

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-8267

EMCOR Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

11-2125338

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

301 Merritt Seven

(Address of principal executive offices)

Norwalk, Connecticut

06851-1092

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (203) 849-7800

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Trading Symbol

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock

EME

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company Emerging Growth Company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$10,817,000,000 as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based upon the closing sale price on the New York Stock Exchange reported for such date. Shares of common stock held by each executive officer and director and by each person who owns 5% or more of the outstanding common stock (based solely on filings of such 5% holders) have been excluded from such calculation as such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of the close of business on February 24, 2025: 45,472,621 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III. Portions of the definitive proxy statement for the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which document will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Form 10-K relates, are incorporated by reference into Items 10 through 14 of Part III of this Form 10-K.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
PART I	
Item 1. Business	1
Overview	1
Operations	2
Competition	5
Human Capital	5
Available Information	7
Item 1A. Risk Factors	8
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	19
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	19
Item 2. Properties	20
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	20
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	20
Executive Officers of the Registrant	21
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	22
Item 6. [Reserved]	22
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	23
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	36
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	37
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	81
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	81
Item 9B. Other Information	81
Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	81
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	82
Item 11. Executive Compensation	82
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	82
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	82
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	82
PART IV	
Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	83
Item 16. Form 10-K Summary	86

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They generally contain words such as “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “project,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “may,” “can,” “could,” “might,” variations of such wording and other words or phrases of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements in this report include discussions of our future operating or financial performance and other forward-looking commentary regarding aspects of our business, including market share growth, gross profit, remaining performance obligations, project mix, projects with varying profit margins and contractual terms, selling, general and administrative expenses, our ability to maintain a strong safety record, and trends in our business, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances, such as the effects of supply chain disruptions and delays. Each forward-looking statement included in this report is subject to risks and uncertainties, including those identified in the “Risk Factors” section, the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section, and other sections of this report. Applicable risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- adverse effects of general economic conditions;
- domestic and international political developments and/or conflicts;
- changes in the specific markets for EMCOR’s services;
- adverse business conditions, including the continued strength or weakness of the sectors from which we generate revenues, scarcity of skilled labor, productivity challenges, the nature and extent of supply chain disruptions impacting availability and pricing of materials, and inflationary trends more generally, including fluctuations in energy costs;
- the impact of legislation and/or government regulations;
- changes in foreign trade policy, including the effect of tariffs;
- changes in interest rates;
- the availability of adequate levels of surety bonding;
- increased competition;
- the impact of legal proceedings, claims, lawsuits, or governmental investigations;
- unfavorable developments in the mix of our business; and
- other factors discussed elsewhere in this report.

Such risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those that might be anticipated from, or projected or implied by, our forward-looking statements. Accordingly, these statements do not guarantee future performance or events. The forward-looking statements contained in this report speak only as of the filing date of this report. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements unless required by law. However, any further disclosures made on related subjects in our subsequent reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) should be consulted. We caution investors not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, due to their inherent uncertainty.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

References to the “Company,” “EMCOR,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar words refer to EMCOR Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise.

Overview

We are one of the largest specialty contractors in the United States and a leading provider of electrical and mechanical construction and facilities services, building services, and industrial services. In 2024, we had revenues of approximately \$14.6 billion. Our services are provided to a broad range of commercial, technology, manufacturing, industrial, healthcare, utility, and institutional customers through approximately 100 operating subsidiaries, which specialize principally in providing construction services relating to electrical and mechanical systems in all types of facilities and in providing various services relating to the operation, maintenance, and management of those facilities. Such operating subsidiaries are organized into the following reportable segments:

- United States electrical construction and facilities services;
- United States mechanical construction and facilities services;
- United States building services;
- United States industrial services; and
- United Kingdom building services.

Our operating subsidiaries offer comprehensive and diverse solutions on a broad scale and have many long-standing customer relationships. We provide construction services and building services directly to corporations, municipalities and federal and state governmental entities, owners/developers, and tenants of buildings. We also provide our construction services indirectly by acting as a subcontractor to general contractors, systems suppliers, construction managers, developers, property managers, and other subcontractors. We generally provide industrial services directly to refineries and petrochemical plants.

We derive revenues from many different customers in numerous industries, which have operations in several different geographical areas. Of our 2024 revenues, approximately 97% were generated in the United States and approximately 3% were generated in foreign countries, substantially all in the United Kingdom. In 2024, we derived approximately 67% of our revenues from our construction operations, approximately 24% of our revenues from our building services operations, and approximately 9% of our revenues from our industrial services operations. For additional information regarding our revenues, see Note 3 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

We believe that our range of service offerings, technical capability, skilled workforce, and strong project execution, along with our safety culture and financial resources, differentiate us from our competition and position us to benefit from future capital and maintenance spending by our customers. Our strategies of expanding our portfolio of service offerings for existing and potential customers and increasing or enhancing our presence in core end markets and geographies, along with our commitment to industry-leading best practices and technological and training capabilities, place us in the position to capitalize on opportunities and trends in the industries we serve and continue to grow our business.

Increasingly, our services are focused on delivering sustainable energy solutions, enhancements in energy efficiency, reductions in waste and emissions, and improvements in the safety and comfort of our customers’ facilities.

The broad scope of our operations is more particularly described below. For detailed segment financial information refer to Note 18 - Segment Information of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Our executive offices are located at 301 Merritt Seven, Norwalk, Connecticut 06851-1092, and our telephone number at those offices is (203) 849-7800.

Operations

United States electrical and mechanical construction and facilities services operations:

Our electrical and mechanical construction services primarily involve the design, integration, installation, start-up, operation and maintenance, and provision of services relating to:

- Systems for electrical power transmission, distribution, and generation, including power cables, conduits, distribution panels, transformers, generators, uninterruptible power supply systems, and related switch gear and controls;
- Premises electrical and lighting systems, including fixtures and controls;
- Process instrumentation in the refining, chemical processing, and food processing industries;
- Low-voltage systems, such as fire alarm, security, and process control systems;
- Voice and data communications, including fiber optic and low voltage cabling, distributed antenna systems, audiovisual systems, and wireless access points;
- Sustainable energy solutions such as solar, photovoltaic, and wind, as well as the installation of electric vehicle charging stations;
- Roadway and transit lighting and signaling and fiber optic lines;
- Computerized traffic control systems, and signal and communication equipment for mass transit systems;
- Heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and refrigeration, including both traditional mechanical systems as well as geothermal solutions;
- Clean-room process ventilation systems;
- Fire protection and suppression systems;
- Plumbing, process and high-purity piping systems;
- Controls and filtration systems;
- Water and wastewater treatment systems;
- Central plant heating and cooling systems, including manufacturing and installing sheet metal air handling systems;
- Crane and rigging services;
- Millwright services; and
- Steel fabrication, erection, and welding services.

The electrical and mechanical construction services industry has experienced growth principally due to the increased content, complexity, and sophistication of electrical and mechanical systems resulting, in part, from growth in digital processing, cloud computing, data storage, and the emergence of artificial intelligence. In addition, facilities of all types require extensive electrical distribution systems, sophisticated power supplies, networks of low-voltage and fiber-optic communications cabling, and various mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection and suppression systems. Moreover, the need for substantial environmental controls within a building, due to the heightened need to maintain extensive computer systems at optimal temperatures, and the demand for increased energy efficiency, have continued to expand opportunities for our electrical and mechanical services businesses. The demand for these services is typically driven by non-residential construction and renovation activity and, in recent years, has benefited from the re-shoring of the supply chain, the need for additional high-tech manufacturing facilities, and the energy transition/expansion throughout the United States.

Our electrical and mechanical construction services generally fall into one of three categories: (a) large installation projects, with contracts often in the multi-million dollar range, that involve: (i) the construction of manufacturing facilities, data centers, warehousing and distribution facilities, hospitals, and commercial buildings, (ii) institutional, public works, and infrastructure projects, or (iii) the fit-out of large blocks of space within commercial or mixed-use buildings, (b) large and medium sized capital and maintenance projects for commercial, manufacturing, pharmaceutical, healthcare, oil and gas, and industrial clients, and (c) smaller installation projects, of a short duration, typically involving fit-out, renovation, and retrofit work.

Our United States electrical and mechanical construction operations accounted for approximately 67% of our 2024 total revenues. Of such revenues, approximately 34% were generated by our electrical construction operations and approximately 66% were generated by our mechanical construction operations.

Our largest projects include those within: (a) the network and communications market sector (including data centers, data and fiber projects, and cabling); (b) the high-tech manufacturing market sector (including semiconductor, biotech, life-sciences, and pharmaceutical facilities, as well as projects across the electric vehicle value chain); (c) the commercial market sector (including warehousing and distribution facilities and office or mixed-use buildings); (d) the manufacturing and industrial market sector (including steel, pulp and paper mills, food processing and traditional automotive manufacturing facilities, power generation (including sustainable energy solutions such as solar and wind), oil and gas refineries, and chemical processing plants); (e) the healthcare market sector (including hospitals, surgical centers, rehabilitation and nursing facilities, and medical offices); (f) the institutional market sector (including educational and correctional facilities and research laboratories); (g) the water and wastewater market sector; (h) the transportation market sector (including highways, bridges, airports, and transit systems); and (i) the hospitality and entertainment market sector (including resorts, hotels, gaming facilities, convention centers, and sports stadiums). Our largest projects, which typically range in size from \$10 million up to and occasionally exceeding \$200 million, represented approximately 54% of our electrical and mechanical construction services revenues in 2024. These projects often involve new construction and a combination of design, installation, and start-up services. Depending on the size and complexity of these projects, they may span multiple years and typically require significant technical and management skills and the financial strength to obtain performance bonds, which are often a condition to bidding for and winning these projects.

Our projects of less than \$10 million accounted for approximately 46% of our electrical and mechanical construction services revenues in 2024. These projects are typically completed in less than one year. They usually involve electrical and mechanical construction services when an end-user or owner undertakes construction or modification of a facility to accommodate a specific use, upgrade or replace aging systems, or increase energy efficiency. These projects frequently require electrical and mechanical systems to meet special needs such as critical systems power supply, fire protection systems, special environmental controls and high-purity air systems, sophisticated electrical and mechanical systems for data centers, new production lines in manufacturing plants, and office arrangements in existing office buildings. They are not usually dependent upon the new construction market. Demand for these projects and types of services is often prompted by the expiration of leases, changes in technology, the demand for more energy efficient systems, or changes in the customer's plant or office layout in the normal course of a customer's business.

United States and United Kingdom building services operations:

Our building services include:

- Maintenance and services for mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire safety, and building automation systems;
- Modification and retrofit projects;
- Program development, management, and maintenance for energy systems, including LEED and other sustainable solutions to assist our customers in reducing energy consumption;
- Energy efficiency retrofit services, including HVAC, lighting, water, weatherization, and air flow management solutions;
- Technical consulting and diagnostic services;
- Services aimed at improving indoor air quality;
- Installation and support for building systems;
- Commercial and government site-based operations and maintenance;
- Facility management, maintenance, and services;
- Floor care and janitorial services;
- Landscaping, lot sweeping, and snow removal;
- Other building services, including reception, security, and catering services;
- Vendor management and call center services;
- Military base operations support services; and
- Infrastructure and building projects for federal, state, and local governmental agencies.

While not all of the above services are performed in both countries, we provide building services throughout the United States and United Kingdom. Our building services operations have built upon our traditional electrical and mechanical construction operations and our client relationships to expand the scope of services being offered and to develop packages of services for customers on a local, regional, and national basis.

Our building services operations, which generated approximately 24% of our 2024 total revenues, provide services to owners, operators, tenants, and managers of all types of facilities both on a contractual basis for a specified period of time and on an individual task order basis. Of our building services revenues for 2024, approximately 88% were generated in the United States and approximately 12% were generated in the United Kingdom.

Demand for our building services is often driven by customers' decisions to focus on their core competencies, customers' programs to reduce costs, the increasing technical complexity of customers' facilities, including their mechanical, electrical, building automation, voice and data, and other systems, and the need for increased reliability, energy efficiency, and air filtration and sanitization. These trends have led to outsourcing and privatization programs whereby customers in both the private and public sectors seek to contract out those activities that support, but are not directly associated with, the customer's core business. Clients of our building services business include major corporations engaged in information technology, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, financial services, and manufacturing, institutional organizations, healthcare providers, large retailers and other businesses with geographically dispersed locations, as well as federal and state governments.

We provide building services at a number of prominent buildings in the United States, including those that house the National Archives and Records Administration, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Government Accountability Office, and the Departments of Transportation, Education, Health and Human Services, Energy, and Homeland Security, as well as other government facilities. We also provide building services, as a prime contractor or a subcontractor, to U.S. military bases and various other governmental agencies. The agreements pursuant to which this division provides services to the federal government are frequently for a base period and a number of option years exercisable at the sole discretion of the government, are often subject to modification or renegotiation by the government in terms of scope of services, and are subject to termination by the government prior to the expiration of the applicable term.

