political uncertainties, including changes to current trade regulations, such as Section 232 trade tariffs and quotas, tax legislation and other regulations which might adversely impact our business; availability and pricing of electricity, electrodes and natural gas for mill operations; ability to hire and retain key executives and other employees; competition from other materials or from competitors that have a lower cost structure or access to greater financial resources; information technology interruptions and breaches in security; ability to make necessary capital expenditures; availability and pricing of raw materials and other items over which we exert little influence, including scrap metal, energy and insurance; unexpected equipment failures; losses or limited potential gains due to hedging transactions; litigation claims and settlements, court decisions, regulatory rulings and legal compliance risks; risk of injury or death to employees, customers or other visitors to our operations; and civil unrest, protests and riots.

Increasing Shareholder Value....With a Winning Formula

- **Leading positions** in core products and geographies
- **Focused strategy** that leverages capabilities, competitive strengths, and market knowledge
- **Strong balance sheet and cash generation** provides flexibility to execute on strategy
- **Vertical structure** optimizes returns through the entire value chain
- **Disciplined capital allocation** focused on maximizing returns for our shareholders

Key Takeaways From Today's Call

- ***Strong financial results in the third quarter***
  - North America segment achieved year-over-year growth in EBITDA for the tenth consecutive quarter (excluding Q2 2022 gain on land sale)
- ***Arizona 2 operational startup underway***
  - Anticipated to achieve breakeven on an EBITDA basis during the first quarter of FY 2024
  - Increases CMC's ability to capitalize on strong multi-year market fundamentals
- ***Current market dynamics are good in North America, Europe remains challenged***
- ***Expect fourth quarter financial performance to be strong***
- ***Positive North America long-term fundamentals supported by infrastructure spending programs and outlook for large-scale industrial projects***
- ***Solid financial position***
  - Balance sheet strength and cash flow profile continue to provide capital allocation flexibility

$234 million	**$1.98**	**$392** million
Q3 Net Earnings	Q3 Diluted EPS	Q3 Core EBITDA[(1)]
$240 million	**$2.02**	**19%**
Q3 Adjusted Earnings[(1)]	Q3 Adjusted EPS[(1)]	Q3 Annualized ROIC[(1)]

1 Core EBITDA , annualized return on invested capital, adjusted earnings, and adjusted EPS are non-GAAP financial measures. For definitions and reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, see the appendix to this document

Strategic Growth – Mill Projects

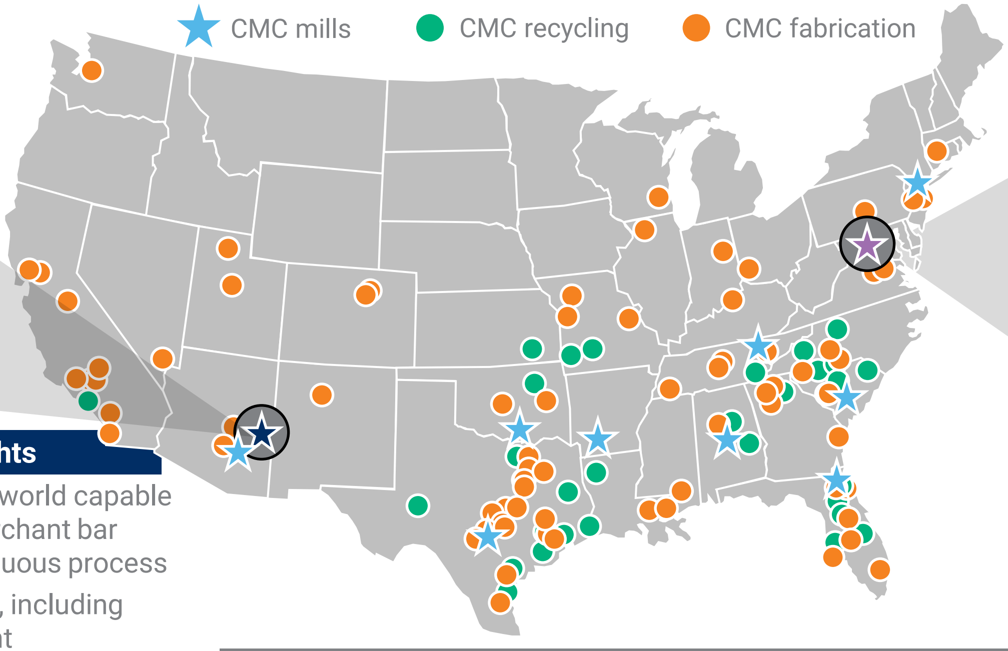
Arizona 2

Status
- Operational startup underway
- Producing for commercial sale in Q4 2023
- Initial ramp-up on rebar, before commissioning merchant

Plant Highlights
- First micro mill in the world capable of both rebar and merchant bar production in a continuous process
- 500k tons of capacity, including 150k tons of merchant

Strategic Benefits
- Mill network optimization
- Extension of merchant bar footprint to West Coast
- On-site optimization with original AZ micro mill
  - Leverage shared infrastructure and staffing, improved production planning

Outlook
- Expect EBITDA breakeven during Q1 FY 2024
- Targeting FY 2024 production of approximately 400k tons
- Anticipated through-the-cycle annual EBITDA of \$70M to \$80M
  - Earnings at run-rate volumes should be above expected through-the-cycle levels within current market conditions



- ✓ CMC's mill projects are expected to provide significant network optimization opportunities
- ✓ New mill sites will enhance geographical reach and scale within key steel consuming markets
- ✓ Total incremental annual through-the-cycle EBITDA is expected in the range of \$140 million to \$160 million
- ✓ Project economics for both mills benefit from significant capital cost offsets:
  - Arizona 2: sale of former California steelmaking site
  - Steel West Virginia: upfront incentives from state and local agencies

Steel West Virginia

Status
- Expect groundbreaking this summer

Strategic Benefits
- Network optimization across Eastern U.S. footprint
  - Improved logistics, production planning, enhanced customer service capabilities

Plant Highlights
- Strategically located to serve dense Northeast and Mid-Atlantic markets, as well as the Midwest

Outlook
- Expect startup in calendar 2025
- Anticipated through-the-cycle annual EBITDA of \$70M to \$80M

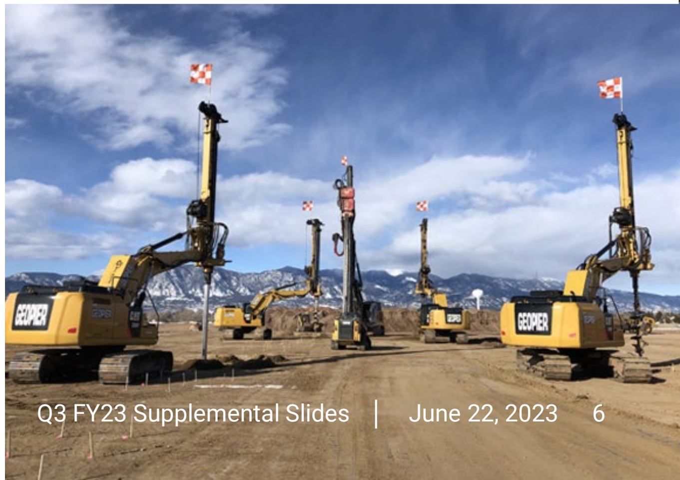
Strategic Growth – Tensar Year in Review

First Year Highlights

- EBITDA contribution of $61 million since acquisition close[1]
- Successful launch of new InterAx geogrid product line
  - InterAx offers industry-leading value proposition to customers
  - Rapid customer adoption; product now constitutes a meaningful and growing portion of Tensar geogrid revenue
  - 15+ years of patent protection remaining
- Excellent commercial capabilities and customer service culture
- May 2023 was the most profitable month under CMC ownership
- Acquired BOSTD plant in Oklahoma, providing enhanced supply chain coordination and opportunity for low-cost capital upgrades

Opportunities

- Product demand exceeds production capabilities; opportunity to add capacity
- Significant organic growth potential
  - Underpenetrated markets in the U.S. and overseas
  - Execution on commercial synergies
- Pipeline of synergistic M&A opportunities exist over the long-term



[1] Covers period from May FY 2022 to May FY 2023 and excludes purchase accounting adjustments

Attractive Market Environment in North America

Near-Term Market Outlook – Key Construction Indicators[1]

