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# Earnings Presentation

First Quarter 2026

# Forward-Looking Statements and Disclaimer

## Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements related to the operations of the Partnership that are based on management's current expectations, estimates, and projections about its operations. You can identify many of these forward-looking statements by words such as "believe," "expect," "intend," "project," "anticipate," "estimate," "continue," "if," "outlook," "will," "could," "should," or similar words or the negatives thereof. You should consider these statements carefully because they discuss our plans, targets, strategies, prospects, and expectations concerning our business, operating results, financial condition, our ability to make distributions, and other similar matters. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. These include risks relating to changes in general economic conditions, including inflation, supply chain disruptions, trade tensions, or tariff impacts; changes in economic conditions of the crude oil and natural gas industries, including any impact from the ongoing military conflict involving Russia and Ukraine or the conflict in the Middle East; changes in the long-term supply of and demand for crude oil and natural gas; our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisition of J-W Power Company and to integrate the acquired assets with our existing fleet and operations; competitive conditions in our industry, including competition for employees in a tight labor market; changes in the availability and cost of capital, including changes to interest rates; renegotiation of material terms of customer contracts; actions taken by our customers, competitors, and third-party operators; and the factors set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" or included elsewhere that are incorporated by reference herein from our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission; and if applicable, our other Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Current Reports on Form 8-K. As a result of such risks and others, our business, financial condition and results of operations could differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware of such risks, and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this presentation speaks only as of the date of this presentation. Unpredictable or unknown factors not discussed herein also could have material adverse effects on forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

## Industry & Market Data

The market data and certain other statistical information used throughout this presentation are based on independent industry publications, government publications or other published independent sources. Although we believe these third-party sources are reliable as of their respective dates, we have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of this information. Some data is also based on our good faith estimates and our management's understanding of industry conditions. The industry in which we operate is subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in these publications.

## Intellectual Property

This presentation contains trademarks, trade names and service marks of other companies, which are the property of their respective owners. We do not intend our use or display of other parties' trademarks, trade names or service marks to imply, and such use or display should not be construed to imply, a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship of us by, these other parties.

## J-W Power Acquisition

The results of operations of J-W Power Company, and its parent company, J-W Energy Company, subsequent to January 12, 2026 are reflected in our financial results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2026.

# First-Quarter 2026 Highlights

## Operational and Financial Results

Record  
average revenue-  
generating HP

**4.44** MM  
25% Y-o-Y ↑

Record  
\$ per revenue-  
generating HP

**\$22.73**  
8% Y-o-Y ↑

Record  
Revenues

**\$331.3** MM  
35% Y-o-Y ↑

Record Adjusted  
EBITDA<sup>1</sup>

**\$188.6** MM  
26% Y-o-Y ↑

## Highlights

- Closed acquisition of J-W Power, growing active HP to 4.44MM
- Continued strong business execution with total utilization at 92.0% and large horsepower at 95%<sup>2</sup>
- Pricing continues at record levels
- Distribution coverage of 1.72x<sup>1</sup>
- Leverage ratio at 3.74x