United States industrial services operations:

Our industrial services are primarily provided to customers within the oil, gas, and petrochemical industries and consist of:

- Refinery turnaround planning and engineering services;
- Specialty welding services;
- Overhaul and maintenance of critical process units in refineries and petrochemical plants;
- Specialty technical services for refineries and petrochemical plants;
- Instrumentation, controls, and electrical services for energy infrastructure;
- Electrical panel design, fabrication, and installation;
- On-site repairs, maintenance, and service of heat exchangers, towers, vessels, and piping;
- Design, manufacturing, repair, and hydro blast cleaning of shell and tube heat exchangers and related equipment; and
- Renewable energy services, including large scale solar projects, energy storage, and waste to biogas solutions.

Our industrial services business, which generated approximately 9% of our 2024 total revenues, is a recognized leader in the refinery turnaround market and has a presence in the petrochemical and upstream markets. Demand for these services is highly dependent on the strength of the oil and gas and related industrial markets. Our industrial services operations perform turnaround and maintenance services for critical units of refineries and petrochemical plants to upgrade, repair, and maintain them. Such services include: (a) engineering and planning in advance of complex refinery and petrochemical turnarounds; (b) overhaul and maintenance of critical process units (including hydrofluoric alkylation units, fluid catalytic cracking units, coking units, heaters, heat exchangers, and related mechanical equipment) during refinery and petrochemical plant shut downs; (c) replacement and new construction capital projects for refineries and petrochemical plants; (d) instrumentation, controls, and electrical services for energy infrastructure; and (e) other related specialty services such as: (i) welding (including pipe welding) and fabrication; (ii) heater, boiler, and reformer repairs and replacements; converter repair and revamps; and vessel, exchanger and tower services; (iii) tower and column repairs in refineries and petrochemical plants; (iv) installation and repair of refractory materials for critical units in process plants to protect equipment from corrosion, erosion, and extreme temperatures; and (v) acid-proofing services to protect critical components at refineries from chemical exposure. These businesses also design and manufacture highly engineered shell and tube heat exchangers and provide maintenance, repair, and cleaning services for heat exchangers both in the field and at our own shops, including tube and shell repairs, bundle repairs, and extraction services.

In addition to these traditional industrial services, we are leveraging our expertise in industrial services to construct and maintain carbon capture technologies and renewable energy projects.

Competition

Across our operations, we compete with national, regional, and local companies, many of which are small, owner-operated entities that carry on their businesses in a limited geographic area, as well as with certain foreign companies.

The electrical and mechanical construction services industry is highly fragmented and our competition includes thousands of small companies across the United States. In addition, there are a number of larger public companies focused on providing electrical and/or mechanical construction services, such as APi Group Corporation, Comfort Systems USA, Inc., Dycom Industries, Inc., Everus Construction Group, Inc., IES Holdings, Inc., MasTec, Inc., MYR Group Inc., Quanta Services, Inc., and Tutor Perini Corporation. A majority of our revenues are derived from projects requiring competitive bids; however, an invitation to bid is often conditioned upon prior experience, technical capability, and financial strength. Competitive factors in the electrical and mechanical construction services business include: (a) the availability of qualified and/or licensed personnel; (b) reputation for integrity and quality; (c) safety record; (d) cost structure and the ability to control project costs; (e) relationships with customers; (f) price; (g) geographic diversity; (h) experience in specialized markets; (i) the ability to obtain surety bonding; (j) adequate working capital or access to bank credit; and (k) the use of technology such as virtual design construction (“VDC”), building information modeling (“BIM”), robotics, and automation. We believe our financial position, operating results, access to bank credit and surety bonding, technical expertise including prefabrication, VDC, and BIM capabilities, and safety record, among other factors, give us an advantage over many of our competitors. However, relatively few barriers exist to prevent entry into the electrical and mechanical construction services industry.

While the building services industry is also highly fragmented, with most competitors operating in a specific geographic region, a number of large corporations such as Amentum Services, Inc., IAP Worldwide Services, Inc., Fluor Corporation, Cushman & Wakefield plc, CBRE Group, Inc., Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated, Sodexo, Inc., Aramark, and ABM Industries Incorporated are engaged in this field, as are large original equipment manufacturers such as Carrier Global Corporation and Trane Technologies plc. In addition, we compete with several regional firms serving all or portions of the markets we target, such as BrightView Holdings, Inc., Kellermeyer Bergensons Services, LLC, and SMS Assist, L.L.C. Our principal competitors in the United Kingdom include CBRE Group, Inc., ISS UK Ltd., Equans Services Limited, OCS Group UK Limited, and Mitie Group PLC. The key competitive factors in the building services industry include: (a) availability of qualified personnel and managers; (b) service quality and technical expertise; (c) the use of technology tools and data analytics; (d) cost structure and the ability to control project costs; (e) price; and (f) geographic diversity. Due to our size, our technical capability and management experience, and our geographic presence, we believe our building services operations are in a strong competitive position. However, there are relatively few barriers to entry into the building services industry.

The market for providing industrial services includes large national providers, as well as numerous regional companies. In the manufacture of heat exchangers, we compete with both U.S. and foreign manufacturers. Competitors within this industry include JVIC, Universal Plant Services, Inc., Turner Industries Group, LLC, Team, Inc., Cust-O-Fab, Inc., Dunn Heat Exchangers, Inc., Turn2 Specialty Companies, and Wyatt Field Service Company, LLC, among others. The key competitive factors in the industrial services market consist of: (a) availability of skilled workforce; (b) technical expertise; (c) service, quality, and ability to respond quickly; (d) price; and (e) safety record. Due to our technical capabilities, skilled workforce, and safety record, we believe that we are in a strong competitive position in the industrial services markets that we serve. Although the technical expertise and capital investment that is required in manufacturing heat exchangers may be considered a barrier to entry in this field, there are significantly fewer barriers to entry as it pertains to turnaround projects and services.

Human Capital

At December 31, 2024, we employed approximately 40,400 people, approximately 37,500 of whom were located within the United States and approximately 2,900 of whom were located in the United Kingdom.

Based on the most recent information available from our latest filing with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the gender demographic of our U.S. employees was 89% male and 11% female. Additionally, based on such information, our U.S. employees had the following race and ethnicity demographics:

Employee Demographic	% of Total
White	66 %
Hispanic / Latino	21 %
Black / African American	8 %
Asian	2 %
Multiracial, Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander	3 %

Approximately 63% of our employees are represented by various unions pursuant to approximately 425 collective bargaining agreements between our individual subsidiaries or trade associations and local unions, as well as two collective bargaining agreements that are national or regional in scope. We believe that our relations with our labor unions are generally positive.

Our ability to execute complex projects for our customers, and to perform all of our services with the excellence that makes us an industry leader, depends on our success in attracting and retaining skilled labor in a competitive market. We therefore strive to be and remain an employer of choice for the most talented employees in each of the industries and markets in which we operate. This begins with offering competitive employee compensation and benefits packages, specifically designed to meet the unique needs of each individual in our organization, which include:

- *Health and Welfare Plans:* All full-time employees who do not participate in union plans are offered a range of choices among medical, dental and vision plans, life, accident, dependent and disability insurance, and pre-tax health savings accounts that include employer contributions.
- *Retirement Savings:* We help provide our employees with financial security by offering a 401(k) Savings Plan, which includes company matching contributions.
- *Degree Assistance:* Eligible employees may apply for reimbursement for job-related courses or courses taken as part of a curriculum for a business or job-related degree at an accredited institution.
- *Employee Assistance Program:* Through our Employee Assistance Program, we offer our employees, and their dependents or household members, access to services and counseling on a variety of personal, professional, legal, and financial matters, at no cost.
- *College Coaching:* Our College Coach Program provided through Bright Horizons provides employees and their families with support as they navigate the college admissions process, including live webinars, tuition payment financial planning, and insight from former admissions officers, finance professionals, and educators.

Key to our attraction and retention of employees is our commitment to our EMCOR Values and our focus on employee safety and inclusion. Our Board of Directors and senior leadership engage in direct oversight and management, respectively, of our significant human capital initiatives. Our Board of Directors is regularly briefed and provides input on key human capital initiatives and metrics.

Commitment to Core Values

We are committed to our EMCOR Values of Mission First: *Integrity, Discipline, and Transparency* and People Always: *Mutual Respect and Trust, Commitment to Safety, and Teamwork*. We consistently strive to ensure these values are reflected in how we do business every day, from our corporate culture and “tone at the top,” established by our Board of Directors and management team, to the critical work performed by all of our people at every level throughout our organization. We reinforce our EMCOR Values through many ongoing initiatives. Our EMCOR Values are embodied in our policies and procedures, including our Code of Business Ethics and Conduct. We also regularly provide training on these values, both at time of hire and on an ongoing, periodic basis. In addition, to develop and reinforce our values company-wide, and empower our leaders to perform at the highest levels, senior leaders are invited to our Leadership for Results course and our Leading with Character program at the Thayer Leadership Development Group at West Point. In addition, identified front line leaders such as project managers, superintendents and supervisors are invited to our Leader Development Program, which focuses on the development of skills to enhance their growth as leaders and emphasizes the importance of our EMCOR Values.

Workplace Safety

We believe that our focus on employee safety and well-being is reflected in our results. During a year in which our people worked over 89 million hours, the Company’s Total Recordable Incident Rate in 2024 was just under 1.0, which was approximately 60% lower than the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ most recently available industry average of 2.4 for NAICS Code 2382, Building Equipment Contractors. This represents our sixteenth consecutive year with a Total Recordable Incident Rate which was less than half the industry average. Our position as an industry leader in safety begins with a strong culture of care and vigilance embodied in our EMCOR Values and is supported by a comprehensive suite of training, resources, and analytics. These include: (a) our signature Be There for Life! Zero Injuries Program and Be Vigilant! Campaign, (b) incident and injury prevention planning, including in-person and online training tools and best practice guides available through our company intranet, (c) enterprise level reporting and analysis of leading and lagging indicators, (d) a 24-hour incident reporting hotline, and (e) a company-wide program to share and champion best safety practices across our range of businesses. These tools are evolving with the way our people work, including employees in the field. For example, we have deployed an online safety training program available to any employee on a mobile device.

Mutual Respect and Trust

In our workplace, we seek to foster a welcoming environment that reflects our EMCOR Values, including Mutual Respect and Trust. We believe that a workforce, executive management team, and Board of Directors representing a broad array of experience, perspectives, background, and personal characteristics, are important to our future success.

We strive to help all our employees realize their full potential with an equal opportunity to succeed. We work to unlock the full potential of all employees at every level through: (a) the EMCOR Manager Certificate Program, which promotes supervisory management skills, (b) our Degree Assistance Program, which provides tuition reimbursement for continuing education, and (c) the resources available to all employees on our online learning platform, EMCOR University Online, which includes thousands of on-demand training courses on a wide range of topics.

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These filings are available to the public over the internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Our Internet address is www.emcorgroup.com. We make available, free of charge, through www.emcorgroup.com our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. References to our website addressed in this report are provided as a convenience and do not constitute, and should not be viewed as, an incorporation by reference of the information contained on, or available through, the website. Therefore, such information should not be considered part of this report.

Our Board of Directors has an audit committee, a compensation and personnel committee, and a nominating and corporate governance committee. Each of these committees has a formal charter and is comprised of independent directors. We also have Corporate Governance Guidelines, which include guidelines regarding related party transactions, a Code of Ethics for our Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers, and a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Directors, Officers, and Employees. Copies of these charters, guidelines and codes, and any waivers or amendments to such codes which are applicable to our executive officers, senior financial officers, or directors, can be obtained on our website, www.emcorgroup.com.