External Indicators

Dodge Momentum Index
↑ 11% y/y

Highway and Street Spending[4]
↑ 21% y/y

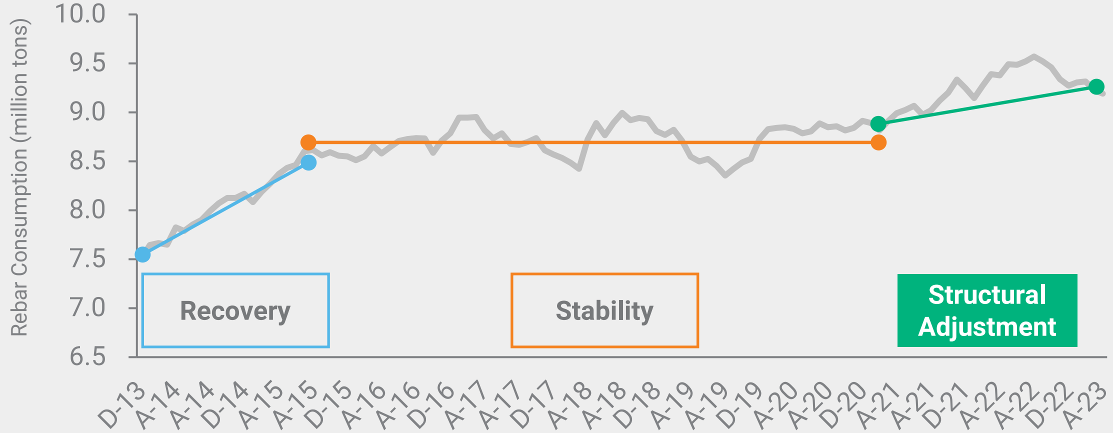
Internal Indicators

CMC New Project Bid Volumes
↑ 29% y/y

Downstream Backlog Value
↑ 4% y/y

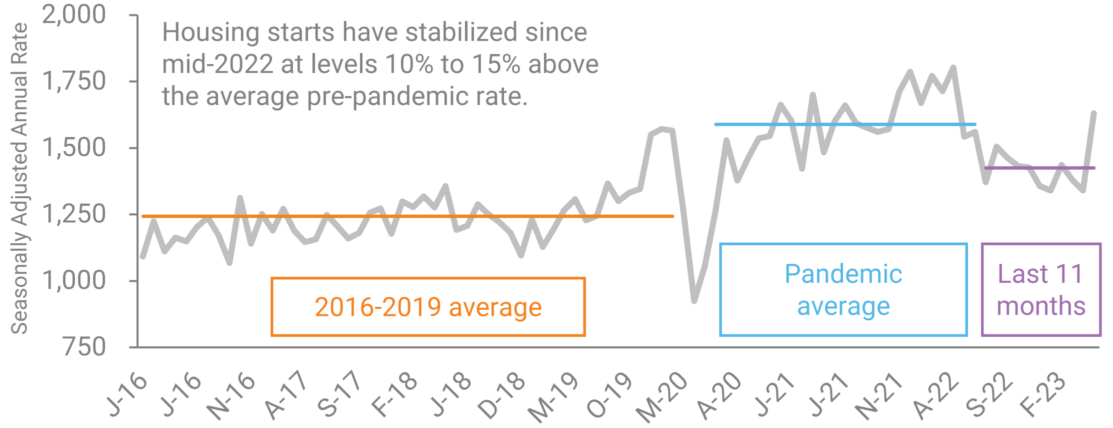
- Dodge Momentum Index continues to expand on a year-over-year basis, pointing toward future growth in private non-residential construction
- Construction spending for highways and streets has increased by double-digit percentages on a y/y basis since August 2022
- CMC's internal demand measures echo key external indicators. The flow of new work into the project pipeline remains robust, with a solid blend of private and public work
- Backlog repricing over the last several quarters has led to historically high value in backlog

U.S. Rebar Consumption Trending Up[2] (trailing 12-month basis)



- **Structural Adjustments** have increased rebar consumption to 6% to 10% above pre-pandemic levels, with more potential upside ahead from infrastructure investment and the construction of major re-shoring projects

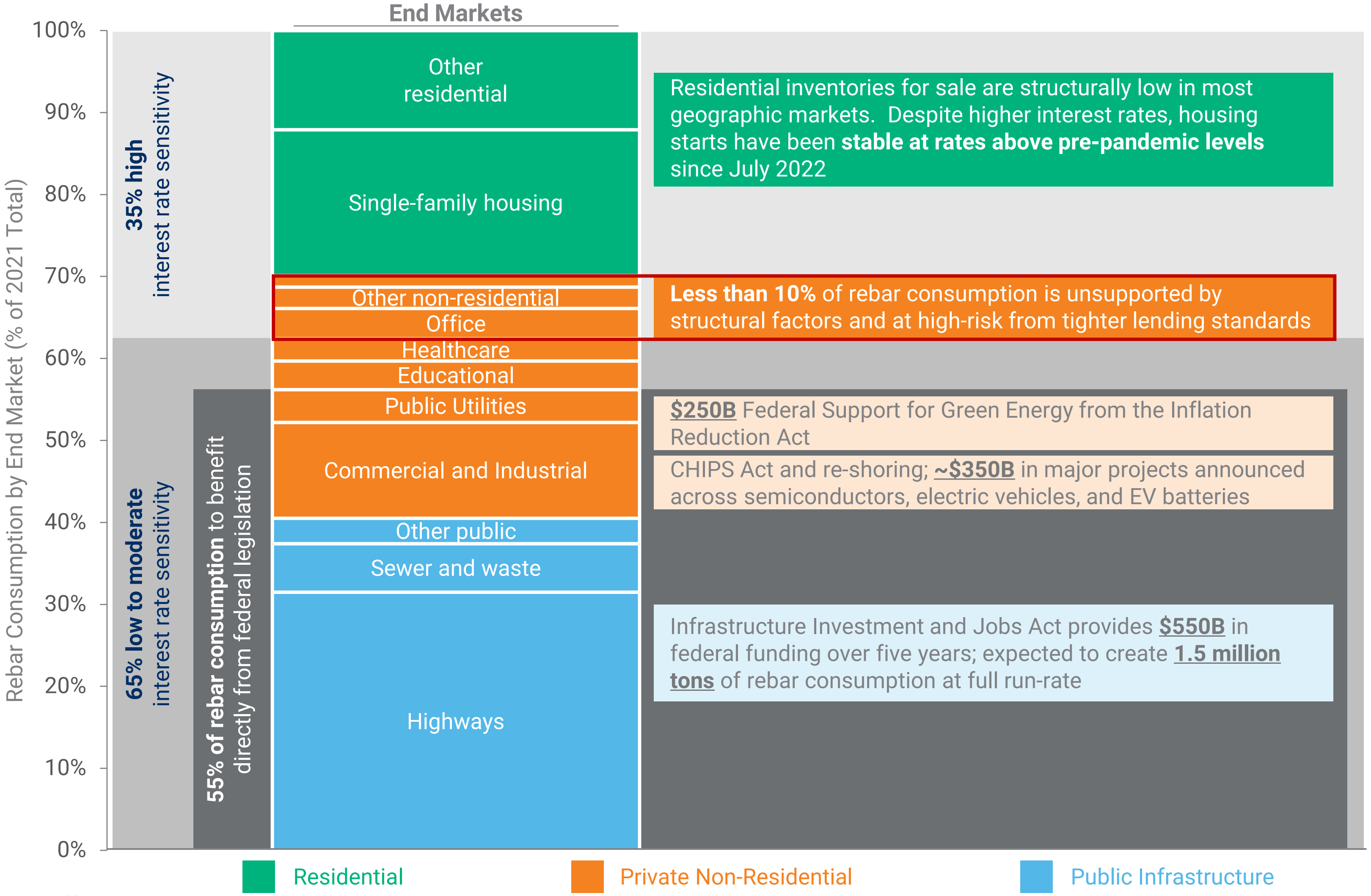
New Housing Starts Have Stabilized[3] (single-family and multi-family units)



[1] Data as of the following dates: Dodge Momentum Index, May 2023; Highway and Street spending, April 2023; CMC indicators for Q3 FY 2023
[2] Data from Steel Manufacturers' Association
[3] Data from U.S. Census Bureau's New Residential Construction Report
[4] Data from U.S. Census Bureau's Construction Spending Report

Long-Term Outlook Supported by Powerful Structural Trends

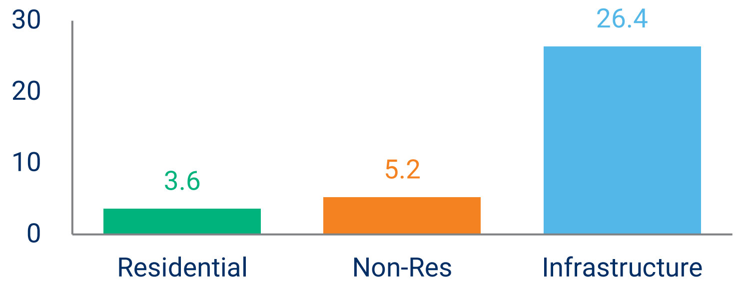
Breakdown of U.S. Rebar Consumption[1] and Potential Influences on Demand



The outlook for rebar consumption is supported by significant structural trends, strong corporate balance sheets, and meaningful levels of federal funding

The construction end markets receiving increased levels of investment are the **most rebar-intensive** and **least sensitive** to interest rates and bank lending

Rebar Consumption Intensities[2]
(5-yr avg: tons of rebar consumed per $ million of value put-in-place)



[1] Rebar consumption data for calendar 2021 from Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute
[2] Rebar intensities equal to consumption by market segment per Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute divided by total construction spending by market segment per the U.S. Census Bureau

Well-Positioned to Benefit From Near-Term and Structural Trends

Sources of Stability

Strong Downstream Backlog

- Average pricing in downstream backlog has been stable at historically high levels over the last four quarters, following an extended period of repricing higher as newer work came in at improved price levels
- Current volume and pricing at historical highs
- Expected to help stabilize CMC North America earnings if steel product margins decline

Working Capital Release

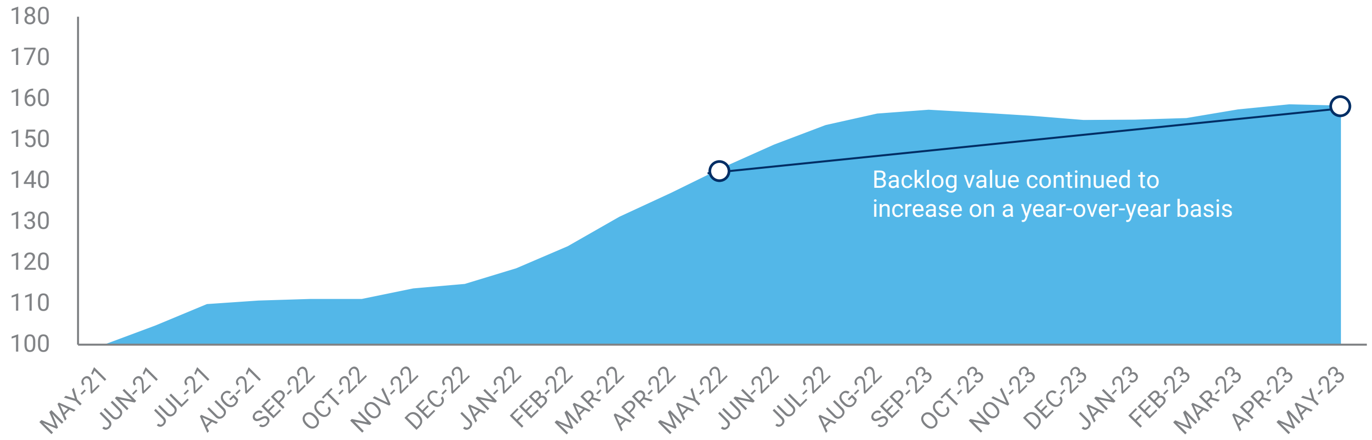
- CMC has invested roughly $800 million in working capital since end of FY 2020
- Flexibility to convert to cash, stabilizing CMC cash flow in a more challenging environment