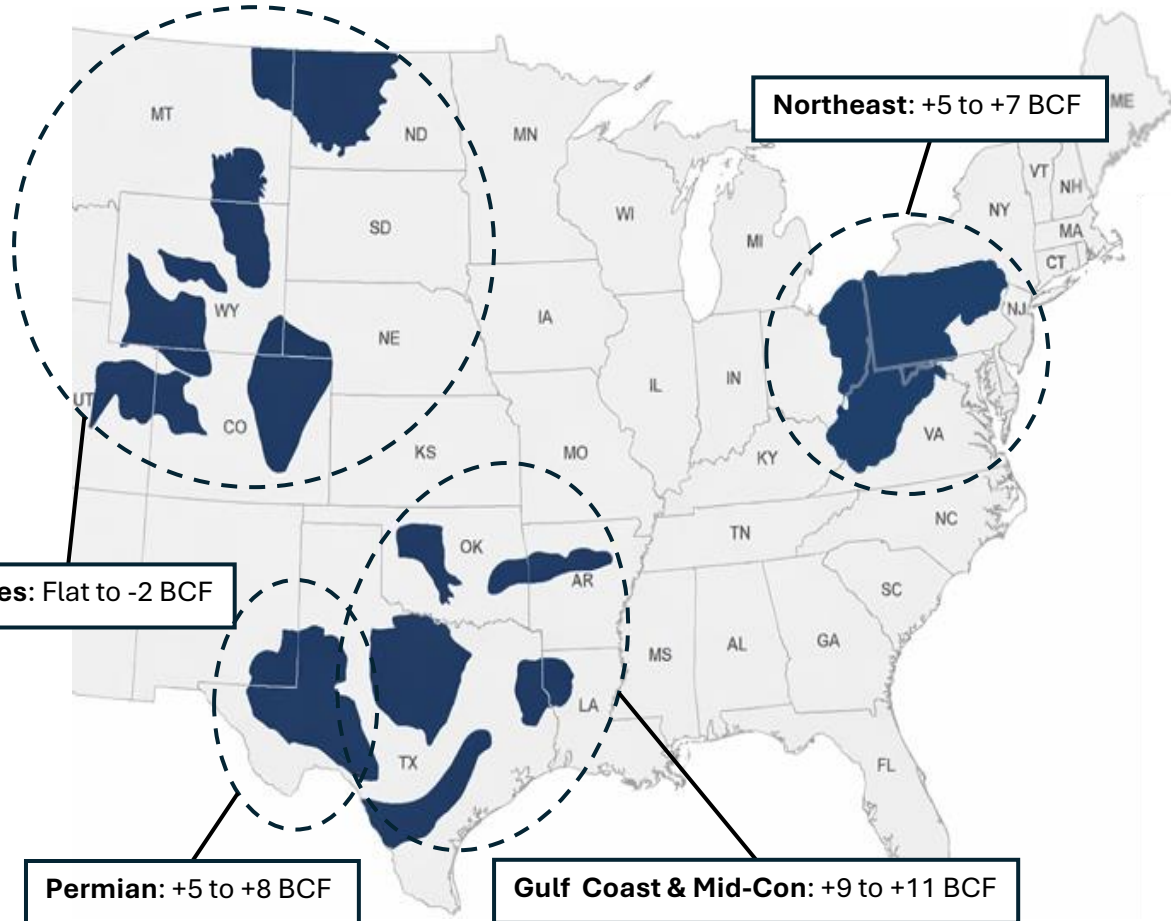
<sup>1</sup> Adjusted EBITDA and DCF Coverage Ratio are Non-GAAP measures. See appendix for reconciliations to the comparable GAAP measures, and information on the calculation of these non-GAAP measures. Non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

<sup>2</sup> As of March 31, 2026. Large horsepower is defined as compression units 1,000 horsepower or greater.

# Macro Outlook

## Forecasted Natural Gas Production Growth

Bcf/d by Region by 2030<sup>1</sup>



## Compression Demand Drivers

### Rising Natural Gas Production

- 20+ Bcf/d growth expected by 2030, driven by LNG exports and power demand
- Permian, Haynesville, Marcellus remain key growth basins

### High Compression Intensity

- Shale development increasingly relies on artificial lift and wellhead compression
- Trend toward deeper, higher-GOR wells further increases compression intensity

### Growing Horsepower Needs

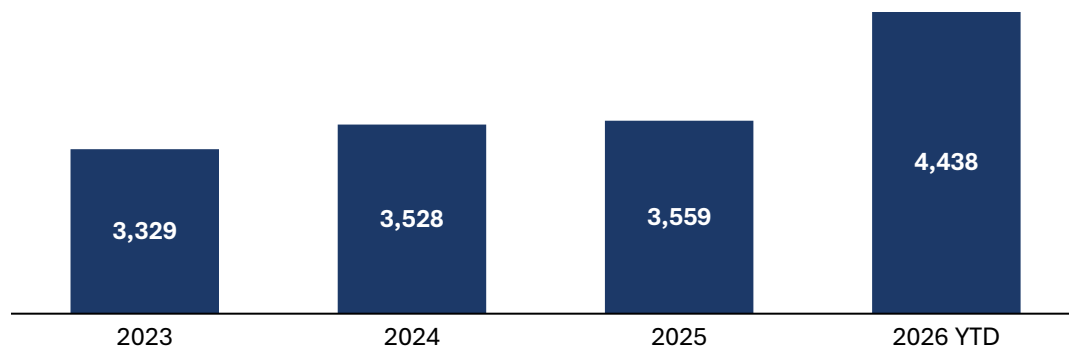
- An estimated 10MM+ incremental horsepower could be needed<sup>2</sup>
- USA Compression is well positioned to capitalize on growth across basins