You may request a copy of the foregoing filings (excluding exhibits), charters, guidelines and codes, and any waivers or amendments to such codes which are applicable to our executive officers, senior financial officers, or directors, at no cost by writing to us at EMCOR Group, Inc., 301 Merritt Seven, Norwalk, CT 06851-1092, Attention: Corporate Secretary, or by telephoning us at (203) 849-7800.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to a variety of risks, including the risks described below as well as adverse business and market conditions and risks associated with our operations. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not known to us or not described below, which we have not determined to be material, may also impair our business operations. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all other information in this report, including information contained in the “Business,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” sections. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial position, results of operations, and/or cash flows could be adversely affected, and we may not be able to achieve our goals. Such events may cause actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results, and the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Economic and Strategic Risk Factors

Economic downturns, recessions, or periods of slow growth have historically led to reductions in demand for our services. Negative conditions in the credit markets, including elevated interest rates, may adversely impact our results of operations and our ability to operate our business. The level of demand from our clients for our services has been, in the past, adversely impacted by slowdowns in the industries we service, as well as in the economy in general. When the general level of economic activity has declined from historical levels, certain of our ultimate customers have delayed or canceled projects or capital spending, especially with respect to more profitable private sector work, and such slowdowns adversely affect our ability to grow, reducing our revenues and profitability. A number of economic factors, including financing conditions, the prices of commodities, and energy prices, have, in the past, adversely affected the industries we serve and our ultimate customers’ ability or willingness to fund expenditures. General concerns about the fundamental soundness of domestic and foreign economies may also cause ultimate customers to defer projects even if they have credit available to them. A prolonged stagnation or weakening in financial and macroeconomic conditions, potentially including higher interest rates, supply chain challenges, inflation, or geopolitical impacts, could therefore have a significant adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

We are exposed to market risk for changes in interest rates for any borrowings under our credit facility, which bear interest at variable rates. Although the Federal Reserve Board began to decrease the federal funds rate in 2024 after increases in 2022 and much of 2023, the pace and extent of additional decreases are uncertain. Increases in benchmark interest rates impact our interest expense and cost of capital, which may adversely impact our ability to make payments on future outstanding debt, raise funds through the issuance of debt, fund capital expenditures or meet other liquidity needs. Any of these impacts may adversely affect our liquidity, results of operations, and financial position. For further information on our credit facility and associated borrowing rates, refer to Note 9 - Debt of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Many of our clients depend on the availability of credit to help finance their capital and maintenance projects. At times, tightened availability of credit or increased interest rates have negatively impacted the ability of existing and prospective ultimate customers to fund projects we might otherwise perform, particularly those in the more profitable private sector. As a result, our ultimate customers may defer such projects for an unknown, and perhaps lengthy, period. Any such deferrals would inhibit our growth and would adversely affect our results of operations.

In a weak economic environment, particularly in a period of restrictive credit markets, we may experience greater difficulties in collecting payments from, and negotiating change orders and/or claims with, our clients due to, among other reasons, a diminution in our ultimate customers’ access to the credit markets or potential bankruptcies. If clients delay in paying or fail to pay a significant amount of our outstanding receivables, or we fail to successfully negotiate a significant portion of our change orders and/or claims with clients, it could have an adverse effect on our liquidity, results of operations, and financial position.

Our business has traditionally lagged recoveries in the general economy and, therefore, after an economic downturn we may not recover as quickly as the economy at large.

Certain of our businesses, including those within our United States industrial services segment, are exposed to risks associated with the oil and gas industry. These risks, which are not subject to our control, include volatility in the price and production of crude oil, the development of and consumer demand for alternative energy sources, including as a result of a change in consumer preference, or in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or combat climate change, and legislative and regulatory actions. In addition, macroeconomic conditions, influenced by a variety of events and circumstances, can also affect customer demand for our services within these businesses and lower prices and production volumes, or perceived risk thereof, typically results in the curtailment or deferral of spending by our customers. While higher prices for our customers’ products may increase demand for our services, significant increases in the price or demand for crude oil may also result in the short-term curtailment or deferral of spending by our customers, as facility downtime to perform certain of the services we provide comes at a higher opportunity cost. Volatility within these markets, including the impact of geopolitical instability (such as disruption of shipping lanes), could negatively impact our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our business is vulnerable to the cyclical nature of the markets in which our clients operate and is dependent upon the timing and funding of new awards. We provide construction and maintenance services to ultimate customers operating in a number of markets which have been, and we expect will continue to be, cyclical and subject to significant fluctuations due to a variety of factors beyond our control, including economic conditions and changes in client spending.

Regardless of economic or market conditions, investment decisions by our ultimate customers may vary by location or as a result of other factors like the availability of labor, relative construction costs, or competitive conditions in their industries. Because we are dependent on the timing and funding of new awards, we are therefore vulnerable to changes in our clients' markets and investment decisions.

Our business may be adversely affected by significant reductions in government spending, delays or disruptions in the government appropriations process or the failure to fully fund or implement legislation such as the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 and the Inflation Reduction Act. Some of our businesses derive a significant portion of their revenues from federal, state, and local governmental agencies. As a result, reduced or delayed spending by the federal government and/or state and local governments, potentially including the reduction or elimination of funding for projects or other benefits under relevant legislation, may have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Significant reductions in spending aimed at reducing federal, state, or local budget deficits, the absence of a bipartisan agreement on the federal government's budget or raising the debt ceiling (and any disruption caused by a federal government shutdown as a result thereof), personnel reductions, elimination of government agencies or programs, the closure of government facilities and offices, or other changes in budget priorities could result in the deferral, delay, disruption, or cancellation of projects or contracts that we might otherwise have sought to perform. These potential events could impact the level of demand for our services and our ability to execute, complete, and receive compensation for our current contracts, or bid for and enter into new contracts with governmental agencies.

Volatility in the prices or availability of certain materials and equipment used in our businesses and those of our customers, including as a result of inflation, supply chain disruptions, geopolitical instability, and protectionist trade measures, could adversely affect our businesses. We are exposed to market risk of increases in certain commodity prices of materials, such as copper and steel, which are used as components of supplies or materials utilized in our operations. We are also exposed to increases in energy prices, particularly as they relate to gasoline prices for our fleet of approximately 14,000 vehicles. While we believe we can increase our prices to adjust for some price increases in commodities, there can be no assurance that price increases of commodities, if they were to occur, would be recoverable. Further, the timing of our price increases may lag the timing of the underlying increases in commodity or material prices and our fixed price contracts generally do not allow us to adjust our prices. As a result, increases in material or fuel costs could reduce our profitability with respect to projects in progress. Additionally, we rely on third-party vendors and manufacturers to supply much of the materials and equipment necessary for our operations. Disruptions, shortages, or delays in the availability of such materials and equipment have and may continue to adversely impact our result of operations, cash flows, and reputation with our customers. For example, in recent years, we experienced supply chain delays, including long lead times for certain materials and equipment, as well as an escalation in material and fuel prices, to varying degrees. These disruptions resulted in declines in gross profit and gross profit margin for certain of our operations. Fluctuations in the price of energy and commodity materials, whether resulting from fluctuations in market supply or demand, geopolitical conditions (including supply chain disruptions, sanctions on Russian exports as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, armed conflict between Israel and Iran, and shipping lane disruptions following maritime attacks in the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea), an increase in trade protection measures such as tariffs, or the disruption, modification, or cancellation of multilateral trade agreements, may adversely affect our customers and as a result cause them to curtail the use of our services.

On the other hand, because certain of our construction and service offerings are designed to improve energy efficiency in our clients' operations, or to assist in the generation of new sources of renewable energy, such as wind, solar, and geothermal generation, decreases in the costs of traditional energy sources such as oil and natural gas, including as a result of recessionary pressure and reduced demand, may lower our customers' demand for efficiency improvements and alternative energy sources, which could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Changes in U.S. foreign trade policies, including as a result of the new presidential administration, could lead to the imposition of additional trade barriers and tariffs. We cannot predict the full extent of new, extended, or changed trade policies, including tariffs, that may be made by the current or a future presidential administration or Congress, including whether existing tariff policies will be maintained or modified or if changes in the U.S. trade policy could result in reactions from U.S. trading partners, such as adopting responsive trade policies making it more difficult or costly for us to purchase materials or supplies. These changes in U.S. trade policy or in laws and policies governing foreign trade, and any resulting negative sentiments towards the United States as a result of such changes, could have an adverse impact on our business, financial position, results of operations, and liquidity.

Business and Operational Risk Factors

The loss of customers could have an adverse effect on us. Although we provide services to a diverse portfolio of end markets and have long-standing relationships with many of our significant customers, our customers may unilaterally reduce, fail to renew, or terminate their contracts with us at any time. A loss of business from a significant customer, or a number of significant customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, and results of operations.

Our industry is highly competitive. Our industry is served by numerous small, owner-operated private companies, a few public companies, and several large regional companies. In addition, relatively few barriers exist to prevent entry into most of the industries in which we operate. As a result, any organization that has adequate financial resources, and access to technical expertise, may become a competitor. Competition in our industry depends on numerous factors, including price. Certain of our competitors have lower overhead cost structures and, therefore, are able to provide their services at lower rates than we are currently able to provide. Our project and service work is frequently awarded through a competitive bidding process, which is standard in our industry. We are constantly competing for contracts based on pricing, schedule, and technical expertise. Competition can place downward pressure on our contract prices and profit margins, which may make it difficult to win the project or force us to accept contractual terms and conditions that are less favorable to us, thereby increasing the risk that, among other things, we may not realize profit margins at the same rates we have seen in the past or may become responsible for costs or other liabilities we have not incurred in the past.

We cannot be certain that our competitors will not develop the expertise, experience, and resources necessary to provide services that are superior in quality, and lower in price, to ours. Similarly, we cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain or enhance our competitive position within our industries or maintain a customer base at current levels. We may also face competition from the in-house service organizations of existing or prospective customers, particularly with respect to building services. Many of our customers employ personnel who perform some of the same types of building services that we do. We cannot be certain that our existing or prospective customers will continue to outsource building services in the future. If we are unable to compete effectively, we may experience a loss of customers, reduced profitability, or both, which if significant, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Refer also to “Business - Competition” in Item 1 of this Form 10-K.

We are a decentralized company, which presents certain risks. While we believe decentralization has enhanced our growth and enabled us to remain responsive to opportunities and to our customers’ needs, it necessarily places significant control and decision-making powers in the hands of local management. This presents various risks, including the risk that we may be slower or less able to identify or react to external market conditions or problems affecting a key business than we would in a more centralized environment.

Our business may be affected by weather conditions. Adverse weather conditions, particularly during the winter season, could impact our construction services operations as those conditions affect our ability to safely and efficiently perform work outdoors in certain regions of the United States, adversely affecting the revenues and profitability of those operations. Unsafe outdoor air quality, such as that resulting from large wildfires in the United States or Canada, could have a similar adverse effect. However, the absence of snow in certain regions of the United States during the winter could also cause us to experience reduced revenues and profitability in our United States building services segment, as a portion of their revenues is generated from snow removal contracts. In addition, cooler than normal temperatures during the summer months could reduce the need for our services, particularly in our businesses that install or service air conditioning units, and result in reduced revenues and profitability during the period that such unseasonal weather conditions persist.

Our business may be affected by the work environment. We perform our work under a variety of conditions, including but not limited to, difficult terrain, challenging site conditions, busy urban centers where delivery of materials and availability of labor may be impacted, clean-room environments where strict procedures must be followed, and sites which contain harsh or hazardous conditions, especially at chemical plants, refineries, and other process facilities. Performing work under these conditions can increase the cost of such work or negatively affect efficiency and, therefore, our profitability.

Our dependence upon fixed price contracts could adversely affect our business. We currently generate, and expect to continue to generate, a significant portion of our revenues from fixed price contracts. We must estimate the total costs of a particular project to bid for fixed price contracts. Cost and scheduling estimates are based on a number of assumptions, including those about future economic conditions, commodity and other materials pricing, cost and availability of labor, equipment, and materials, and supply chain efficiency, among other factors. The actual cost of labor and materials, however, may vary from the costs we originally estimated, something which we have experienced and may continue to experience due to inflationary pressures, supply chain challenges, and elevated interest rates. These variations, along with other risks, inherent in the execution of projects subject to fixed price contracts, may cause actual gross profits from projects to differ from those we originally estimated and could result in reduced profitability or losses on projects. Depending upon the size of a particular project, variations from the estimated contract costs can have a significant impact on our operating results for any fiscal quarter or year.

We could incur additional costs to cover certain guarantees or other contractual requirements. In some instances, we guarantee completion of a project by a specific date or price, cost savings, achievement of certain performance standards, or performance of our services at a certain standard of quality. For other arrangements, including those within our government services operations, the terms of our contracts may include provisions which require us to achieve certain minority participation or small or disadvantaged business “set-aside” goals. If we subsequently fail to meet such guarantees, or comply with such provisions, we may be held responsible for costs resulting from such failures, including payment of penalties or liquidated or other damages. To the extent that any of these events occur, the total costs of a project could exceed the original estimated costs, and we would experience reduced profits or, in some cases, a loss.

Many of our contracts, especially our building and industrial services contracts, may be canceled or delayed on short notice, and we may be unsuccessful in replacing such contracts if they are canceled or as they are completed or expire. For example, in 2024 and 2023, our United States building services segment and our United Kingdom building services segment were unsuccessful in retaining certain contracts upon rebid. We could experience a decrease in revenues, net income, and liquidity if any of the following occur:

- customers cancel a significant number of contracts or delay services or projects;
- we fail to win a significant number of our existing contracts upon re-bid;
- we complete a significant number of non-recurring projects and cannot replace them with similar projects; or
- we fail to reduce operating and overhead expenses consistent with any decrease in our revenues.