Highly Flexible Operations Network

- Ability to optimize production across facilities and products in various demand scenarios
- Product mix and operational enhancement in Poland

Downstream Backlog Value

Trailing 3-month basis indexed to May CY 2021



Sources of Growth

Arizona 2 Micro Mill

- Operational start-up underway
- Expected to add 500,000 tons of low-cost production with ability to flex between rebar and merchant bar
- Improves ability to capitalize on growing domestic demand for rebar
- Provides opportunity to further optimize mill and fabrication network through production mix, logistics improvements, and resource sharing

Tensar Acquisition

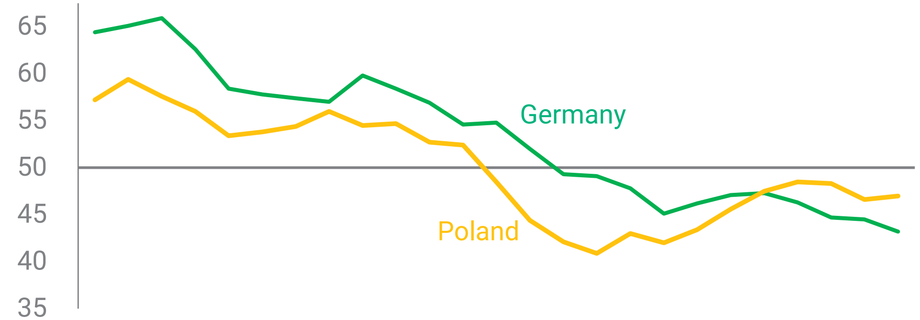
- Strong value proposition that reduces construction cost and duration
- Underpenetrated markets expected to provide significant organic growth opportunity
- Meaningfully extends CMC's growth runway; creates a platform for further expansion in high-margin engineered solutions
- Highly complementary products used in early phase of construction

Key construction indicators continue to point toward strength over the near-term. Looking further ahead, several structural trends are underway that could provide meaningful tailwinds to activity. CMC is positioned well to capitalize on upside or respond to softness.

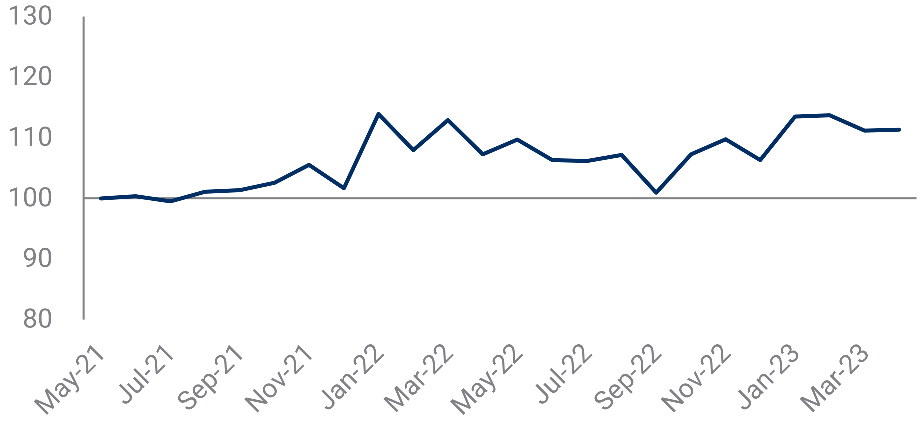
Europe Segment Shipments Remain Supported by Strong Cost Position

CMC has maintained strong volumes by leveraging a favorable cost position and advantageous commercial and operational flexibility, even in challenging industrial end markets.

Poland and Germany Manufacturing PMIs[1]

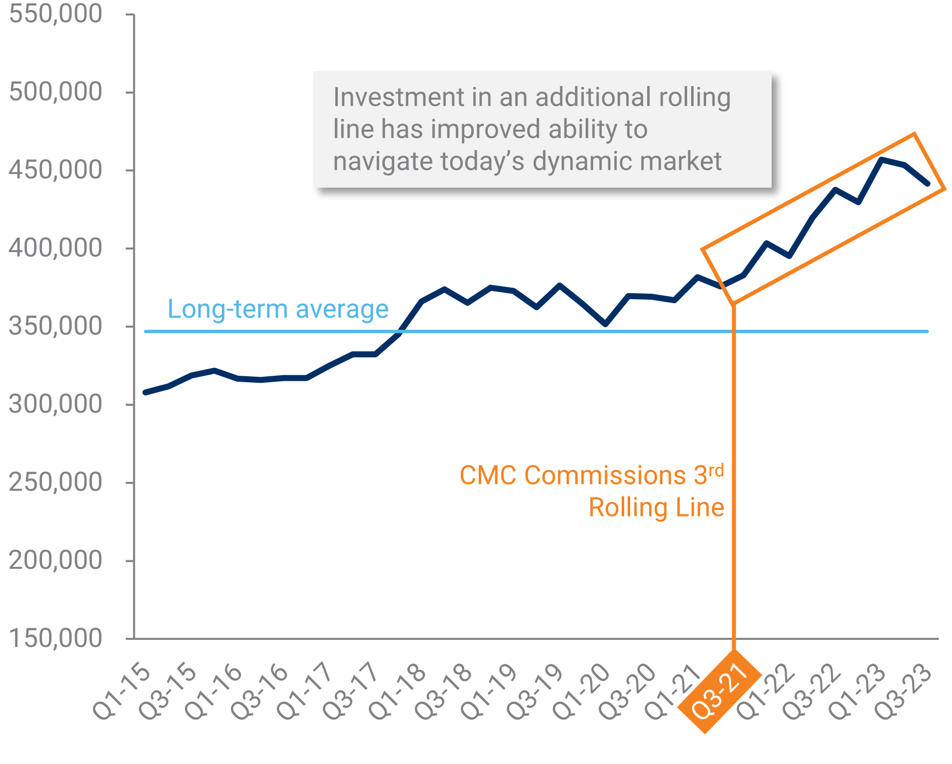


Poland Construction Volume Index[2] (May 2021=100)



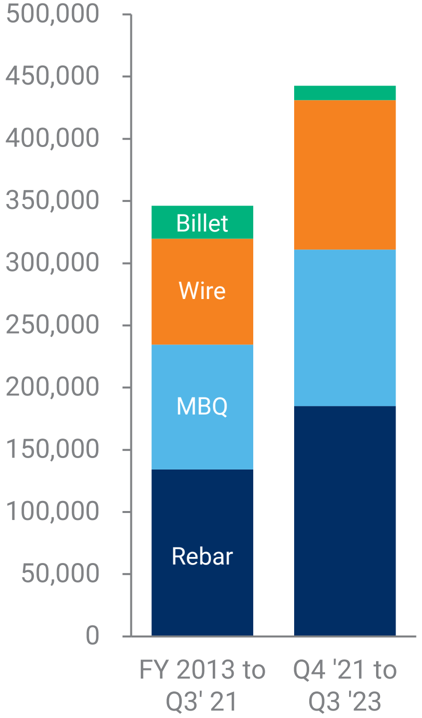
CMC Europe Steel Shipments

(Trailing 4-quarter basis in short tons)



Shipment Breakdown

(Quarterly average in short tons)



The Polish government passed a measure to support the housing market by offering first time homebuyers 2% interest rates on mortgage debt. This compares to the current rate of 9%. The legislation is expected to go into effect in July and could provide a meaningful benefit to the Polish construction sector.

[1] Data from S&P Global manufacturing PMI report
[2] Data from Eurostat

Q3 Operational Update

Performance Drivers

- Downstream product margins over scrap expanded significantly compared to the prior year period
  - Improved by approximately $300 per ton y/y
- North America finished steel volumes reflected good underlying demand levels and a typical seasonal rebound from Q2
- Major planned outage to replace a rolling line split between Q3 and Q4
- North America controllable costs per ton of finished steel declined meaningfully from the sequential quarter on improved fixed cost leverage, lower per-unit costs for key consumables, and a lower cost burden related to major planned maintenance outages
- Europe segment results negatively impacted year-over-year by a lower steel pricing environment, higher energy costs, and a reduction in shipments
  - Steel product margin over scrap declined $111 per ton from a year ago
  - Energy costs increased by ~$60 per ton y/y
- Europe maintained profitability and historically high shipment volumes within a challenging market environment
  - Leveraged strong competitive cost position and operational flexibility to address market opportunities

Outlook

- Q4 financial results are expected to be historically strong
- North America finished steel shipments should be consistent with Q3 levels, supported by end market strength and a robust downstream backlog
- North America segment margins are expected to be similar to Q3
- Financial results in Europe are anticipated to be relatively unchanged vs. Q3

Q3 Consolidated Operating Results

Performance Summary

Units in 000's except per ton amounts

	Q3 '22	Q4 '22	Q1 '23	Q2 '23	**Q3 '23**
External Finished Steel Tons Shipped[1]	1,654	1,560	1,559	1,408	**1,598**
Core EBITDA[2]	$483,913	$419,021	$424,985	$302,788	**$391,718**
Core EBITDA per Ton of Finished Steel Shipped[2]	$293	$269	$273	$215	**$245**
Adjusted Earnings[2]	$320,244	$294,924	$266,192	$171,319	**$239,729**