<sup>1</sup>Source: S&P Global Energy, "North American Dry Natural Gas Short-Term Outlook: Production and break-even prices"; USAC analysis

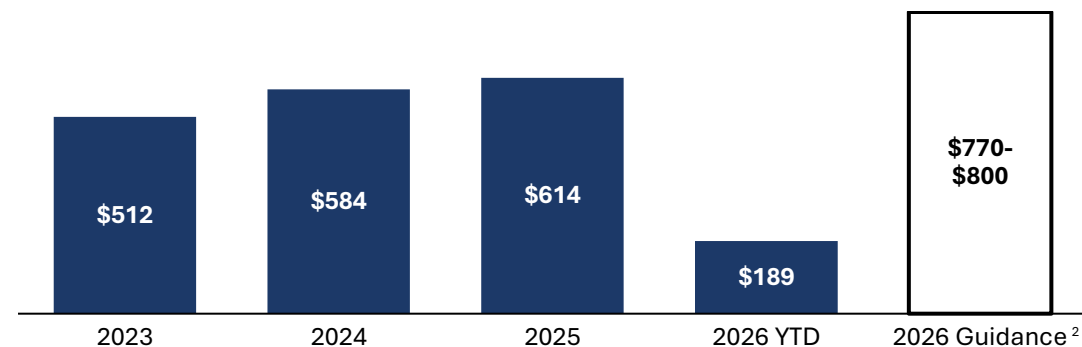
<sup>2</sup>USAC management estimate

# Operational and Financial Performance

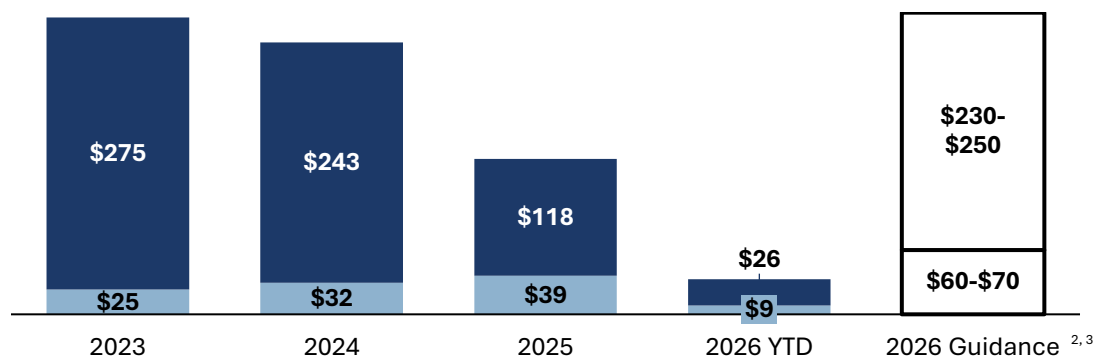
## Average Revenue-generating HP (000s)