Uncertainty surrounding the timing of contract awards, or project cancellations or delays, can also present difficulties in matching our workforce size with contract needs. In some cases, in anticipation of contract awards, we maintain and bear the cost of a ready workforce that is larger than necessary under our existing contract portfolio. When a contract is canceled or delayed, or an anticipated contract award is not received, it may result in lower profitability as a result of labor under-utilization, or additional costs resulting from reductions in staff, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be unsuccessful in generating internal growth. Our ability to generate internal growth will be affected by, among other factors, our ability to:

- expand the range of services offered to customers to address their evolving needs;
- attract new customers; and
- retain and/or increase the number of projects performed for existing customers.

In addition, existing and potential customers may reduce the number or size of projects available to us because of general economic conditions or due to their inability to obtain capital or pay for services we provide. Many of the factors affecting our ability to generate internal growth are beyond our control, and we cannot be certain that our strategies will be successful or that we will be able to generate cash flow sufficient to fund our operations and to support internal growth. If we are not successful, we may not be able to achieve internal growth, expand operations, or grow our business.

Fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates impact our financial results. We have operations in the United Kingdom, which in 2024 accounted for approximately 3% of our revenues. Our reported financial position and results of operations are exposed to the effects (both positive and negative) that fluctuating exchange rates have on the process of translating the financial statements of our United Kingdom operations, which are denominated in the British pound, into the U.S. dollar. The factors that impact exchange rate fluctuation, including macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions, are outside of our control.

As part of our risk management strategy, we are effectively self-insured against certain potential liabilities. Although we maintain insurance policies with respect to a broad range of risks, including automobile liability, general liability, workers’ compensation, and property damage, these policies do not cover all possible claims and certain of the policies are subject to large deductibles and retentions. In addition, we maintain a wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary to manage certain of our insurance liabilities. Accordingly, we are effectively self-insured for a substantial number of actual and potential claims. Further, if any of our insurance carriers defaulted on its obligations to provide insurance coverage by reason of its insolvency or for other reasons, our exposure to claims would increase and our profits would be adversely affected. Our estimates for unpaid claims and expenses are based on known facts, historical trends, and industry averages, utilizing the assistance of an independent third-party actuary. The determination of such estimated liabilities and their appropriateness are reviewed and updated at least quarterly. However, these liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to many relevant factors, the effects of which are often unknown, including the severity of an injury or damage, the determination of liability in proportion to other parties, the timeliness of reported claims, the effectiveness of our risk management and safety programs, denial of coverage by our insurance carriers, and the terms and conditions of our insurance policies and/or customer contracts. Our accruals are based upon known facts, historical trends and our reasonable estimate of future expenses, and we believe such accruals are adequate.

However, unknown or changing trends, risks, or circumstances, such as increases in claims, a weakening economy, increases in medical costs, changes in case law or legislation, or changes in the nature of the work we perform, could render our current estimates and accruals inadequate. In such case, adjustments may be required to increase our insurance liabilities in the period that the experience becomes known.

External market conditions, including catastrophic losses resulting from an increase in severe weather events, among other factors, have resulted in an insurance market that is characterized by higher premiums, diminished capacity, and more conservative underwriting. If these market conditions persist, or if we experience an increase in the number or severity of claims incurred, insurance carriers may be unwilling, in the future, to provide our current levels of coverage without a significant increase in insurance premiums, self-insured retention limits, or collateral requirements to cover our obligations to them. Increased collateral requirements may be in the form of additional letters of credit, surety bonds, and/or cash, and an increase in collateral requirements could significantly reduce our liquidity. If insurance premiums or self-insured retention limits increase, and/or if insurance claims are higher than our estimates, our profitability could be adversely affected.

Failure to provide our services in accordance with professional standards or contractual requirements could expose us to significant monetary damages. Our services often involve professional judgments regarding the planning, design, development, construction, or operations and management of complex facilities. Although we have adopted a range of insurance, risk management, and risk avoidance programs designed to reduce potential liabilities, a catastrophic event at one of our project sites or a completed project, resulting from the services we have performed, could result in significant professional or product liability and warranty or other claims against us, as well as reputational harm. These liabilities could exceed our insurance limits or impact our ability to obtain insurance in the future. Further, even where insurance coverage applies, such policies have limits and deductibles or retentions, which could result in our assumption of exposure for certain amounts with respect to any claim filed against us. In addition, customers or subcontractors who have agreed to indemnify us against any such liabilities or losses might refuse or be unable to uphold their obligations to us, or we may be liable to our customers based on the terms of our contracts, which may require us to provide indemnification to them. An uninsured claim, either in part or in whole, as well as any claim covered by insurance but subject to a policy limit, high deductible/retention, or the denial of coverage by an insurance carrier, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business strategy relies, in part, on acquisitions to sustain our growth, and these transactions present certain risk and uncertainties. As part of our growth strategy, we acquire companies that expand, complement, and/or diversify our businesses. However, there is no guarantee that we will be successful in identifying targets that meet our requirements for acquisition. We may also face increased competition from other potential acquirers who may have greater financial resources available to them or who may be in a position to offer more favorable terms to the target company. This competition may limit our ability to pursue acquisition opportunities. Additionally, circumstances beyond our control, such as elevated interest rates, inflation and potential macroeconomic disruptions, may hinder our ability to pursue and complete acquisitions. Further, realization of the anticipated benefits of an acquisition such as our acquisition of Miller Electric Company, and avoiding or mitigating the potential risks associated with an acquisition, will depend, among other things, upon our ability to: (a) effectively conduct due diligence to identify and mitigate potential problems at companies we propose to acquire, (b) recognize incompatibilities or other obstacles to the successful integration of the acquired business with our other operations, and (c) gain greater efficiencies and scale that will translate into reduced costs or anticipated synergies in a timely manner. However, there can be no assurance that an acquisition we may make in the future will provide the benefits anticipated when entering into the transaction. Acquisitions we have completed, and future acquisitions we may make, could expose us to operational challenges and risks, including the diversion of management's attention from our existing businesses, the failure to retain key personnel or customers of the acquired business, and the assumption of unknown liabilities of the acquired business for which there are inadequate reserves. While the former owners of an acquired company may agree as part of our purchase agreements to indemnify us against certain historical liabilities of the target company, such indemnification may be subject to time limits, deductibles, caps and exclusions, and such former owners might be unable or unwilling to uphold those obligations to us. Our ability to sustain our growth and maintain our competitive position may be affected by our ability to identify and acquire desirable businesses and successfully integrate any acquired business.

In addition, while we work to rapidly implement or maintain internal controls and financial reporting standards and procedures in the businesses we acquire, including integrating such acquired businesses into our consolidated financial reporting systems and controls, we cannot be certain that such implementation and integration will be quickly and effectively completed. Our internal control processes and procedures with respect to such businesses may need to be adjusted or enhanced in order to ensure that such businesses are in compliance with the regulations we are subject to as well as our internal policies and standards. Such changes could result in significant additional costs to us and could require the diversion of management's attention from our existing businesses or other strategic initiatives.

Amounts included in our remaining performance obligations may not result in actual revenues or translate into profits. Many contracts are subject to cancellation or suspension on short notice at the discretion of the client, and the contracts in our remaining performance obligations are subject to changes in the scope of services to be provided as well as adjustments to the costs relating to the contract. The risk of contracts included in our remaining performance obligations being delayed or canceled generally increases during economic slowdowns, periods of restrictive credit markets, or in response to significant fluctuations in commodity prices. Accordingly, there is no assurance that revenue from remaining performance obligations will actually be realized. If our remaining performance obligations fail to materialize, we could experience a decline in profitability, which could result in a deterioration of our financial position and liquidity.

We recognize revenue for the majority of our construction projects based on estimates; therefore, variations of actual results from our assumptions may reduce our profitability. As discussed in further detail in the “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” section included in Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, revenue is recognized as performance obligations are satisfied and earnings or losses recognized on individual contracts are based on estimates of contract price, costs, and profitability. Changes in estimates of transaction prices as well as estimated costs are recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions to the estimates are made. Consequently, changes in estimates, or variations of actual results from previous projections, on an unusually large project, or on a number of average size projects, could be material and could have an adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are increasingly dependent on sophisticated information technology systems; our business and results of operations are subject to adverse impacts due to the disruption, failure, or breaches of these systems. We and our customers and third-party providers rely on information technology systems, hardware, and software, including third-party “cloud based” systems, to run critical accounting, project management, and financial information systems. We rely upon security measures, systems redundancy, and third-party products and services to attempt to secure our information technology systems and the confidential, proprietary, and sensitive information they contain. However, our information technology systems and data, and that of our customers and third-party providers, are subject to cybersecurity incidents, such as hacking, computer viruses or other malicious or destructive software, ransomware, denial of service attacks, malicious social engineering and other intrusions, encryption, erasure, failure, and damage by individuals (which may include our and our third-party providers’ employees), groups or nation states or state-sponsored threats. Such cybersecurity incidents could result in operational disruption and information misappropriation, such as theft of intellectual property or inappropriate disclosure of customer data or confidential, sensitive, or personal information, or in reputational harm with customers. While we maintain insurance coverage for these types of cybersecurity incidents, such policies may not completely provide coverage for, or completely offset, the costs associated with such incidents, including losses from delays in our ability to provide services to our customers, reputational harm, or the costs to improve security against future similar threats. We are continuously developing and enhancing our controls, processes, and practices designed to protect our systems, computers, software, data, and networks from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. This continued development and enhancement requires us to expend additional resources. However, we may not anticipate or combat all types of potential disruptions or breaches. Threats are continually evolving and threat actors may adopt new or different means of breaching our information technology systems and data, including the potential use of artificial intelligence (“AI”) tools to engage in automated, targeted, and coordinated attacks. As cybersecurity threats become more sophisticated and difficult to detect, our ability to promptly prevent, detect and mitigate the effects of cybersecurity incidents may be impacted, potentially resulting in more material adverse effects. As such threats increase in frequency and sophistication, we could be required to expend additional capital and other resources, including costs to deploy additional personnel and protection technologies, train employees, and engage third-party experts and consultants. Additionally, as many of our employees use our information technology systems to collaborate with colleagues in different geographic locations and access our systems and those of our customers remotely, we and our customers may be subject to heightened security risks, including the risks of cyber-attacks. For additional information on our strategy and processes for assessing, identifying, and managing the risks posed by cybersecurity threats, and the management and oversight of such efforts, refer to Part I, Item 1C. Cybersecurity.

The proper functioning of our information technology systems could also be impacted by other causes and circumstances beyond our control, including malware embedded in third-party applications, the decision by software vendors to discontinue further development, integration, or long-term software maintenance support for our information systems, or hardware interruption, damage or disruption as a result of power outages, natural disasters, or computer network failures. Errors or other defects in the design or implementation of hardware or software applications by our employees or third-party providers could also disrupt our networks, information systems or data. System redundancy may be ineffective or inadequate, and the Company’s disaster recovery and business continuity planning may not be sufficient to address all potential cybersecurity incidents or other disruptions. We may also utilize new information technology tools, including AI tools, in certain business functions, and such tools could be subject to malfunction, security vulnerabilities, or algorithmic flaws (including AI generation of false or biased information). Unsettled regulations and case law regarding the ownership of intellectual property generated or

used by AI could also expose us to claims of copyright or license infringement or other liability resulting from our use of such tools. Key business processes are subject to interruption to the extent that our information technology systems, or those of our customers or third-party providers, are disabled for a long period of time. Such operational disruptions and/or misappropriation or inappropriate disclosure of information could result in lost or reduced revenues, negative publicity, loss of customers or contracts, or business delays that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, and results of operations.

In addition, laws and regulations governing data privacy and the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, including the European Union General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), the California Consumer Privacy Act, the California Privacy Rights Act, state biometric laws, and other emerging U.S. state privacy laws pose increasingly complex compliance challenges and could potentially elevate our compliance costs. Any failure to comply with these laws and regulations, or an exposure or exfiltration of information covered by such laws and regulations, including, without limitation, in connection with a cybersecurity incident, could have a negative impact on our reputation or result in significant penalties and legal liability. Increased costs in this area could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flow.

Financial Risk Factors

A material portion of our business depends on our ability to provide surety bonds. We may be unable to compete for or work on certain projects if we are not able to obtain the necessary surety bonds. Our construction contracts frequently require that we obtain from surety companies, and provide to our customers, payment and performance bonds as a condition to the award of such contracts. Such surety bonds secure our payment and performance obligations. Under standard terms in the surety market, surety companies issue bonds on a project-by-project basis and can decline to issue bonds at any time or require the posting of collateral as a condition to issuing any bonds. Current or future market conditions, as well as changes in our sureties' assessment of our or their own operating and financial risk, could cause our surety companies to decline to issue, or substantially reduce the amount of, bonds for our work or to increase our bonding costs. These actions can be taken on short notice. If our surety companies were to limit or eliminate our access to bonding, our alternatives would include seeking bonding capacity from other surety companies, increasing business with clients that do not require bonds, or posting other forms of collateral for project performance, such as letters of credit, parent company guarantees, or cash. However, we may be unable to secure these alternatives in a timely manner, on acceptable terms, or at all. Accordingly, if we were to experience an interruption or reduction in the availability of bonding, we may be unable to compete for or work on certain projects. Increases in the costs of surety bonds could also adversely impact our profitability.