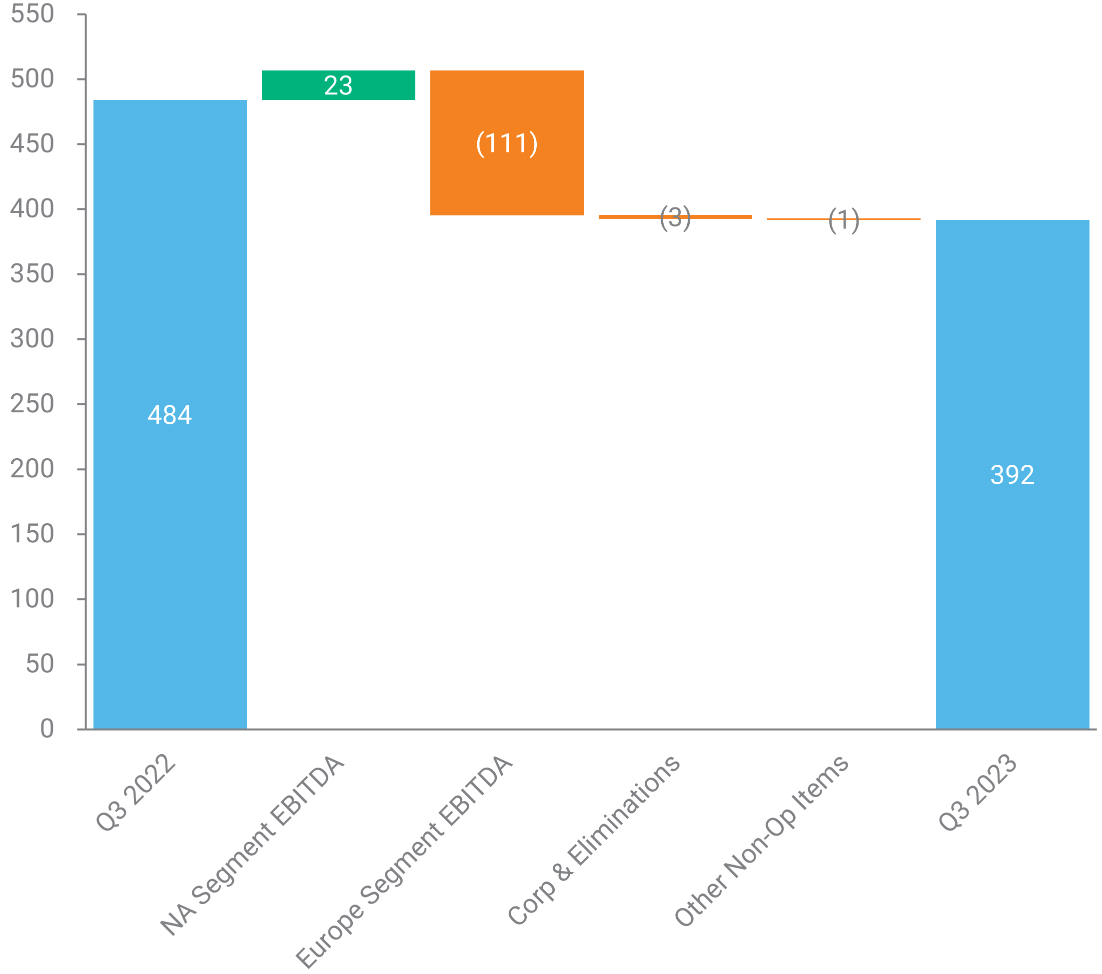
Non-Operating Adjustments (excluded from results above)

Figures are pre-tax for Q3 2023

- $7.3 million in costs related to start-up activities at Arizona 2 mill project

Core EBITDA Bridge – Q3 2022 to Q3 2023

$ Millions



[1] External Finished Steel Tons Shipped equal to shipments of Steel Products plus Downstream Products
[2] Core EBITDA, Core EBITDA per ton of finished steel shipped, and adjusted earnings are non-GAAP measures. For reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, see the appendix to this document.

Q3 North America

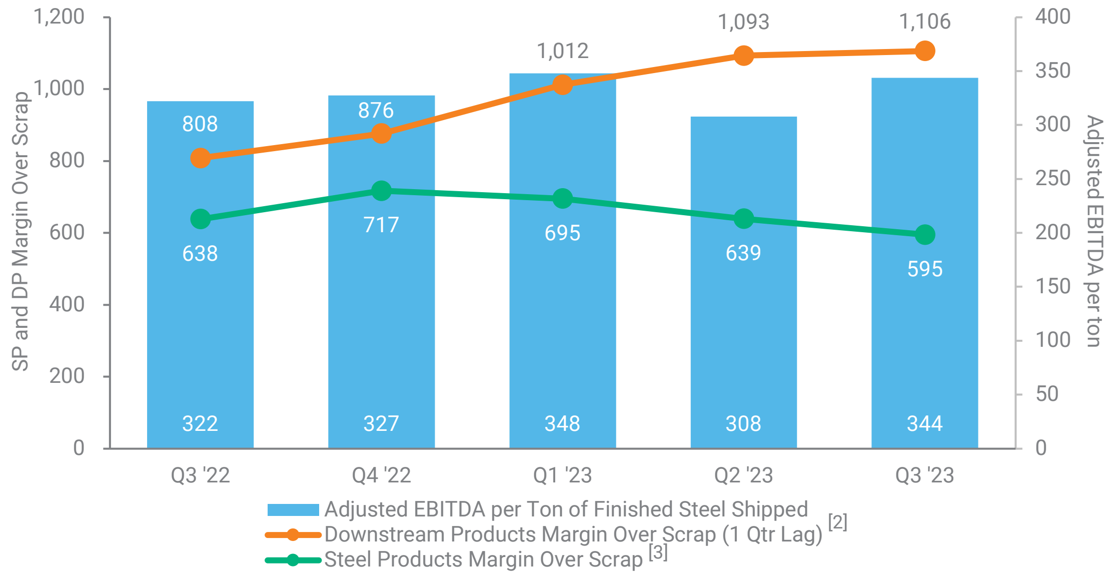
Performance Summary

Units in 000's except per ton amounts

	Q3 '22	Q4 '22	Q1 '23	Q2 '23	**Q3 '23**
External Finished Steel Tons Shipped[1]	1,178	1,132	1,086	972	**1,169**
Adjusted EBITDA	$379,355	$370,516	$377,956	$299,311	**$402,175**
Adjusted EBITDA per Ton of Finished Steel Shipped	$322	$327	$348	$308	**$344**
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	18.7%	18.5%	20.8%	18.2%	**20.2%**

North America – Key Margins

$ / ton



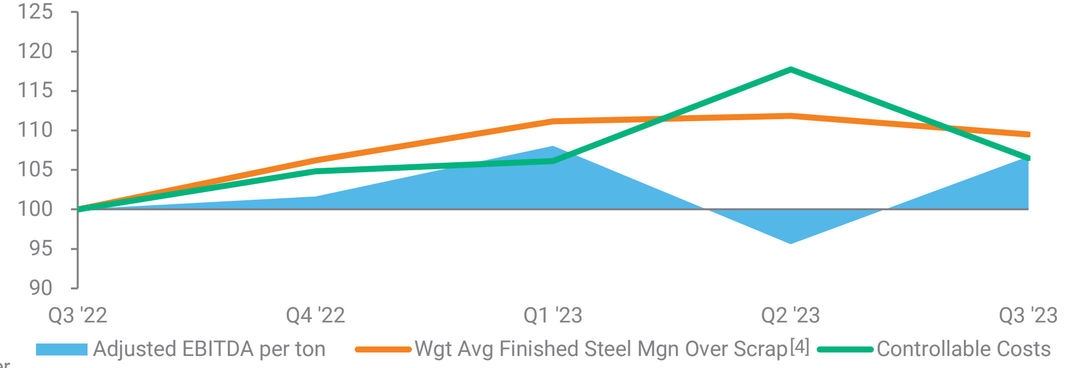
Key Performance Drivers

Q3 2023 vs Q3 2022

- Increased downstream product margins over scrap
  - Up approximately $300 per ton y/y
  - Full value chain profitability on sales of downstream products above long-term average
- Meaningful contribution to sequential EBITDA improvement from lower controllable costs per ton
  - Improved fixed cost leverage, lower per-unit costs for key consumables, lower cost burden related to major planned maintenance projects
- Contribution from Tensar ($13.6 million of EBITDA)
- Lower steel product margins over scrap cost negatively impacted sequential and y/y performance

North America Indexed Margins and Controllable Costs

Indexed - $ / ton of external finished steel shipped



Notes:
[1] External Finished Steel Tons Shipped equal to shipments of Steel Products plus Downstream Products
[2] Downstream Product Margin Over Scrap equals Average Selling Price minus cost of ferrous scrap utilized during the prior quarter
[3] Steel Products Margin Over Scrap equals Average Selling Price minus Cost of ferrous scrap utilized
[4] Weighted average finished steel margin over scrap equals weighted average selling price of steel products and downstream products minus cost of ferrous scrap utilized

Q3 Europe

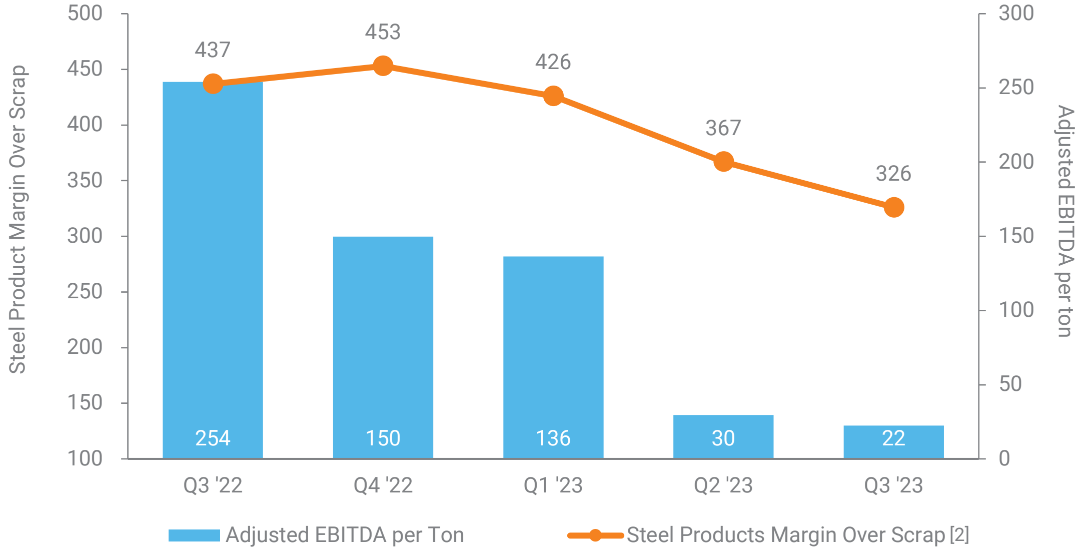
Performance Summary

Units in 000's except per ton amounts

	Q3 '22	Q4 '22	Q1 '23	Q2 '23	**Q3 '23**
External Finished Steel Tons Shipped[1]	476	428	473	436	**429**
Adjusted EBITDA	$120,974	$64,096	$64,505	$12,949	**$9,618**
Adjusted EBITDA per Ton of Finished Steel Shipped	$254	$150	$136	$30	**$22**
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	25.0%	15.5%	15.9%	3.6%	**2.7%**