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

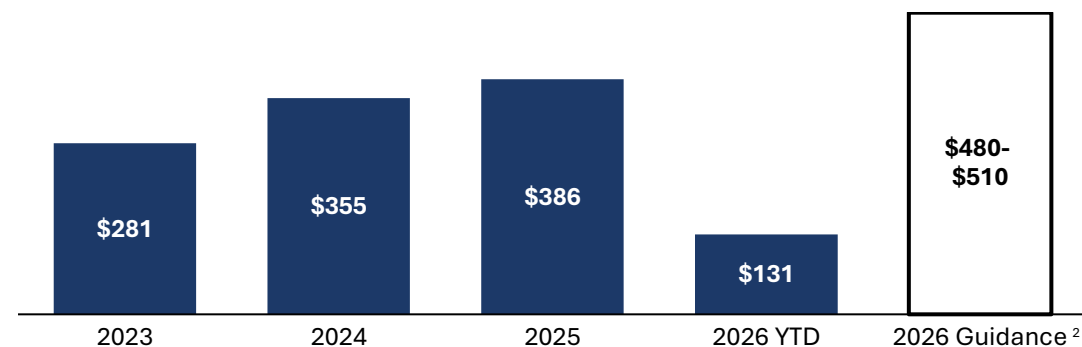


## Total Capex (\$MM)



■ Expansion CAPEX ■ Maintenance CAPEX

## DCF (\$MM)<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Adjusted EBITDA and DCF are Non-GAAP measures. See appendix for reconciliations to the comparable GAAP measures, and information on the calculation of these non-GAAP measures. Non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

<sup>2</sup> Represents 2026 Adjusted EBITDA, 2026 Capex, and 2026 DCF guidance.

<sup>3</sup> Expansion capital expenditures for full year 2026 guidance includes approximately \$38MM of other business support capital that includes vehicles, tools, and IT infrastructure.

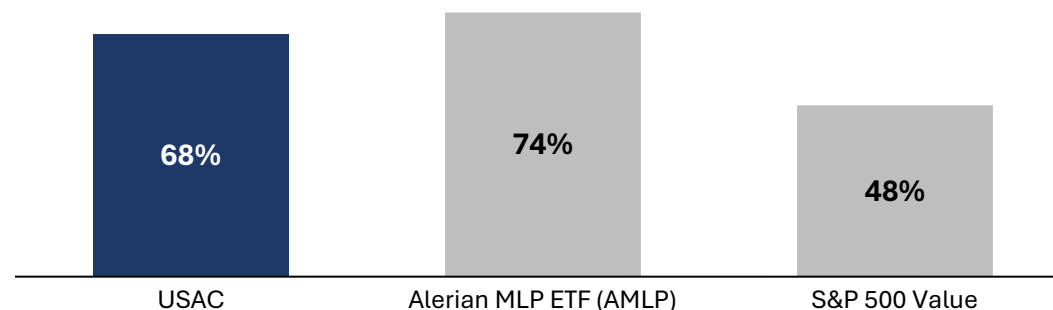
# Equity Returns and Distribution Yield

- **History of strong total equity returns with low volatility**
  - **Compelling Risk-Adjusted Performance:** Competitive total returns achieved with significantly lower volatility vs broader market and peers
  - **Contract-Backed Cash Flows:** Long-term, fee-based contracts help support visible earnings and stable return generation across market cycles

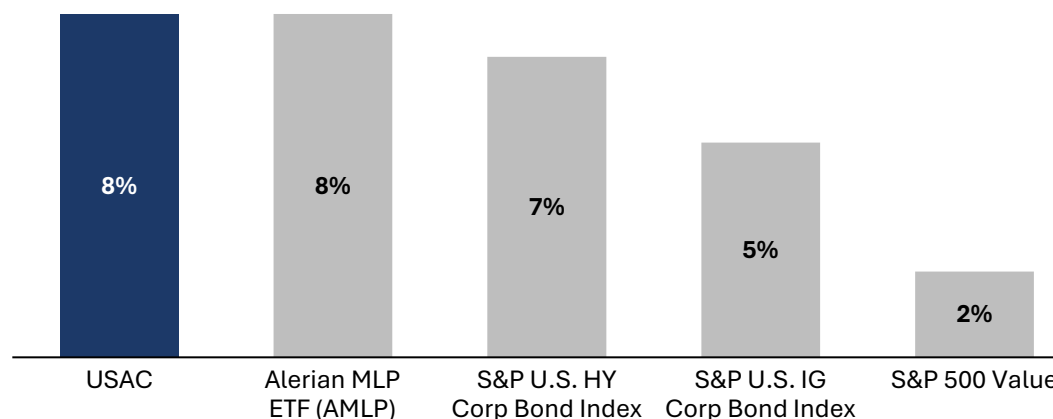
## Predictable cash flows support a long track record of sustainable income for unitholders