Our results of operations could be adversely affected as a result of goodwill and identifiable intangible asset impairments. When we acquire a business, we record an asset called "goodwill" equal to the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized but instead evaluated for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may be impaired. Impairment may result from a deterioration in macroeconomic conditions, declining financial performance, deterioration in the operational environment, or changes in the manner in which acquired assets are used. Significant judgment is required in determining whether goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are impaired and assumptions utilized for purposes of our impairment testing may change in future periods. There can be no assurance that our estimates and assumptions will prove to be accurate predictions of the future. Significant adverse changes to external market conditions or our internal forecasts, if any, could result in future impairment charges. It is not possible at this time to determine if any future impairment charge will result or, if it does, whether such a charge would be material to our results of operations. For further discussion of our impairment testing, see Note 8 - Goodwill, Identifiable Intangible Assets, and Other Long-Lived Assets of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Failure to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could adversely impact our ability to timely and accurately report financial results and comply with our reporting obligations, which could materially affect our business. Regardless of how internal financial reporting control systems are designed, implemented, and enforced, they cannot ensure with absolute certainty that our policy objectives will be met in every instance. Because of the inherent limitations of all such systems, our internal controls over financial reporting may not always prevent or detect misstatements. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could adversely affect our ability to accurately and timely report financial results, to prevent or detect fraud, or to comply with the requirements of the SEC or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which could necessitate a restatement of our financial statements, and/or result in an investigation, or the imposition of sanctions, by regulators. Such failure could additionally expose us to litigation and/or reputational harm, impair our ability to obtain financing, or increase the cost of any financing we obtain. All of these impacts could adversely affect the price of our common stock and our business overall.

Legal and Regulatory Risk Factors

We are subject to many laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate; changes to such laws and regulations may result in additional costs and impact our operations. We are committed to upholding the highest standards of corporate governance and legal and ethical compliance. We are subject to many laws and regulations, including various laws and regulations that apply specifically to U.S. public companies. These include the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, as well as the various regulations, standards, and guidance put forth by the SEC and other federal and state governmental agencies to implement and enforce those laws. New laws, rules, and regulations, or changes to existing laws or their interpretations, could create added legal and compliance costs and uncertainty for us. In addition, our United Kingdom operations are subject to laws and regulations that are in some cases different from those of the United States, including labor laws such as the U.K. Modern Slavery Act and laws and regulations governing information collected from employees, customers and others, specifically the GDPR. These laws and regulations could increase the cost and complexity of doing business in the U.K. and negatively impact our financial position and results of operations. Our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations, and reporting standards may increase our general and administrative expenses, divert management time and attention, or limit our operational flexibility, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, and results of operations. Many of our non-public competitors and competitors operating solely in the U.S. are not subject to these laws and regulations and the related costs and expenses of compliance.

Our failure to comply with environmental laws could result in significant liabilities. Our operations are subject to various laws, including environmental laws and regulations, among which many deal with the handling and disposal of hazardous or universal waste products, polychlorinated biphenyls, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and fuel storage. A violation of such laws and regulations, or a release of or exposure to such substances, including mold, lead paint, and asbestos, has and may in the future, expose us to various claims, including claims by third parties, as well as remediation costs and fines. We own and lease many facilities. Some of these facilities contain hazardous materials, such as asbestos, and fuel storage tanks, which may be above or below ground. If there is a release of such hazardous materials, or these tanks were to leak, we could be responsible for the cost of remediation as well as potential fines. As a part of our business, we also install fuel storage tanks and are sometimes required to deal with hazardous materials, all of which may expose us to environmental liability. In addition, some of our operations, particularly those servicing oil and natural gas refineries, are subject to the risk of accidental release of hazardous materials that have in the past and have the potential to result in injuries or fatalities involving our employees or third parties, property damage, or environmental contamination. If our personnel cause or are alleged to have caused any such release, it may result in claims for indemnification under our contracts with customers, claims from third-parties or local communities impacted by such release, or investigations or regulatory action by federal, state or local environmental, occupational, health and safety or other authorities. These risks could result in a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial position, and cash flows, and in some cases, on our reputation or our ability to obtain projects from customers.

New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination or leaks, exposure to or the release of materials subsequently identified as hazardous by a governmental authority, the imposition of new clean-up requirements, or the exposure of our employees or other contractors to hazardous materials, could require us to incur significant costs or become the basis for new or increased liabilities that could harm our financial position and results of operations, although certain of these costs might be covered by insurance. In some instances, we have obtained indemnification or covenants from third parties (including predecessors or lessors) for such clean-up and other obligations and liabilities, and we believe such indemnities and covenants are adequate to cover such obligations and liabilities. However, such third-party indemnities or covenants may not cover all of such costs or third-party indemnitors may default on their obligations. In addition, unanticipated obligations or liabilities, or future obligations and liabilities, may have a material adverse effect on our business operations. Further, we cannot be certain that we will be able to identify, or be indemnified for, all potential environmental liabilities relating to any acquired business. See Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, for more information regarding any significant legal proceedings in which we are involved.

Adverse resolution of litigation and other legal and regulatory proceedings may harm our operating results or financial position. From time to time, we are a party to lawsuits and other legal proceedings, most of which occur in the normal course of our business. These actions and proceedings may involve actual or threatened claims by customers, employees, or other third parties for, among other things, compensation or indemnification for alleged personal injury, workers' compensation, employment discrimination, breach of contract, property damage, or other general commercial disputes. In addition, we have been, and may in the future be, subject to class action claims alleging violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act and state wage and hour laws. Litigation and other legal proceedings can be expensive, lengthy, and disruptive to normal business operations, and their outcome is inherently uncertain and difficult to accurately predict or quantify. In addition, plaintiffs in many types of actions may seek punitive damages, civil penalties, consequential damages or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief.

An unfavorable resolution of a particular legal proceeding or claim, whether through a settlement, mediation, court judgment, or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial position, and cash flows, and in some cases, on our reputation or our ability to obtain projects from customers, including governmental entities. See Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, for more information regarding any significant legal proceedings in which we are involved.

We may incur liabilities or suffer negative financial impacts relating to occupational, health, and safety matters. Our operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations relating to the maintenance of safe conditions in the workplace. While we have invested, and will continue to invest, substantial resources in our robust occupational, health, and safety programs, many of our businesses involve a high degree of operational risk, and there can be no assurance that we will avoid significant exposure. These hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, and other consequential damages, and could lead to suspension of operations, large damage claims, an increase in employee turnover, and, in extreme cases, criminal liability. Any of the foregoing could result in financial losses or reputational harm, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our customers seek to minimize safety risks on their sites and they frequently review the safety records of contractors during the bidding process. Accordingly, if our safety record were to substantially deteriorate over time, we might become ineligible to bid on certain work and our customers could cancel our contracts and/or not award us future business.

Our failure to comply with anti-bribery statutes, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the U.K. Bribery Act of 2010, or sanction regulations, could result in fines, criminal penalties, and other sanctions that could have an adverse effect on our business. The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the “FCPA”), the U.K. Bribery Act of 2010 (the “Bribery Act”), and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or securing an improper advantage. In addition, sanctions against foreign persons and entities have increased in recent years, especially in connection with the war in Ukraine and ongoing trade and diplomatic disputes between the U.S. and China. Our policies require that all of our employees, subcontractors, vendors, and agents worldwide must comply with applicable anti-bribery and sanction laws. However, there is no assurance that our policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the FCPA, the Bribery Act, and similar anti-bribery and sanction laws, will eliminate the possibility of liability under such laws for actions taken by our employees, agents, and intermediaries. If we were found to be liable for violations under the FCPA, the Bribery Act, or similar anti-bribery or sanction laws, either due to our own acts or omissions or due to the acts or omissions of others, we could incur substantial legal expenses and suffer civil and criminal penalties, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations, as well as our reputation. In addition, whether or not such expenses, penalties, or sanctions are actually incurred, the actual or alleged violation of the FCPA, the Bribery Act, or any similar anti-bribery or sanction laws could have a negative impact on our reputation.

Opportunities within the government sector could lead to increased governmental rules and regulations applicable to us. When we perform work as a federal government contractor/subcontractor, or if we perform work on a project that has received federal government funding, we are subject to a number of procurement rules and other regulations, any deemed violation of which could lead to fines or penalties or a loss of business. Government agencies routinely audit and investigate government contractors. Government agencies may review a contractor’s performance under its contracts, cost structure, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards. If government agencies determine through these audits or reviews that costs are improperly allocated to specific contracts, they will not reimburse the contractor for those costs or may require the contractor to refund previously reimbursed costs. If government agencies determine that we are engaged in improper activity, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and debarment or suspension from doing business with the government. Government contracts are also subject to renegotiation of terms by the government, termination by the government prior to the expiration of the term, and non-renewal by the government.

Human Capital and Labor Risk Factors

The departure, loss or incapacitation of key personnel could disrupt our business. We depend on the continued efforts of our senior management and other key employees. The departure or loss of key personnel, including as a result of illness or other incapacitation, or the inability to hire and retain qualified executives, could negatively impact our ability to manage our business, successfully execute for our customers or sustain valuable customer relationships. While we have established and regularly review management succession plans, the inadequacy of any such succession plans in addressing a particular loss or our failure to successfully implement such succession plans may adversely affect our business.

We may be unable to attract and retain skilled employees. Our ability to grow and maintain productivity and profitability will be limited by our ability to employ, train, and retain skilled personnel necessary to meet our requirements. We are dependent upon a workforce of approximately 40,400 employees, including our project managers and field supervisors who are responsible for managing our projects, and there can be no assurance that any individual will continue in his or her capacity for any particular period of time. The loss of such qualified employees could have an adverse effect on our business. We cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain an adequate skilled labor force necessary to operate efficiently and to support our business strategy or that labor expenses will not increase as a result of a shortage in the supply of these skilled personnel. We also rely on third-party subcontractors to complete portions of some of our projects and those subcontractors are subject to the same challenges and uncertainty in employing, training and retaining an adequate qualified labor force to meet our needs.

The availability and costs to adequately train and maintain a skilled labor force could be impacted by factors we cannot control, including changes in the unemployment rate, prevailing wage rates, benefit costs, potential labor force disruptions, and competition for labor from our competitors in the markets we serve. Labor shortages or increased labor costs, such as those experienced in recent years throughout the United States and United Kingdom, could impair our ability to provide services to our customers (or the ability of third-party subcontractors to provide services to us), maintain our business, or grow our revenues. Recent rules by the Federal Trade Commission to eliminate almost all non-competition agreements with employees, or similar regulations, if found to be enforceable and implemented, may also impact retention of key employees by reducing barriers to individuals with such agreements leaving to work for our competitors.

Our unionized workforce could adversely affect our operations; our participation in many multiemployer pension plans could result in substantial liabilities being incurred. As of December 31, 2024, approximately 63% of our employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements. However, only two of our collective bargaining agreements are national or regional in scope, and not all of our collective bargaining agreements expire at the same time. Although the majority of these agreements prohibit strikes and work stoppages, we cannot be certain that strikes or work stoppages will not occur in the future. Strikes or work stoppages likely would adversely impact our relationships with our customers and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

We contribute to approximately 200 multiemployer pension plans. Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, we may become liable for our proportionate share of a multiemployer pension plan's underfunding if we cease to contribute to that pension plan or significantly reduce the employees in respect of which we make contributions to that pension plan. Our potential liability for unfunded liabilities could be material. See Note 14 - Retirement Plans of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for additional information regarding multiemployer pension plans.

Risk Factors Related to the Ownership of our Common Stock

Certain provisions of our corporate governance documents could make an acquisition of us, or a substantial interest in us, more difficult. The following provisions of our certificate of incorporation and by-laws, as currently in effect, as well as Delaware law, could discourage potential proposals to acquire us, delay or prevent a change in control of us, or limit the price that investors may be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock:

- our certificate of incorporation permits our board of directors to issue "blank check" preferred stock and to adopt amendments to our by-laws;
- our by-laws contain restrictions regarding the right of our stockholders to nominate directors and to submit proposals to be considered at stockholder meetings;
- our certificate of incorporation and by-laws limit the right of our stockholders to call a special meeting of stockholders and to act by written consent; and
- we are subject to provisions of Delaware law, which prohibit us from engaging in any of a broad range of business transactions with an "interested stockholder" for a period of three years following the date such stockholder becomes classified as an interested stockholder.