Europe – Key Margins

$ / ton



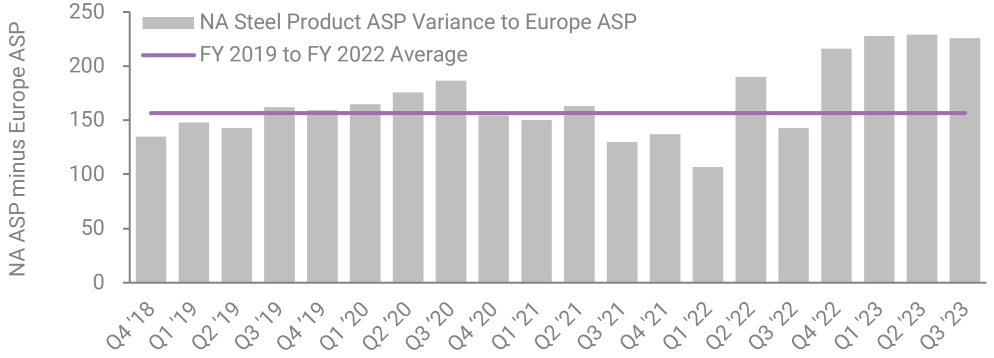
Key Performance Drivers

Q3 2023 vs Q3 2022

- Margins over scrap declined from the prior year period
  - Down $111 per ton y/y
- Energy costs increased compared to the prior year period by roughly $60 per ton
  - Improved by $16 per ton from the prior quarter
- Shipment volumes declined modestly from the prior year period

Average Steel Product Selling Price Differential to North America

$ / ton



Notes:
[1] External Finished Steel Tons Shipped equal to shipments of Steel Products
[2] Steel Products Margin Over Scrap equals Average Selling Price minus Cost of ferrous scrap utilized

Disciplined Capital Allocation Strategy

CMC will prudently allocate capital while maintaining a strong and flexible balance sheet

CMC Capital Allocation Priorities: 1 Value-Generating Growth 2 Shareholder Distributions 3 Debt Management

2023 Sources of Cash

- Cash flow from earnings
- Working capital release

2023 Uses of Cash

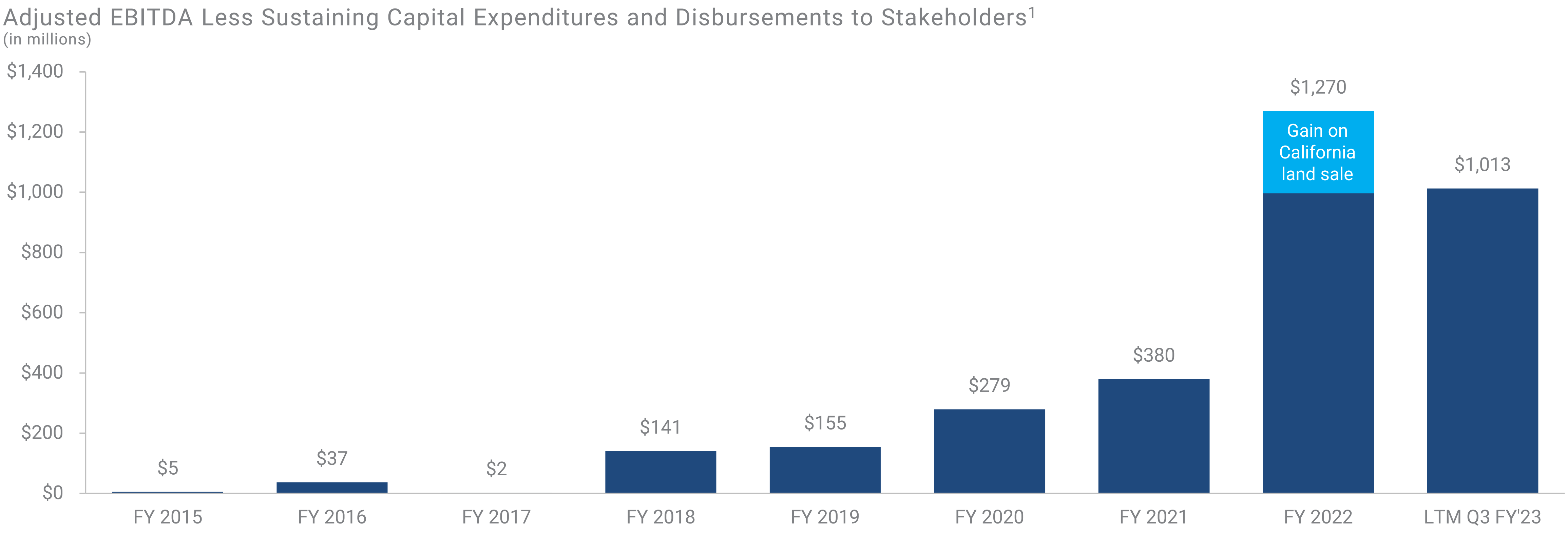
- Completion of Arizona 2 greenfield project
- Initial investments in CMC Steel West Virginia
- Key equipment replacement and upgrade projects at several mills
- Opportunistic M&A
- Share repurchases ($83 million YTD in FY 2023)
- Repayment of 2023 senior notes

Quarterly dividend of $0.16 per share
(increased 14% in Q4 2022)

Shareholder Cash Distribution Programs in Place

$350 million share repurchase program ($105 million remaining)

Cash Generation Profile



- CMC's cash flow capabilities have been greatly enhanced through our strategic transformation
- FY 2023 capital expenditures expected in a range of $575 million to $600 million

Source: Public filings, Internal data

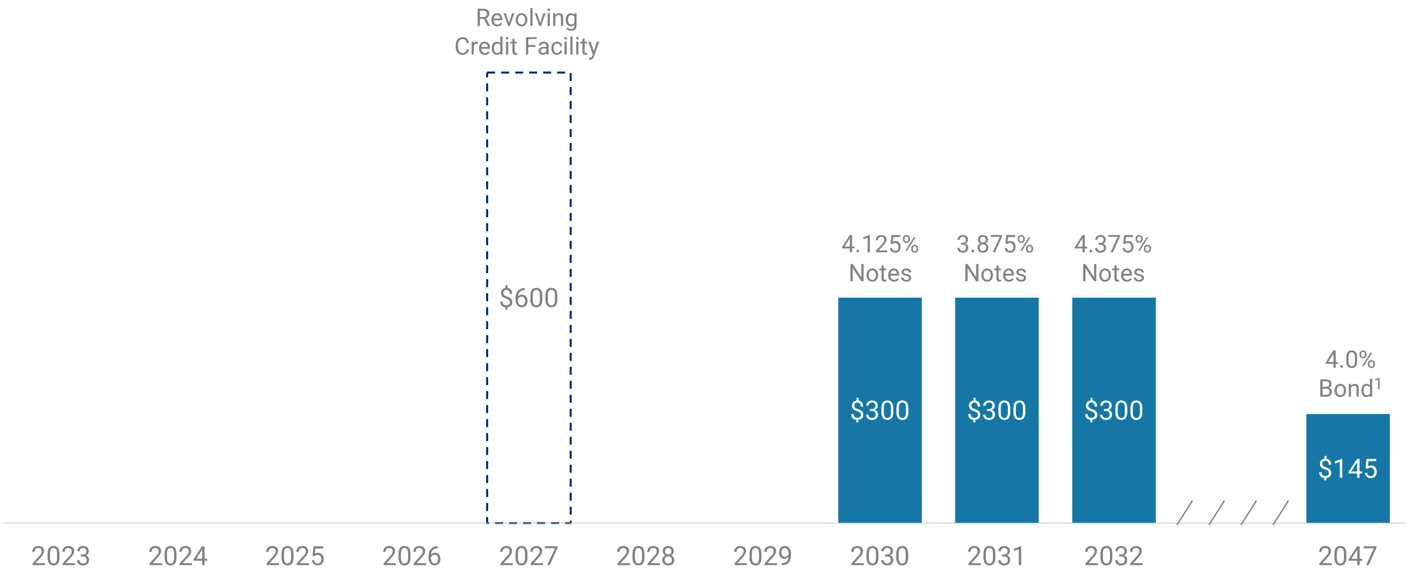
[1] Adjusted EBITDA less Sustaining Capital Expenditures and Disbursements to Stakeholders is a non-GAAP financial measure. For reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, see the appendix to this document.