- **Durable Distributions:** Quarterly distributions maintained or grown for 50+ consecutive quarters
- **Strong Distribution Coverage:** 1.72x coverage supports distribution sustainability

### 3 Year Total Equity Return<sup>1</sup>



### Distribution Yield<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>As of March 31, 2026.

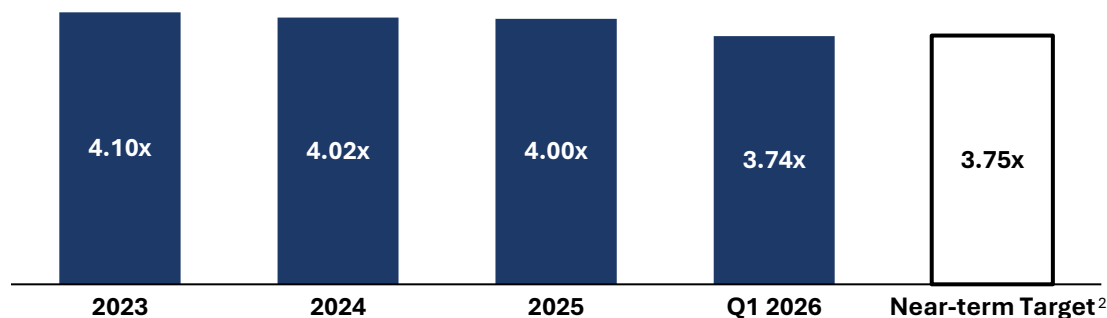
# Appendix

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# Leverage & Capital Structure

## Leverage Ratio

Since 2023<sup>1</sup>

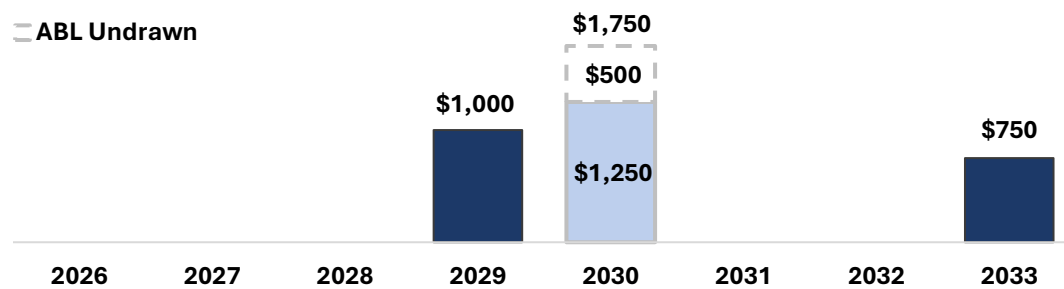


## Maturity Profile

in millions<sup>3</sup>

■ ABL Drawn

▒ ABL Undrawn



## Improved Debt to EBITDA

- Leverage ratio has steadily improved from 4.1x in 2023 to 3.74x in 2026
- Favorable impact from the J-W acquisition supports near-term target of 3.75x

## Enhanced Credit Profile

- Maintained or upgraded debt ratings (Ba3 / B+ / BB) since first notes issuance in 2018
- Refinanced ABL and 2027 senior notes in Q3 2025, reducing weighted average borrowing cost and improving strategic flexibility

## Near-term Optionality

- Following the J-W acquisition, ~\$500MM remaining ABL capacity
- Energy high yield market remains resilient with spreads near recent lows

<sup>1</sup> Represents Total Leverage Ratio, which is defined as total debt divided by annualized quarterly EBITDA for the applicable quarter, each as calculated and defined in accordance with USAC's Credit Agreement