Climate Change Related Risk Factors

Climate change and related environmental issues could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Climate change related events, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, floods, wildfires, droughts, hurricanes, freezing conditions, and other natural disasters, may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operation. While we have invested in programs to mitigate the risk that these events disrupt our ability to serve our customers, and also maintain insurance coverage to offset the costs which could result, these events pose inherent risks regardless of where or how we conduct our business. For example, severe weather or a catastrophic natural disaster could

negatively impact our and our customers' offices, facilities, or job sites. Access to clean water and reliable energy where we conduct our business is also critical to our operations. Accordingly, severe weather events or natural disasters have the potential to disrupt our and our customers' businesses and may cause us to experience work stoppages, project delays or cancellations, financial losses, and additional costs to resume operations, in addition to potential adverse impacts on the health and safety of our workforce and their ability to work or travel. Further, climate change poses direct physical risks to infrastructure across the market sectors we serve, both as a result of chronic environmental changes, such as rising sea levels and temperatures, as well as acute events, such as hurricanes, droughts, and wildfires. These impacts, and the costs to address them, could result in fewer resources for strategic investment by our customers, which could result in a decrease in demand for certain of our services. Any of these events could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be affected by market or regulatory responses to climate change. Growing public concern about climate change has resulted in the increased focus of local, state, regional, national, and international regulatory bodies on greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and climate change issues. Legislation to regulate GHG emissions has periodically been introduced in the U.S. Congress, and there has been a wide-ranging policy debate, both in the United States and internationally, regarding the impact of these gases and possible means for their regulation. Several states in the United States have proposed or adopted laws that require reporting of GHG emissions, or that a percentage of our fleet be comprised of electric vehicles. Such laws or regulations enacted by the federal government or state and local governments or agencies, and/or any international agreements to which the United States may become a party that control or limit GHG emissions or otherwise seek to address climate change, could result in increased compliance costs for us and our clients or have other impacts on our clients, including those who are involved in the exploration, production, or refining of fossil fuels, or who emit greenhouse gases through the combustion of fossil fuels or through the mining, manufacture, utilization, or production of materials or goods. Such policy changes could increase the costs of projects for our clients or, in some cases, prevent a project from going forward, thereby potentially reducing the need for certain of our services, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, compliance with legislation requiring us to increase the mix of electric vehicles within our fleet will be difficult as the electric vehicles currently available do not meet our fleet requirements. However, policy changes and climate legislation could also increase the overall demand for our services as our clients and partners work to comply with these policies, such as by decarbonizing their industries, transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, reducing their energy consumption, and developing integrated and sustainable solutions, all of which could have a positive impact on our business. We cannot predict with certainty what the effect of such regulation may be on us or our customers.

In addition, in March 2024, the SEC finalized new rules that would require significant climate-related disclosures by public companies, including evaluation and disclosure of material climate-related risks and opportunities, GHG emissions inventory, climate-related targets and goals, and financial impacts of physical and transition risks. While these rules are currently stayed pending legal challenges, and may face additional challenges under the current administration, it is not certain whether they, or similar future rules, will go into effect. Other legislation, including certain state laws, have been passed that would require similar climate-related disclosure. To the extent that such new rules become effective, our legal, accounting, and other compliance expenses may increase and may divert management time and attention. We may also be exposed to legal or regulatory action or claims as a result of these new regulations. All of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, and/or stock price.

We may be unable to achieve our current or future climate commitments and targets, or we may incur substantial costs in meeting such targets. To help mitigate the impacts of GHG emissions on climate change, EMCOR has established initial carbon-based fuel consumption and GHG emission reduction targets. However, achievement of such targets, or similar targets that may be established in the future, is subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (a) our ability to execute our operational strategies and achieve our goals within the currently projected costs and the expected timeframes; (b) the availability and cost of alternative fuels, electrical charging infrastructure, off-site renewable energy, and other materials and components; (c) unforeseen design, operational, and technological difficulties; (d) the outcome of research efforts and future technology developments, including alternate or more fuel efficient vehicles for our fleet, such as hybrid or electric vehicles, the availability of which has been impacted by the global shortage in supply of vehicles generally; (e) regulations and requirements that restrict or prohibit our ability to impose requirements on third-party contractors; (f) an acquisition of or merger with another company that has not adopted similar targets and goals or whose progress towards reaching its goals is not as advanced as ours; and (g) exogenous macroeconomic or supply chain shocks, which could result in fluctuations in our fuel consumption and GHG emissions in a given period. In addition, we could be required to expend amounts in future periods as we continue to work towards achieving our targets, which may have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

General Risk Factors

Public health emergencies, epidemics, or pandemics impact our business. The global spread of COVID-19, and the responses of governments, businesses, and individuals to combat it, caused significant volatility, uncertainty, and economic disruption, which adversely impacted our operations and those of our customers. A new public health emergency, such as an epidemic or pandemic, could lead to similar impacts. Government authorities in the United States and United Kingdom have at various times recommended or imposed certain social distancing, quarantine, and isolation measures to varying degrees, with many such measures impacting large portions of the population, including limitations on travel and mandatory cessation of certain business activities. Both the outbreak and the containment and mitigation measures resulted in serious adverse impacts on the economy, and it is possible that such measures could return for future public health emergencies. The impact to our business and operations in another public health emergency will depend in part on the severity and duration of those measures and the extent and pace of economic recovery, which are difficult to predict.

Terrorist attacks, wars, conflicts, and other catastrophic events could disrupt our operations and services. Acts of terrorism, war, conflicts, and other catastrophic events, and the actions taken by the United States and/or other governments or actors in response to such events, may result in property damage, supply disruption, or economic dislocations throughout the country. Although it is not possible to predict such events or their consequences, these events could increase the volatility of our financial results due to decreased demand and unforeseen costs, with partial or no corresponding compensation from clients.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Board Risk Oversight. Our Board of Directors (the “Board”) oversees our policies, procedures, and processes related to risk management, including assessing, identifying, and managing risks from cybersecurity threats. This oversight is performed primarily through the Audit Committee. The Board has delegated to the Audit Committee responsibility for reviewing, with management, the guidelines and policies with respect to: (a) risk assessment and risk management, (b) our major risk exposures, and (c) the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.

The Audit Committee receives periodic reports relating to risk assessment and risk management, including cybersecurity threats, from our senior management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel, Chief Information Security Officer, the head of our Internal Audit Department, and our Vice President of Risk Management. A cybersecurity update is provided to the Audit Committee at least quarterly. Members of our Audit Committee, and certain of our executive officers, including our Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, and Chief Information Security Officer, are participants in IANS, an industry leading cybersecurity education platform.

Governance, Risk Management, and Strategy. As part of our overall risk management process, we have established a cybersecurity program and dedicated teams to manage and assess material risks from cybersecurity threats, direct the policies and procedures in place to protect our information systems, and respond to cybersecurity incidents if they occur. These teams and committees, which additionally monitor the prevention, detection, and remediation of cybersecurity incidents, include the following:

- Our Cybersecurity Executive Council, which is comprised of executive leadership, including our Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, Chief Information Security Officer, and senior leaders from our segments and key operating companies. The Cybersecurity Executive Council is responsible for reviewing policies and procedures related to cybersecurity and our cybersecurity program. Such policies and procedures, as well as our cybersecurity program generally, are discussed with the Board.
- Our Cybersecurity Compliance Committee, which is made up of key cybersecurity and information technology personnel at the segment and operating company levels, receives regular updates and training with respect to cybersecurity in order to advise and assist management, including the Cybersecurity Executive Council, in implementing information systems security and incident response at our operating companies.

Our cybersecurity program is managed by our Chief Information Security Officer, who has more than 40 years of experience in information security, both in private industry and as an active-duty member of the United States Air Force. Such experience includes developing security practices, processes, and standards, leading security teams, managing incident response and implementing technologies to enhance security and compliance.

We have also implemented cybersecurity training. For example, key information technology and security personnel meet biweekly for training, updates on new cybersecurity threats, and implementation of new policies and all employees are required to undergo annual cybersecurity training, including email and password safety and phishing detection.

We engage third-party cybersecurity firms to support our in-house cybersecurity initiatives and provide additional expertise with respect to our cybersecurity programs. Such firms are overseen by our General Counsel and Chief Information Security Officer and provide the following services:

- On an annual basis, conduct penetration testing to evaluate the susceptibility of our information systems to cybersecurity threats and the effectiveness of our cybersecurity program;
- On a biennial basis, conduct a comprehensive “tabletop” exercise to evaluate our incident response policies and procedures and provide relevant experience for our employees tasked with executing such response; and
- On a biennial basis, conduct a cybersecurity assessment based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s Cybersecurity Framework.

We have also established a process to evaluate third-party vendors and suppliers for cybersecurity risk and compliance with our security standards. As applicable, on an annual basis we review System and Organization Controls (SOC) 1 reports for all significant third-party vendors.

In addition to the efforts discussed above, we have developed and maintain an Incident Response Plan to establish a process for addressing cybersecurity incidents. The Incident Response Plan includes incident response teams in place at the corporate and operating company levels to respond to a potential cybersecurity incident, processes for internal and external reporting, and other procedures to facilitate response and coordination.

As of the date of this report, we have not experienced a cybersecurity incident that resulted in, or is reasonably likely to result in, a material effect on our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. Like other companies, we are the target of cyberattacks. In 2020, for example, we publicly announced that we were the target of a systems intrusion in which a third party infected certain of the Company’s systems with malware. Although we were able to resolve that matter without material impact, we cannot provide assurance that we will not be materially affected in the future by cybersecurity risks or any future material incidents. For more information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors, including the risk factor titled *“We are increasingly dependent on sophisticated information technology systems; our business and results of operations are subject to adverse impacts due to the disruption, failure, or breaches of these systems.”*

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own a limited number of facilities; however, the majority of our operations are conducted at leased properties, which are located throughout the United States and United Kingdom. These properties consist of offices, warehouses, fabrication shops, and maintenance and cleaning facilities. We do not consider any one of these locations to be material to our operations. We believe that our facilities are well maintained, in good operating condition, and suitable for the purposes for which they are used.

See Note 16 - Leases of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for additional information regarding our leases. We utilize substantially all of our leased or owned facilities and believe there will be no difficulty either in negotiating the renewal of such leases as they expire or in finding alternative space, if necessary.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K (17 CFR 229.104) is included in Exhibit 95.1 to this Form 10-K.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Anthony J. Guzzi, Age 60; President since October 2004, Chief Executive Officer since January 2011 and Chairman of the Board since June 2018. From October 2004 to January 2011, Mr. Guzzi served as Chief Operating Officer of the Company. From August 2001 until he joined the Company, Mr. Guzzi was President of the North American Distribution and Aftermarket Division of Carrier Corporation (“Carrier”). Carrier is a manufacturer and distributor of commercial and residential HVAC and refrigeration systems and equipment and a provider of aftermarket services and components of its own products and those of other manufacturers in both the HVAC and refrigeration industries.

Jason R. Nalbandian, Age 37; Chief Financial Officer of the Company since April 2024 and Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of the Company since January 2022. From February 2019 to January 2022, Mr. Nalbandian served as Controller of the Company and was Assistant Controller of the Company from January 2017 to February 2019. Mr. Nalbandian joined the Company in May 2014 as Director of Accounting and Analysis. Prior to joining EMCOR, he worked in the assurance practice of Ernst & Young LLP.

Maxine L. Mauricio, Age 53; General Counsel and Secretary of the Company since January 2016, Executive Vice President since February 2021, and Chief Administrative Officer since December 2023. Ms. Mauricio was a Senior Vice President of the Company from January 2016 to February 2021. From January 2012 to December 2015, Ms. Mauricio was Vice President and Deputy General Counsel of the Company, and from May 2002 to December 2011, she served as Assistant General Counsel of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Mauricio was an associate at Ropes & Gray LLP.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Market Information. Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “EME.”

Holders. As of February 24, 2025, there were approximately 1,300 stockholders of record.

Dividends. We have paid quarterly dividends since October 25, 2011. We expect that such quarterly dividends will be paid for the foreseeable future. Prior to October 25, 2011, no cash dividends had been paid on the Company’s common stock. We currently pay a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.25 per share. Our 2023 Credit Agreement places limitations on the payment of dividends on our common stock. However, we do not believe that the terms of such agreement currently materially limit our ability to pay such quarterly dividends for the foreseeable future. See Note 9 - Debt of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further information regarding our 2023 Credit Agreement.

Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The following table summarizes repurchases of our common stock made by us during the quarter ended December 31, 2024:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Average Price Paid Per Share ⁽³⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan or Programs
October 1, 2024 to October 31, 2024	—	—	—	\$351,825,754
November 1, 2024 to November 30, 2024	65,315	\$455.43	65,315	\$321,792,898
December 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	132,265	\$466.69	132,265	\$259,481,704
Total	197,580	\$462.97	197,580	

(1) In September 2011, our Board of Directors (the “Board”) authorized a share repurchase program allowing us to begin repurchasing shares of our outstanding common stock. Subsequently, the Board has from time to time increased the amount authorized for repurchases under such program. Since the inception of the repurchase program, through December 31, 2024, the Board has authorized us to repurchase up to \$2.65 billion of our outstanding common stock. As of December 31, 2024, there remained authorization for us to repurchase approximately \$259.5 million of our shares. No shares have been repurchased by us since the program was announced other than pursuant to such program. Refer to Note 12 - Common Stock of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further information regarding our share repurchase program.

(2) Excludes 7,111 shares surrendered to the Company by participants in our share-based compensation plans to satisfy minimum tax withholdings for common stock issued under such plans.

(3) Price paid per share excludes any applicable broker commission or excise tax due. However, as such amounts are considered direct costs associated with the repurchase of our common stock, they have been reflected as a reduction in the remaining authorization under our share repurchase program.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Business Description**

We are one of the largest specialty contractors in the United States and a leading provider of electrical and mechanical construction and facilities services, building services, and industrial services. Our services are provided to a broad range of commercial, technology, manufacturing, industrial, healthcare, utility, and institutional customers through approximately 100 operating subsidiaries. Such operating subsidiaries are organized into the following reportable segments:

- United States electrical construction and facilities services;
- United States mechanical construction and facilities services;
- United States building services;
- United States industrial services; and
- United Kingdom building services.

We refer to our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment and our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment together as our United States construction segments.

For a more complete description of our operations, refer to Item 1. Business.

2024 versus 2023**Overview**

The following table presents selected financial data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands, except percentages and per share data):

	2024	2023
Revenues	\$ 14,566,116	\$ 12,582,873
Revenues increase from prior year	15.8 %	13.6 %
Gross profit	\$ 2,765,051	\$ 2,089,339
Gross profit as a percentage of revenues	19.0 %	16.6 %
Operating income	\$ 1,344,863	\$ 875,756
Operating income as a percentage of revenues	9.2 %	7.0 %
Net income attributable to EMCOR Group, Inc.	\$ 1,007,145	\$ 632,994
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 21.52	\$ 13.31

Revenues of \$14.57 billion for the year ended December 31, 2024 set a new annual record for the Company and represent an increase of 15.8% from revenues of \$12.58 billion for the year ended December 31, 2023. Demand for our services continues to be strong across most of the market sectors we serve and, as described in further detail below, we experienced revenue growth within the majority of our reportable segments. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 included incremental acquisition contribution of approximately \$251.5 million.

Operating income for 2024 was \$1,344.9 million, or 9.2% of revenues, establishing new annual records for the Company with respect to both operating income and operating margin. This compares to operating income of \$875.8 million, or 7.0% of revenues, in 2023. The \$469.1 million increase in operating income, and corresponding 220 basis point expansion in operating margin, were predominantly a result of improved operating performance within our United States construction segments, as described in further detail below. Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2024 included incremental acquisition contribution of \$13.4 million, net of amortization expense attributable to identifiable intangible assets of \$15.3 million.

Net income of \$1,007.1 million, or \$21.52 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compares favorably to net income of \$633.0 million, or \$13.31 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2023. While the majority of the increase in our net income and diluted earnings per share was a result of the increased operating income referenced above, these amounts additionally benefited from greater interest income and a reduction in interest expense in 2024. Further, our diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2024 was positively impacted by a reduced weighted average share count due to common stock repurchases made by us throughout 2023 and 2024.

Impact of Acquisitions

In order to provide a more meaningful period-over-period discussion of our operating results, we may discuss amounts generated or incurred (revenues, gross profit, selling, general and administrative expenses, and operating income) from companies acquired. The amounts discussed reflect the acquired companies' operating results in the current reported period only for the time period these entities were not owned by EMCOR in the comparable prior reported period. For further discussion regarding our acquisitions, refer to Note 4 - Acquisitions of Businesses of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

During 2024, we acquired seven companies for upfront consideration of \$231.1 million, inclusive of customary working capital adjustments. These acquisitions are comprised of: (a) an electrical contractor in the Southeast region of the United States, that has been included in our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, (b) two companies that have been included within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, including: (i) a leading plumbing services provider in the Southeast region of the United States and (ii) a full service provider of mechanical construction and maintenance services in Central Texas, (c) three companies that have been included in our United States building services segment, including: (i) a provider of building automation and controls solutions in the Northeast region of the United States, (ii) a mechanical services company in the Western region of the United States, and (iii) a mechanical services company in the Eastern region of the United States, and (d) an instrumentation and electrical contractor, that has been included in our United States industrial services segment, which provides electrical, automation, digital integration, and fabrication services to various energy sector and process equipment customers.

During 2023, we acquired eight companies for total consideration of \$99.6 million. Such acquisitions include: (a) a national energy efficiency specialty services firm, the results of operations of which have been included in our United States building services segment, and (b) seven companies, the results of operations of which were de minimis, consisting of: (i) three companies that have been included within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, one of which provides mechanical and pipe fabrication services in the Midwestern region of the United States, and two of which add capabilities to our national fire protection services, and (ii) four mechanical services companies in the Western and Midwestern regions of the United States that have been included within our United States building services segment and enhance our presence in geographies where we have existing operations.

During 2022, we acquired six companies for total consideration of \$100.8 million. Such acquisitions include: (a) a company that provides electrical construction services in the Greater Boston area, the results of operations of which have been included in our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, and (b) five companies that enhance our presence in geographies where we have existing operations, the results of operations of which were de minimis, consisting of: (i) two companies that provide fire protection services in the Northeastern and Southern regions of the United States, respectively, and that have been included within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, (ii) two companies that specialize in either building automation and controls or mechanical services in the Southwestern and Southern regions of the United States, respectively, and that have been included within our United States building services segment, and (iii) a company that provides electrical construction services in the Midwestern region of the United States and that has been included within our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment.

Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations

Revenues

The following table presents our revenues for each of our operating segments and the approximate percentages that each segment's revenues were of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	2024	% of Total	2023	% of Total
Revenues from unrelated entities:				
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 3,342,927	23 %	\$ 2,783,723	22 %
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	6,405,657	44 %	5,074,803	41 %
United States building services	3,114,817	21 %	3,120,134	25 %
United States industrial services	1,277,190	9 %	1,167,790	9 %
Total United States operations	14,140,591	97 %	12,146,450	97 %
United Kingdom building services	425,525	3 %	436,423	3 %
Consolidated revenues	<u>\$ 14,566,116</u>	100 %	<u>\$ 12,582,873</u>	100 %

As a result of strong demand for our services across most of the market sectors we serve, revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased to \$14.57 billion compared to revenues of \$12.58 billion for the year ended December 31, 2023. As described in more detail below, we experienced increases in revenues from the majority of our reportable segments. Additionally, revenues for 2024 included incremental acquisition contribution of approximately \$251.5 million.

Revenues of our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment were \$3,342.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, a \$559.2 million increase compared to revenues of \$2,783.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. This segment's results for 2024 included \$2.7 million of incremental acquisition revenues. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, the increase in this segment's revenues was primarily a result of growth within the network and communications market sector, predominantly due to data center construction projects. Increased demand for cloud computing and data storage, driven in part by the emergence of artificial intelligence, has resulted in a greater number of project opportunities for us in several of the geographies in which we operate. In addition, this segment benefited from revenue growth within a number of the other market sectors we serve, such as: (a) the high-tech manufacturing market sector, inclusive of construction projects for customers engaged in the design and manufacturing of semiconductors, (b) the manufacturing and industrial market sector, driven by increased activity with various energy sector customers, (c) the transportation market sector, due to certain infrastructure projects currently underway, and (d) the institutional market sector, given increased project revenues from certain schools and universities. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in revenues within the commercial market sector due in part to reduced demand across the commercial real estate industry.

Our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$6,405.7 million, a \$1,330.9 million increase compared to revenues of \$5,074.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. This segment's results included \$172.5 million of incremental acquisition revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, the increase in this segment's revenues was attributable to revenue growth within the majority of the market sectors in which we operate, as well as greater levels of service work. This segment experienced notable increases in revenues within: (a) the high-tech manufacturing market sector, as a result of stronger demand for our mechanical construction and/or fire protection services by certain customers: (i) engaged in either the design and manufacturing of semiconductors or the production and development of electric vehicles and/or lithium batteries and (ii) within the biotech, life-sciences, and pharmaceutical industries, (b) the network and communications market sector, due to increased data center project activity as this segment benefited from the same market demand described above within our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, (c) the institutional market sector, given several public sector or university projects which were active during 2024, (d) the manufacturing and industrial market sector largely as a result of the re-shoring of critical supply chain by certain of our customers, (e) the water and wastewater market sector, driven by several projects within the Southeast region of the United States, and (f) the healthcare market sector, due to an increase in projects throughout several of the regions in which we operate. Partially offsetting these increases was a reduction in revenues within the commercial market sector, largely as a result of the completion of various warehouse and distribution projects, that were active in 2023.

Revenues of our United States building services segment were \$3,114.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$3,120.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. Excluding incremental acquisition contribution of \$31.0 million, this segment's revenues decreased by \$36.3 million as the strength of its mechanical services division was more than offset by revenue declines within its commercial site-based services and government site-based services divisions due to the loss of certain facilities maintenance contracts not renewed pursuant to rebid. With respect to this segment's mechanical services division, revenue growth was experienced from: (a) HVAC project and retrofit work, as a result of greater: (i) project execution stemming from the increased availability of materials and equipment when compared to the prior year, which experienced greater supply chain disruptions and delays, and (ii) demand for system upgrades and replacements, partially as our customers continue to seek ways to improve the energy efficiency or indoor air quality of their facilities, (b) service repair and maintenance volumes, given growth in our service contract base, and (c) building automation and controls projects, as we continue to expand our service offerings in this area.

Revenues of our United States industrial services segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$1,277.2 million, a \$109.4 million increase compared to revenues of \$1,167.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. This segment's results included \$45.3 million of incremental revenues from an acquired company. Excluding such acquisition contribution, the increase in this segment's revenues resulted from greater demand, including turnarounds of a larger size and scope growth on certain projects, in its field services division.

Our United Kingdom building services segment revenues were \$425.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$436.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. The decrease in this segment's revenues for 2024 was primarily a result of the loss of certain facilities maintenance contracts not renewed pursuant to rebid. Revenues of this segment for 2024 were positively impacted by \$11.4 million as a result of favorable exchange rate movements for the British pound versus the United States dollar.

Cost of sales and gross profit

The following table presents cost of sales, gross profit (revenues less cost of sales), and gross profit as a percentage of revenues (“gross profit margin”) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	2024	2023
Cost of sales	\$ 11,801,065	\$ 10,493,534
Gross profit	\$ 2,765,051	\$ 2,089,339
Gross profit margin	19.0 %	16.6 %

Our gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$2,765.1 million, or 19.0% of revenues, compared to gross profit of \$2,089.3 million, or 16.6% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2023. The increase in gross profit and the expansion in gross profit margin were driven by each of our domestic reportable segments due to an improved revenue mix, excellent project execution, and/or favorable pricing. Our gross profit for 2024 included incremental acquisition contribution of \$46.2 million net of amortization expense attributable to identifiable intangible assets of \$8.6 million. Refer to the operating income section below for further discussion regarding the operating performance of each of our reportable segments.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

The following table presents selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”) and selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues (“SG&A margin”) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	2024	2023
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 1,420,188	\$ 1,211,233
SG&A margin	9.7 %	9.6 %

Our selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$1,420.2 million, or 9.7% of revenues, compared to selling, general and administrative expenses of \$1,211.2 million, or 9.6% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2023. Selling, general and administrative expenses for 2024 included \$32.8 million of incremental expenses directly related to companies acquired in 2024 and 2023, including amortization expense attributable to identifiable intangible assets of \$6.7 million. Excluding incremental expenses from businesses acquired, the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was predominantly attributable to greater: (a) salaries and related employment expenses, largely as a result of additional headcount to support our organic revenue growth as well as annual cost of living adjustments, and (b) incentive compensation expense at certain of our operating subsidiaries, due to higher operating results than in the prior year.