Balance Sheet Strength

Debt maturity profile provides strategic flexibility

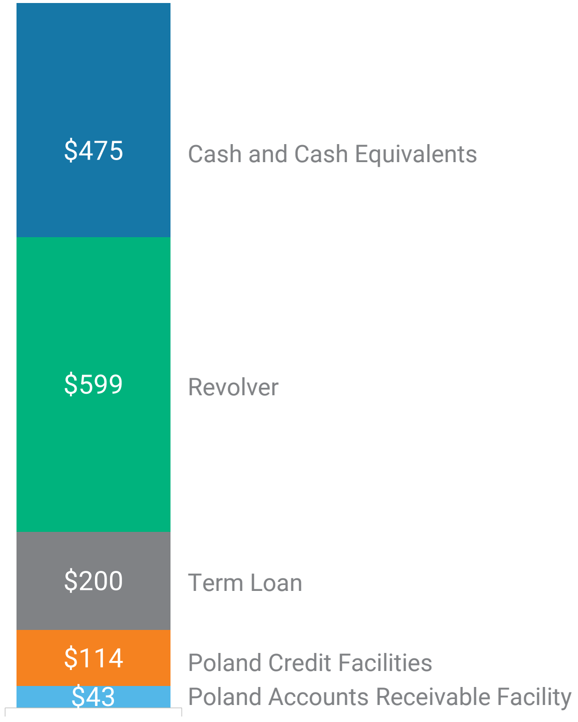
Debt Maturity Profile

(US$ in millions)



Q3 FY'23 Liquidity

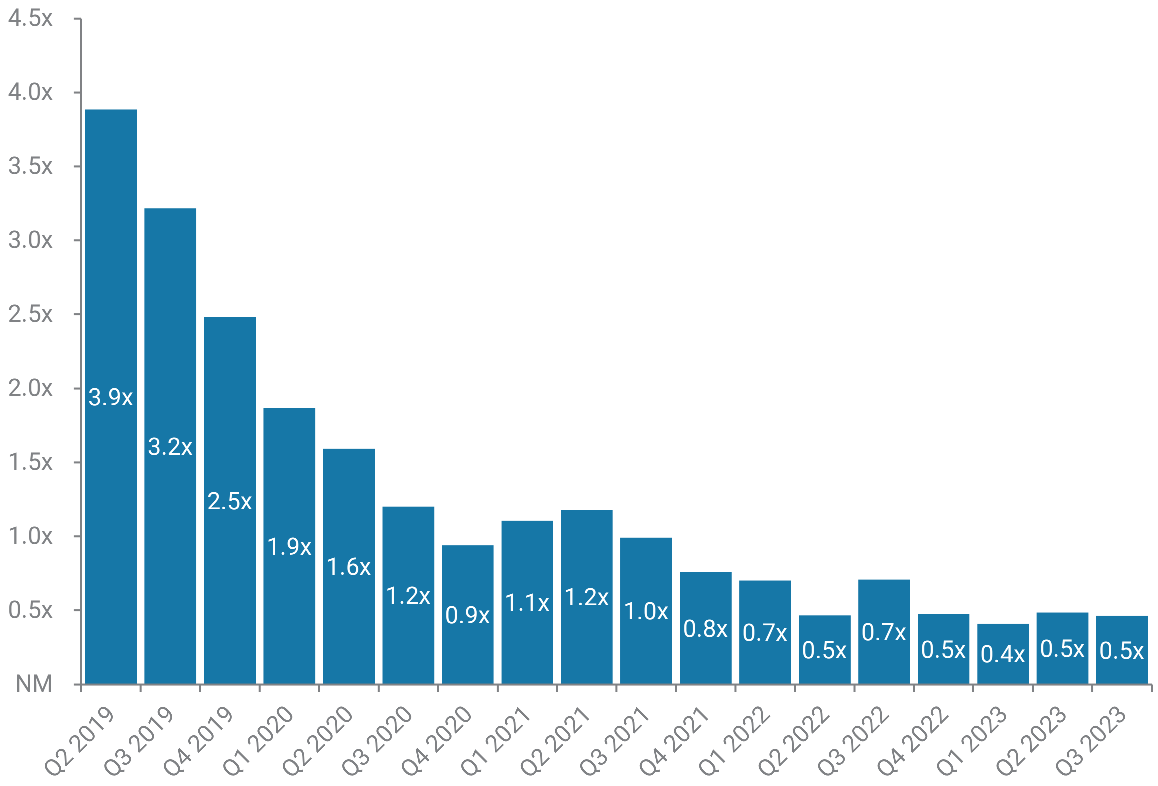
(US$ in millions)



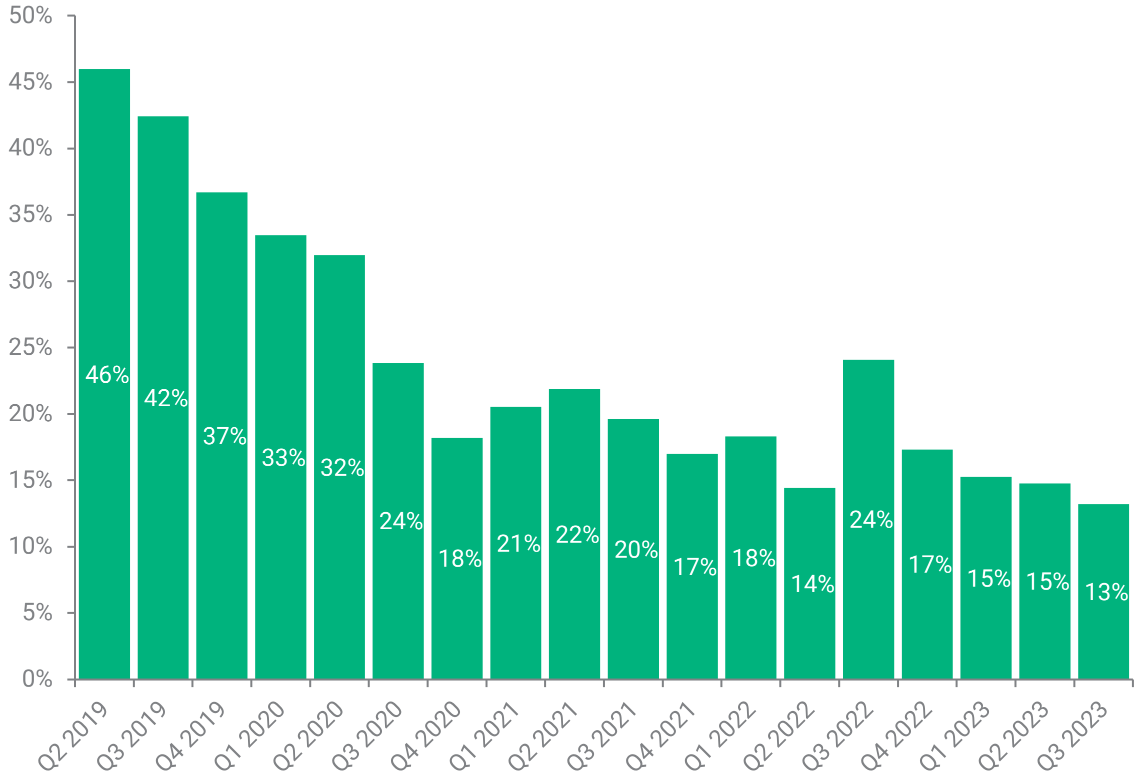
[1] 2047 tax-exempt bonds were priced to yield 3.5%; coupon rate is 4.0%
Source: Public filings

Leverage Profile

Net Debt[1,2] / EBITDA[3]



Net Debt-to-Capitalization[4]



- Financial strength gives us the flexibility to fund our announced projects, pursue opportunistic M&A, and distribute cash to shareholders

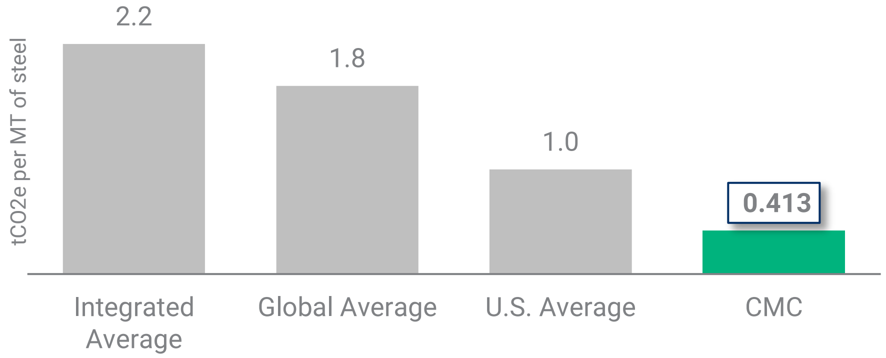
Source: Public filings, Internal data
Notes:
1. Total debt is defined as long-term debt plus current maturities of long-term debt and short-term borrowings.
2. Net Debt is defined as total debt less cash & cash equivalents.
3. EBITDA depicted is adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations on a trailing 12-month basis.
4. Net debt-to-capitalization is defined as net debt on CMC's balance sheet divided by the sum of total debt and stockholders' equity.

For a reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, see the appendix to this document.

Clear Sustainability Leader

CMC plays a key role in the circular steel economy, turning society's metallic waste into the steel that forms the backbone of modern life

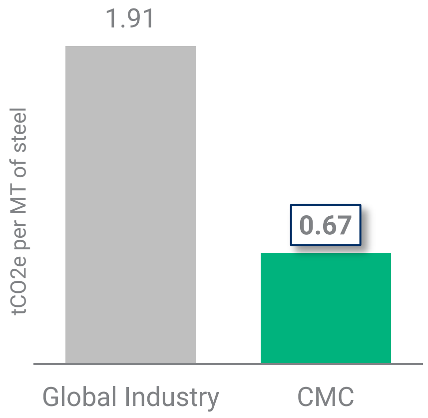
Scopes 1&2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Intensity



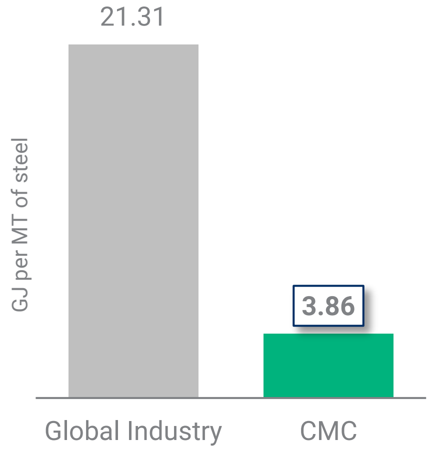
Progress on 2030 Goals (2019 baseline[1])

Reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 20%	Increase our renewable energy usage by 12% points	Reduce our energy consumption intensity by 5%	Reduce our water withdrawal intensity by 8%
69% Of goal	53% Of goal	82% Of goal	22% Of goal