<sup>2</sup> Does not represent guidance; target is subject to change

<sup>3</sup> ABL Drawn balance as of March 31, 2026

# Non-GAAP Reconciliations

## Adjusted gross margin and Adjusted EBITDA

\$ in thousands	2026		2025		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
<b>Total revenues</b>	\$ 331,275	\$ 252,485	\$ 250,255	\$ 250,125	\$ 245,234
Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	(117,902)	(83,737)	(76,950)	(86,499)	(81,618)
Depreciation and amortization	(87,146)	(72,360)	(71,222)	(70,841)	(70,393)
<b>Gross margin</b>	\$ 126,227	\$ 96,388	\$ 102,083	\$ 92,785	\$ 93,223
Depreciation and amortization	87,146	72,360	71,222	70,841	70,393
<b>Adjusted gross margin</b>	\$ 213,373	\$ 168,748	\$ 173,305	\$ 163,626	\$ 163,616
<b>Net income</b>	\$ 38,342	\$ 27,761	\$ 34,487	\$ 28,559	\$ 20,512
Interest expense, net	48,966	45,299	47,066	47,674	47,369
Depreciation and amortization	87,146	72,360	71,222	70,841	70,393
Income tax expense	4,122	536	2,407	391	1,535
<b>EBITDA</b>	\$ 178,576	\$ 145,956	\$ 155,182	\$ 147,465	\$ 139,809
Unit-based compensation expense (benefit)	2,405	1,527	1,167	(1,736)	3,384
Transaction expenses	3,777	1,914	—	—	—
Severance charges and other employee costs	4,085	169	2,463	472	1,351
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	(545)	1,625	831	39	1,325
Loss on extinguishment of debt	1	3,006	—	—	—
Amortization of capitalized SaaS implementation costs	284	—	—	—	—
Impairment of assets	4	302	622	3,242	3,645
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	\$ 188,587	\$ 154,499	\$ 160,265	\$ 149,482	\$ 149,514
Interest expense, net	(48,966)	(45,299)	(47,066)	(47,674)	(47,369)
Non-cash interest expense	1,829	1,949	2,133	2,231	2,241
Income tax expense	(4,122)	(536)	(2,407)	(391)	(1,535)
Non-cash income tax expense	2,711	—	—	—	—
Transaction expenses	(3,777)	(1,914)	—	—	—
Severance charges and other employee costs	(4,085)	(169)	(2,463)	(472)	(1,351)
Other	398	436	(16)	(39)	85
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(46,472)	30,522	(34,567)	21,107	(46,934)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	\$ 86,103	\$ 139,488	\$ 75,879	\$ 124,244	\$ 54,651

## Distributable Cash Flow and Distributable Cash Flow Coverage

\$ in thousands	2026		2025		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
<b>Net income</b>	\$ 38,342	\$ 27,761	\$ 34,487	\$ 28,559	\$ 20,512
Non-cash interest expense	1,829	1,949	2,133	2,231	2,241
Depreciation and amortization	87,146	72,360	71,222	70,841	70,393
Non-cash income tax expense (benefit)	2,711	436	(16)	(39)	85
Unit-based compensation expense (benefit)	2,405	1,527	1,167	(1,736)	3,384
Transaction expenses	3,777	1,914	—	—	—
Severance charges and other employee costs	4,085	169	2,463	472	1,351
Other	—	—	1,876	—	1,000
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	(545)	1,625	831	39	1,325
Loss on extinguishment of debt	1	3,006	—	—	—
Impairment of assets	4	302	622	3,242	3,645
Distributions on Preferred Units	—	—	(1,950)	(1,950)	(4,388)
Amortization of capitalized SaaS implementation costs	284	—	—	—	—
Maintenance capital expenditures	(9,246)	(7,838)	(8,990)	(11,733)	(10,853)
<b>Distributable Cash Flow</b>	\$ 130,793	\$ 103,211	\$ 103,845	\$ 89,926	\$ 88,695
Maintenance capital expenditures	9,246	7,838	8,990	11,733	10,853
Transaction expenses	(3,777)	(1,914)	—	—	—
Severance charges and other employee costs	(4,085)	(169)	(2,463)	(472)	(1,351)
Distributions on Preferred Units	—	—	1,950	1,950	4,388
Other	398	—	(1,876)	—	(1,000)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(46,472)	30,522	(34,567)	21,107	(46,934)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	\$ 86,103	\$ 139,488	\$ 75,879	\$ 124,244	\$ 54,651
<b>Distributable Cash Flow</b>	\$ 130,793	\$ 103,211	\$ 103,845	\$ 89,926	\$ 88,695
Distributions for Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 76,110	\$ 76,109	\$ 64,410	\$ 64,409	\$ 61,731
Coverage Ratio	1.72x	1.36x <sup>1</sup>	1.61x	1.40x	1.44x