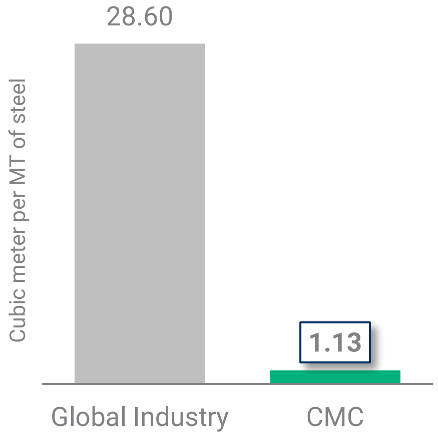
Scopes 1-3 GHG Emissions Intensity



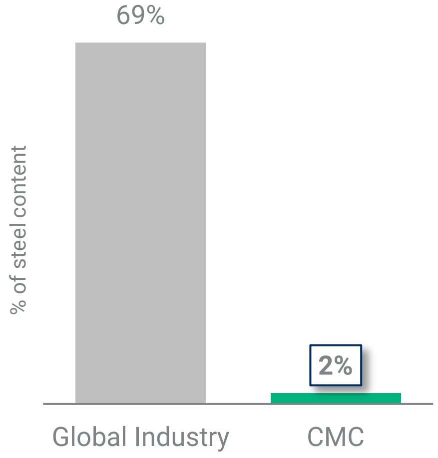
Energy Intensity



Water Withdrawal Intensity



Virgin Materials Used in Steelmaking



ONE CMC
ACCOUNTABILITY FOR OUR ACTIONS

RESPECT FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT

ACTING WITH INTEGRITY

[1] Represents progress on environmental goals as of fiscal year 2022, compared to fiscal year 2019
Note: GHG emissions statistics for CMC include only steel mill operations, which represents over 95% of CMC's emissions footprint
Sources: CMC 2022 Sustainability Report; virgin material content for industry based on data from Bureau of International Recycling; all other industry data sourced from the World Steel Association

Appendix:

Non-GAAP Financial Reconciliations

Adjusted EBITDA and Core EBITDA – Last Five Quarters

Figures in thousand $	3 MONTHS ENDED 5/31/2023	2/28/2023	11/30/2022	8/31/2022	5/31/2022
Net earnings from continuing operations	$233,971	$179,849	$261,774	$288,630	$312,429
Interest expense	8,878	9,945	13,045	14,230	13,433
Income taxes	76,099	55,641	76,725	49,991	92,590
Depreciation and amortization	55,129	51,216	51,183	49,081	43,583
Asset impairments	1	36	9	453	3,245
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$374,078	$296,687	$402,736	$402,385	$465,280
Non-cash equity compensation	10,376	16,949	16,675	9,122	11,986
New Markets Tax Credit	–	(17,659)	–	–	–
Acquisition and integration related costs and other	–	–	–	1,008	4,478
Purchase accounting effect on inventory	–	–	–	6,506	2,169
Mill operational start-up costs[2]	7,264	6,811	5,574	–	–
Core EBITDA[1]	$391,718	$302,788	$424,985	$419,021	$483,913
Shipments in thousand tons					
North America steel product shipments	787	661	704	700	779
North America downstream shipments	382	311	382	432	399
Europe steel product shipments	429	436	473	428	476
Total finished steel shipments	1,598	1,408	1,559	1,560	1,654
Adjusted EBITDA per ton of finished steel shipped	$234	$211	$258	$258	$281
Core EBITDA per ton of finished steel shipped	$245	$215	$273	$269	$293

[1] See page 26 for definitions of non-GAAP measures
[2] Net of depreciation and non-cash equity compensation

Adjusted Earnings

Figures in thousand $	3 MONTHS ENDED				
	5/31/2023	2/28/2023	11/30/2022	8/31/2022	5/31/2022
Net earnings from continuing operations	$233,971	$179,849	$261,774	$288,630	$312,429
Asset impairments	1	36	9	453	3,245
New Markets Tax Credit	–	(17,659)	–	–	–
Acquisition and integration related costs and other	–	–	–	1,008	4,478
Purchase accounting effect on inventory	–	–	–	6,506	2,169
Mill operational start-up costs	7,287	6,825	5,584	–	–
Total adjustments (pre-tax)	$7,288	($10,798)	$5,593	$7,967	$9,892
Tax impact					
Related tax effects on adjustments	(1,530)	2,268	(1,175)	(1,673)	(2,077)
Total tax impact	($1,530)	$2,268	($1,175)	($1,673)	($2,077)
Adjusted earnings[1]	$239,729	$171,319	$266,192	$294,924	$320,244
Average diluted shares outstanding (thousands)	118,398	118,723	118,925	120,457	122,800
Adjusted earnings per diluted share	$2.02	$1.44	$2.24	$2.45	$2.61

[1] See page 26 for definitions of non-GAAP measures

Annualized Return on Invested Capital – Q3 2023

Figures in thousand $	3 MOS ENDED 5/31/2023
Earnings before income taxes	$310,070
Plus: interest expense	8,878
Plus: mill operational start-up costs	7,287
Plus: asset impairments	1
Operating profit - adjusted	$326,236
Operating profit - adjusted	$326,236
Less: income tax at statutory rate[1]	79,602
Net operating profit after tax	$246,634
Assets	$6,520,860
Less: cash and cash equivalents	475,489
Less: accounts payable	382,482
Less: accrued expenses and other payables	414,240
Invested capital	$5,248,649
Annualized net operating profit after tax	$986,536
Invested capital (Q3 2023 and Q2 2023 ending amounts)	$5,164,074
Return on Invested Capital[2]	19.1%

[1] Federal statutory rate of 21% plus approximate impact of state level income tax
[2] See page 26 for definitions of non-GAAP measures

Adjusted EBITDA Less Sustaining Capital Expenditures and Disbursements to Stakeholders

	12 MONTHS ENDED									9 MONTHS ENDED	
Figures in thousand $	5/31/2023	8/31/2022	8/31/2021	8/31/2020	8/31/2019	8/31/2018	8/31/2017	8/31/2016	8/31/2015	5/31/2023	5/31/2022
Net earnings from continuing operations	$964,224	$1,217,262	$412,865	$278,302	$198,779	$135,237	$50,175	$62,001	$58,583	$675,594	$928,632
Interest expense	46,098	50,709	51,904	61,837	71,373	40,957	44,151	62,121	76,456	31,868	36,479
Income taxes	258,456	297,885	121,153	92,476	69,681	30,147	15,276	13,976	36,097	208,465	247,894
Depreciation and amortization	206,609	175,024	167,613	165,749	158,652	131,508	124,490	127,111	135,559	157,528	125,943
Asset impairments	499	4,926	6,784	7,611	384	14,372	1,730	40,028	2,573	46	4,473
Amortization of acquired unfavorable contract backlog	–	–	(6,035)	(29,367)	(74,784)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$1,475,886	$1,745,806	$754,284	$576,608	$424,085	$352,221	$235,822	$305,237	$309,268	$1,073,501	$1,343,421
Sustaining capital expenditures and disbursements to stakeholders											
Sustaining capital expenditures (depreciation and amortization used as proxy)	206,609	175,024	167,613	165,749	158,652	131,508	124,490	127,111	135,559	157,528	125,943
Interest expense	46,098	50,709	51,904	61,837	71,373	40,957	44,151	62,121	76,456	31,868	36,479
Cash income taxes	190,483	229,316	140,950	44,499	7,977	7,198	30,963	50,201	61,000	150,658	174,195
Dividends	73,003	67,749	57,766	57,056	56,537	56,076	55,514	55,342	55,945	56,257	33,978
Less: Equity Compensation	(53,122)	(46,978)	(43,677)	(31,850)	(25,106)	(24,038)	(21,469)	(26,355)	(24,484)	(44,000)	(37,856)
Total sustaining capital expenditures and disbursements to stakeholders	$463,071	$475,820	$374,556	$297,291	$269,433	$211,701	$233,649	$268,420	$304,476	$352,311	$332,739
Adjusted EBITDA less sustaining capital expenditures and disbursements to stakeholders[1]	$1,012,815	$1,269,986	$379,728	$279,317	$154,652	$140,520	$2,173	$36,817	$4,792	$721,190	$1,010,682

[1] See page 26 for definitions of non-GAAP measures

Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA and Net Debt to Capitalization