<sup>1</sup> Includes ~18.2MM common units issued in January 2026 as part of J-W acquisition; coverage ratio of 1.55x when excluding the issuance

# Non-GAAP Reconciliations

## Adjusted EBITDA

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 111,319</b>	<b>\$ 99,575</b>	<b>\$ 68,268</b>
Interest expense, net	187,408	193,471	169,924
Depreciation and amortization	284,816	264,756	246,096
Income tax expense	4,869	2,231	1,365
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 588,412</b>	<b>\$ 560,033</b>	<b>\$ 485,653</b>
Unit-based compensation expense	4,342	16,552	22,169
Transaction expenses	1,914	133	46
Severance charges and other employee costs	4,455	2,430	841
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	3,820	4,939	(1,667)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3,006	4,966	—
Gain on derivative instrument	—	(5,684)	(7,449)
Impairment of assets	7,811	913	12,346
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 613,760</b>	<b>\$ 584,282</b>	<b>\$ 511,939</b>
Interest expense, net	(187,408)	(193,471)	(169,924)
Non-cash interest expense	8,554	8,748	7,279
Income tax expense	(4,869)	(2,231)	(1,365)
Transaction expenses	(1,914)	(133)	(46)
Severance charges and other employee costs	(4,455)	(2,430)	(841)
Cash received on derivative instrument	—	6,888	6,245
Other	466	1,204	1,448
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(29,872)	(61,523)	(82,850)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 394,262</b>	<b>\$ 341,334</b>	<b>\$ 271,885</b>

## Distributable Cash Flow and Distributable Cash Flow Coverage

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
<i>\$ in thousands</i>			
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 111,319</b>	<b>\$ 99,575</b>	<b>\$ 68,268</b>
Non-cash interest expense	8,554	8,748	7,279
Depreciation and amortization	284,816	264,756	246,096
Non-cash income tax expense (benefit)	466	574	(52)
Unit-based compensation expense	4,342	16,552	22,169
Transaction expenses	1,914	133	46
Severance charges and other employee costs	4,455	2,430	841
Other	2,876	—	—
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	3,820	4,939	(1,667)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3,006	4,966	—
Change in fair value of derivative instrument	—	1,204	(1,204)
Impairment of assets	7,811	913	12,346
Distributions on Preferred Units	(8,288)	(17,550)	(47,775)
Maintenance capital expenditures	(39,414)	(31,923)	(25,234)
<b>Distributable Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 385,677</b>	<b>\$ 355,317</b>	<b>\$ 281,113</b>
Maintenance capital expenditures	39,414	31,923	25,234
Transaction expenses	(1,914)	(133)	(46)
Severance charges and other employee costs	(4,455)	(2,430)	(841)
Distributions on Preferred Units	8,288	17,550	47,775
Other	(2,876)	630	1,500
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(29,872)	(61,523)	(82,850)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 394,262</b>	<b>\$ 341,334</b>	<b>\$ 271,885</b>
<b>Distributable Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 385,677</b>	<b>\$ 355,317</b>	<b>\$ 281,113</b>
Distributions for Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio	\$ 266,659	\$ 245,990	\$ 208,856
Distributable Cash Flow Coverage Ratio	1.45x	1.44x	1.35x

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

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

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

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

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

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

This presentation also contains a forward-looking estimate of Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow projected to be generated by the Partnership for its 2026 fiscal year. The Partnership is unable to reconcile projected Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow to projected net income (loss) and projected net cash provided by operating activities, the most comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP because components of the required calculations cannot be reasonably estimated, such as changes to current assets and liabilities, unknown future events, and estimating certain future GAAP measures. The inability to project certain components of the calculation would significantly affect the accuracy of the reconciliations.

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

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

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