	3 MONTHS ENDED																	
Figures in thousand $	5/31/2023	2/28/2023	11/30/2022	8/31/2022	5/31/2022	2/28/2022	11/30/2021	8/31/2021	5/31/2021	2/28/2021	11/30/2020	8/31/2020	5/31/2020	2/29/2020	11/30/2019	8/31/2019	5/31/2019	2/28/2019
Long-term debt	$1,102,883	$1,099,728	$1,093,146	$1,113,249	$1,115,478	$1,445,755	$1,007,801	$1,015,415	$1,020,129	$1,011,035	$1,064,893	$1,065,536	$1,153,800	$1,144,573	$1,179,443	$1,227,214	$1,306,863	$1,310,150
Current maturities of long-term debt and short-term borrowings	56,222	264,762	239,406	388,796	423,091	27,554	56,896	54,366	56,735	22,777	20,701	18,149	17,271	22,715	13,717	17,439	54,895	88,902
Total debt	$1,159,105	$1,364,490	$1,332,552	$1,502,045	$1,538,569	$1,473,309	$1,064,697	$1,069,781	$1,076,864	$1,033,812	$1,085,594	$1,083,685	$1,171,071	$1,167,288	$1,193,160	$1,244,653	$1,361,758	$1,399,052
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	475,489	603,966	582,069	672,596	410,265	846,587	415,055	497,745	443,120	367,347	465,162	542,103	462,110	232,442	224,797	192,461	120,315	66,742
Net debt[1]	$683,616	$760,524	$750,483	$829,449	$1,128,304	$626,722	$649,642	$572,036	$633,744	$666,465	$620,432	$541,582	$708,961	$934,846	$968,363	$1,052,192	$1,241,443	$1,332,310
Earnings from continuing operations	$233,971	$179,849	$261,774	$288,630	$312,429	$383,314	$232,889	$152,313	$130,408	$66,233	$63,911	$67,782	$64,169	$63,596	$82,755	$85,880	$78,551	$14,928
Interest expense	8,878	9,945	13,045	14,230	13,433	12,011	11,035	11,659	11,965	14,021	14,259	13,962	15,409	15,888	16,578	17,702	18,513	18,495
Income taxes	76,099	55,641	76,725	49,991	92,590	126,432	28,872	40,444	38,175	20,941	21,593	18,495	23,804	22,845	27,332	16,826	29,105	18,141
Depreciation and amortization	55,129	51,216	51,183	49,081	43,583	41,134	41,226	42,437	41,804	41,573	41,799	41,654	41,765	41,389	40,941	41,050	41,181	41,245
Asset impairments	1	36	9	453	3,245	1,228	–	2,439	277	474	3,594	1,098	5,983	–	530	369	15	–
Amortization of acquired unfavorable contract backlog	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,495)	(1,508)	(1,509)	(1,523)	(10,691)	(4,348)	(5,997)	(8,331)	(16,582)	(23,394)	(23,476)
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations[1]	$374,078	$296,687	$402,736	$402,385	$465,280	$564,119	$314,022	$247,797	$221,121	$141,733	$143,633	$132,300	$146,782	$137,721	$159,805	$145,245	$143,971	$69,333
Trailing 12 month adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	$1,475,886	$1,567,088	$1,834,520	$1,745,806	$1,591,218	$1,347,059	$924,673	$754,284	$638,787	$564,448	$560,436	$576,608	$589,553	$586,742	$518,354			
Total debt	$1,159,105	$1,364,490	$1,332,552	$1,502,045	$1,538,569	$1,473,309	$1,064,697	$1,069,781	$1,076,864	$1,033,812	$1,085,594	$1,083,685	$1,171,071	$1,167,288	$1,193,160	$1,244,653	$1,361,758	$1,399,052
Total stockholders' equity	4,023,625	3,783,193	3,584,235	3,286,429	3,142,169	2,869,947	2,486,189	2,295,109	2,156,597	2,009,492	1,934,899	1,889,413	1,800,662	1,758,055	1,701,697	1,624,057	1,564,195	1,498,496
Total capitalization	$5,182,730	$5,147,683	$4,916,787	$4,788,474	$4,680,738	$4,343,256	$3,550,886	$3,364,890	$3,233,461	$3,043,304	$3,020,493	$2,973,098	$2,971,733	$2,925,343	$2,894,857	$2,868,710	$2,925,953	$2,897,548
Net debt to trailing 12 month adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	0.5x	0.5x	0.4x	0.5x	0.7x	0.5x	0.7x	0.8x	1.0x	1.2x	1.1x	0.9x	1.2x	1.6x	1.9x			
Net debt to capitalization	13%	15%	15%	17%	24%	14%	18%	17%	20%	22%	21%	18%	24%	32%	33%			

[1] See page 26 for definitions of non-GAAP measures

Definitions for non-GAAP financial measures

ADJUSTED EARNINGS

Adjusted earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure that is equal to earnings before debt extinguishment costs, settlement for New Market Tax Credit transactions, certain gains on sale of assets, asset impairments, purchase accounting effect on inventory, mill operational start-up costs, acquisition and integration related costs and other, including the estimated income tax effects thereof. Adjusted earnings should not be considered as an alternative to net earnings or any other performance measure derived in accordance with GAAP. However, we believe that adjusted earnings provides relevant and useful information to investors as it allows: (i) a supplemental measure of our ongoing core performance and (ii) the assessment of period-to-period performance trends. Management uses adjusted earnings to evaluate our financial performance. Adjusted earnings may be inconsistent with similar measures presented by other companies. Adjusted earnings per diluted share (or adjusted EPS) is defined as adjusted earnings on a diluted per share basis.

CORE EBITDA

Core EBITDA is the sum of net earnings before interest expense and income taxes. It also excludes recurring non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization, asset impairments, and amortization of acquired unfavorable contract backlog. Core EBITDA also excludes debt extinguishment costs, settlement for New Market Tax Credit transactions, non-cash equity compensation, certain gains on sale of assets, certain facility closure costs, acquisition settlement costs, labor cost government refunds, acquisition and integration related costs, mill operational start-up costs, CMC Steel Oklahoma incentives, severance, and purchase accounting effect on inventory. Core EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to earnings (loss) from continuing operations or net earnings (loss), or as a better measure of liquidity than net cash flows from operating activities, as determined by GAAP. However, we believe that Core EBITDA provides relevant and useful information, which is often used by analysts, creditors and other interested parties in our industry as it allows: (i) comparison of our earnings to those of our competitors; (ii) a supplemental measure of our ongoing core performance; and (iii) the assessment of period-to-period performance trends. Additionally, Core EBITDA is the target benchmark for our annual and long-term cash incentive performance plans for management. Core EBITDA may be inconsistent with similar measures presented by other companies.

ADJUSTED EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Adjusted EBITDA is the sum of the Company’s net earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization expense, asset impairments, settlement for New Market Tax Credit transactions, and amortization of acquired unfavorable contract backlog. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net earnings, or any other performance measure derived in accordance with GAAP. However, we believe that adjusted EBITDA provides relevant and useful information to investors as it allows: (i) a supplemental measure of our ongoing performance and (ii) the assessment of period-to-period performance trends. Management uses adjusted EBITDA to evaluate our financial performance. Adjusted EBITDA may be inconsistent with similar measures presented by other companies.

ADJUSTED EBITDA LESS SUSTAINING CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DISBURSEMENTS TO STAKEHOLDERS

Adjusted EBITDA less sustaining capital expenditures and disbursements to shareholders is defined as Adjusted EBITDA less depreciation and amortization (used as a proxy for sustaining capital expenditures) less interest expense, less cash income taxes less dividend payments plus stock-based compensation.

NET DEBT

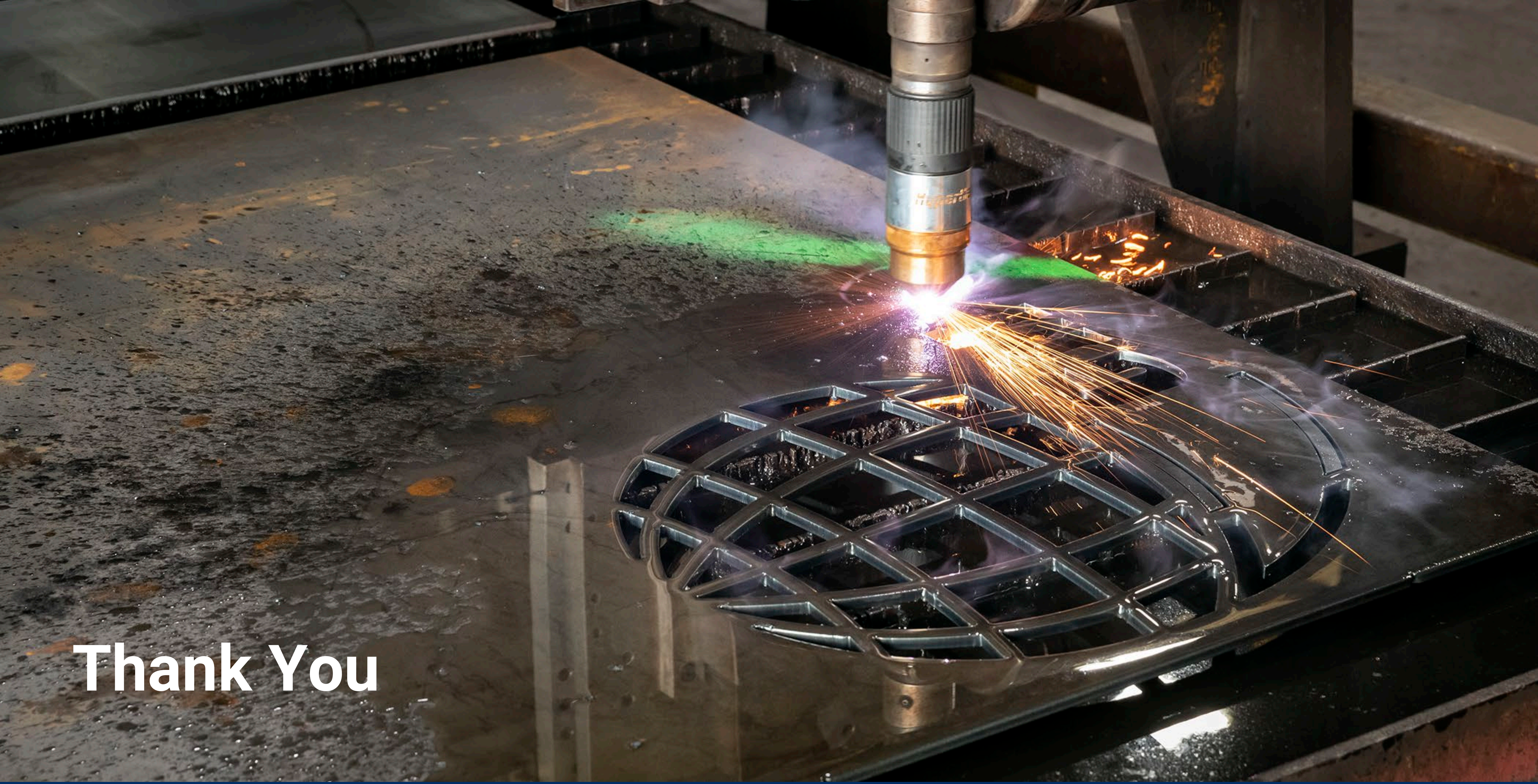
Net debt is defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents.

RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL

Return on Invested Capital is defined as: 1) after-tax operating profit divided by 2) total assets less cash & cash equivalents less non-interest-bearing liabilities. For annual measures, trailing 5-quarter averages are used for balance sheet figures.

FREE CASH FLOW

Free cash flow is defined as cash from operations less capital expenditures.



Thank You