Operating income (loss)

The following table presents by segment our operating income (loss) and each segment’s operating income (loss) as a percentage of such segment’s revenues (“operating margin”) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	2024	% of Segment Revenues	2023	% of Segment Revenues
Operating income (loss):				
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 447,186	13.4 %	\$ 230,640	8.3 %
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	799,613	12.5 %	530,644	10.5 %
United States building services	176,720	5.7 %	182,995	5.9 %
United States industrial services	44,213	3.5 %	35,375	3.0 %
Total United States operations	1,467,732	10.4 %	979,654	8.1 %
United Kingdom building services	21,485	5.0 %	25,681	5.9 %
Corporate administration	(144,354)	—	(127,229)	—
Impairment loss on long-lived assets	—	—	(2,350)	—
Consolidated operating income	1,344,863	9.2 %	875,756	7.0 %
Other items:				
Net periodic pension income (cost)	894		(1,119)	
Interest expense	(3,779)		(17,199)	
Interest income	35,404		15,415	
Income before income taxes	\$ 1,377,382		\$ 872,853	

Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$1,344.9 million, an increase of \$469.1 million compared to operating income of \$875.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. Operating margin was 9.2% and 7.0% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. As described in more detail below, these increases in profitability were predominantly a result of improved operating performance within our United States construction segments, due to a more favorable mix of work and better project execution, including enhanced productivity, due in part to investments in virtual design and construction, prefabrication, and automation. Operating income for 2024 included incremental acquisition contribution of \$13.4 million net of amortization expense attributable to identifiable intangible assets of \$15.3 million.

Operating income of our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$447.2 million, or 13.4% of revenues, compared to operating income for the year ended December 31, 2023 of \$230.6 million, or 8.3% of revenues. The \$216.5 million increase in operating income and 510 basis point improvement in operating margin of this segment were a result of greater gross profit and gross profit margin from projects within the majority of the market sectors in which we operate, due to both an increase in revenues as well as a more favorable mix of work. While the most significant increase in gross profit was experienced within the network and communications market sector, this segment additionally benefited from greater gross profit recognized on projects within the manufacturing and industrial, transportation, institutional, and high-tech manufacturing market sectors.

Our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment's operating income for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$799.6 million, a \$269.0 million increase compared to operating income of \$530.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. Operating margin of this segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 was 12.5%, a 200 basis point improvement over its operating margin for the year ended December 31, 2023 of 10.5%. This segment's operating income for 2024 included incremental acquisition contribution of \$14.4 million net of amortization expense attributable to identifiable intangible assets of \$10.3 million. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, the increases in operating income and operating margin of this segment were primarily a result of contribution from projects within: (a) the high-tech manufacturing market sector, including certain mechanical construction or fire protection projects for customers engaged in either the design or manufacturing of semiconductors or the production and development of electric vehicles and/or lithium batteries, and (b) the network and communications market sector. While the most significant increases in gross profit were seen within the above referenced market sectors, this segment also experienced increases in gross profit across all of the other market sectors in which we operate, with notable increases generated within institutional, manufacturing and industrial, and commercial.

Operating income of our United States building services segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$176.7 million, or 5.7% of revenues, compared to operating income of \$183.0 million, or 5.9% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2023. Increased gross profit from this segment's mechanical services division, due primarily to greater profitability across its portfolio of HVAC and building automation and controls projects and retrofits, was partially offset by reductions in gross profit from its commercial site-based services and government site-based services divisions, given the loss of certain facilities maintenance contracts not renewed pursuant to rebid. In addition, operating income and operating margin for the year ended December 31, 2024 were negatively impacted by an \$11.0 million reserve recorded during the first quarter for a specific customer bankruptcy within this segment's commercial site-based services division. Such reserve negatively impacted the operating margin of this segment for 2024 by approximately 30 basis points.

Our United States industrial services segment's operating income for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$44.2 million, or 3.5% of revenues, compared to operating income of \$35.4 million, or 3.0% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2023. Operating income of this segment benefited from greater gross profit generated within its: (a) field services division due to the increase in revenues referenced above, and (b) shop services division as a result of an improvement in gross profit margin given favorable pricing. The increase in operating margin of this segment was attributable to the increased gross profit margin within the shop services division.

Operating income of our United Kingdom building services segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$21.5 million, or 5.0% of revenues, compared to operating income of \$25.7 million, or 5.9% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2023. The decrease in operating income and operating margin was due to a decline in gross profit and gross profit margin. In addition to the impact of lower facilities maintenance revenues, gross profit and gross profit margin were negatively affected by a less favorable mix of work when compared to the prior year, which included a greater number of higher margin projects. Operating income of this segment for 2024 was positively impacted by \$0.5 million as a result of favorable exchange rate movements for the British pound versus the United States dollar.

Our corporate administration expenses were \$144.4 million for 2024 compared to \$127.2 million in 2023. The increase in corporate expenses was primarily due to: (a) greater employment compensation and related costs, including salaries and benefits, incentive compensation, and share-based compensation, (b) certain severance expenses which were recorded during the first quarter of the year, and (c) higher computer hardware and software costs, due to various information technology and cybersecurity initiatives currently in process.

Other items

Interest expense was \$3.8 million and \$17.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The year-over-year decrease in interest expense was a result of the repayment, in December of 2023, of all previously outstanding direct borrowings under our credit facility. Interest income was \$35.4 million and \$15.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase in annual interest income resulted from greater returns on our invested cash, due to an increase in our average daily invested cash balance.

Our income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$370.2 million, based on an income tax rate of 26.9%, compared to an income tax provision and an income tax rate of \$239.5 million and 27.5%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2023. Refer to Note 11 - Income Taxes of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further discussion regarding our income tax provision and effective income tax rate.

Remaining Unsatisfied Performance Obligations

The following table presents the transaction price allocated to remaining unsatisfied performance obligations (“remaining performance obligations”) for each of our reportable segments and their respective percentage of total remaining performance obligations (in thousands, except for percentages):

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Remaining performance obligations:				
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 3,068,396	31 %	\$ 2,387,844	27 %
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	5,463,096	54 %	4,940,519	56 %
United States building services	1,246,642	12 %	1,264,818	14 %
United States industrial services	138,599	1 %	113,291	1 %
Total United States operations	<u>9,916,733</u>	98 %	<u>8,706,472</u>	98 %
United Kingdom building services	185,466	2 %	140,949	2 %
Total operations	<u>\$ 10,102,199</u>	100 %	<u>\$ 8,847,421</u>	100 %

Our remaining performance obligations at December 31, 2024 were \$10.10 billion compared to \$8.85 billion at December 31, 2023. Remaining performance obligations increased within all of our reportable segments, with the exception of our United States building services segment, which experienced a modest decline. The most significant growth was experienced within our United States construction segments, largely as a result of the award of several data center construction contracts within the network and communications market sector. These segments also experienced increases in remaining performance obligations across a number of the other sectors we serve, most notably within healthcare. Remaining performance obligations increased by \$178.8 million as a result of acquisitions made by us during 2024. Partially offsetting these increases was a decrease in remaining performance obligations within the high-tech manufacturing market sector primarily as a result of progress made on certain semiconductor and electric vehicle manufacturing construction projects within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment.

See Note 3 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further disclosure regarding our remaining performance obligations.

2023 versus 2022

For discussion and analysis of results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, refer to Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following section discusses our principal liquidity and capital resources, as well as our primary liquidity requirements and sources and uses of cash.

We are focused on the efficient conversion of operating income into cash to provide for the Company's material cash requirements, including working capital needs, investment in our growth strategies through business acquisitions and capital expenditures, satisfaction of contractual commitments, including principal and interest payments on any outstanding indebtedness, and shareholder return through dividend payments and share repurchases. We strive to maintain a balanced approach to capital allocation in order to achieve growth, deliver value, and minimize risk.

Management monitors financial markets and overall economic conditions for factors that may affect our liquidity and capital resources and adjusts our capital allocation strategy as necessary. Negative macroeconomic trends could have an adverse effect on future liquidity if we experience delays in the payment of outstanding receivables beyond normal payment terms, an increase in credit losses, or significant increases in the price of commodities or the materials and equipment utilized for our project and service work, beyond those experienced to date. In addition, during economic downturns, there have typically been fewer small discretionary projects from the private sector and our competitors have aggressively bid larger long-term infrastructure and public sector contracts. Our liquidity is also impacted by: (a) the type and length of construction contracts in place, as performance of long duration contracts typically requires greater amounts of working capital, (b) the level of turnaround activities within our United States industrial services segment, as such projects are billed in arrears pursuant to contractual terms that are standard within the industry, and (c) the billing terms of our maintenance contracts, including those within our United States and United Kingdom building services segments. While we strive to negotiate favorable billing terms, which allow us to invoice in advance of costs incurred on certain of our contracts, there can be no assurance that such terms will be agreed to by our customers.

As of December 31, 2024, we had cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash, of \$1,339.6 million, which are maintained in depository accounts and highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less. Both our short-term and long-term liquidity requirements are expected to be met through our cash and cash equivalent balances, cash generated from our operations, and, as necessary, the borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility. Our credit agreement provides for a \$1.30 billion revolving credit facility, for which there was \$1.23 billion of available capacity as of December 31, 2024.

Refer to Note 9 - Debt of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further information regarding our credit agreement. Based upon our current credit rating and financial position, we can also reasonably expect to be able to secure long-term debt financing if required to achieve our strategic objectives; however, no assurances can be made that such debt financing will be available on favorable terms. We believe that we have sufficient financial resources available to meet our short-term and foreseeable long-term liquidity requirements.

Cash Flows

The following table presents a summary of our operating, investing, and financing cash flows (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,407,894	\$ 899,655
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (299,284)	\$ (161,291)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (555,365)	\$ (412,054)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	\$ (2,600)	\$ 6,372
Increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	\$ 550,645	\$ 332,682

During the year ended December 31, 2024, our cash balance, including cash equivalents and restricted cash, increased by \$550.6 million from \$789.8 million at December 31, 2023 to \$1,340.4 million at December 31, 2024. Changes in our cash position from December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2024 are described in further detail below. For a discussion of the changes in our cash position from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2023, refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources section included in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Operating Activities – Operating cash flows generally represent our net income as adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in assets and liabilities. For 2024, net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$1,407.9 million compared to approximately \$899.7 million in 2023. The \$508.2 million year-over-year increase in operating cash flows was primarily a result of: (a) our improved operating performance and the corresponding increase in our net income and (b) the timing of cash receipts from our customers.

Investing Activities – Investing cash flows consist primarily of payments for acquisition of businesses, capital expenditures, and proceeds from the sale or disposal of property, plant, and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities for 2024 increased by approximately \$138.0 million compared to 2023, primarily due to an increase in payments for acquisitions.

Financing Activities – Financing cash flows consist primarily of the issuance and repayment of short-term and long-term debt, repurchases of common stock, payments of dividends to stockholders, and the issuance of common stock through certain equity plans. Net cash used in financing activities during 2024 was \$555.4 million compared to \$412.1 million during 2023. The \$143.3 million variance was primarily due to an increase in common stock repurchases made by us during 2024, partially offset by the impact of repayments on our outstanding debt in the prior year period. The timing of common stock repurchases is at management's discretion subject to securities laws and other legal requirements and depends upon several factors, including market and business conditions, current and anticipated future liquidity, share price, and share availability, among others. For additional detail regarding our share repurchase program, refer to Note 12 - Common Stock of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

We currently pay a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.25 per share. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, cash payments related to dividends were \$43.4 million and \$32.7 million, respectively. Our credit agreement places limitations on the payment of dividends on our common stock. However, we do not believe that the terms of such agreement currently materially limit our ability to pay such quarterly dividends for the foreseeable future.

Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash – We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, almost entirely with respect to the British pound. Therefore, the \$9.0 million variance between the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was a direct result of exchange rate movements for the British pound versus the United States dollar.

Material Cash Requirements from Contractual and Other Obligations

As of December 31, 2024, our short-term and long-term material cash requirements for known contractual and other obligations were as follows:

Outstanding Debt and Interest Payments – As of December 31, 2024, there were no direct borrowings outstanding under our revolving credit facility. Interest payments on any future borrowings will be determined based on prevailing interest rates at that time. Refer to Note 9 - Debt of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further detail of our debt obligations, including our revolving credit facility.

Operating and Finance Leases – In the normal course of business, we lease real estate, vehicles, and equipment under various arrangements which are classified as either operating or finance leases. Future payments for such leases, excluding leases with initial terms of one year or less, were \$390.1 million at December 31, 2024, with \$96.9 million payable within the next 12 months. Refer to Note 16 - Leases of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further detail surrounding our lease obligations and the timing of expected future payments.

Open Purchase Obligations – As of December 31, 2024, we had \$2.33 billion of open purchase obligations, of which payments totaling approximately \$2.01 billion are expected to become due within the next 12 months. These obligations represent open purchase orders to suppliers and subcontractors related to our construction and services contracts. These purchase orders are not reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and are not expected to impact future liquidity as amounts should be recovered through customer billings.

Insurance Obligations – As described in further detail in Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, we have loss payment deductibles and/or self-insured retentions for certain insurance matters. As of December 31, 2024, our insurance liabilities, net of estimated recoveries, were \$240.1 million. Of this net amount, approximately \$41.6 million is estimated to be payable within the next 12 months. Due to many uncertainties inherent in resolving these matters, it is not practical to estimate these payments beyond such period. To the extent that the amount required to settle claims covered by insurance continues to increase, the cost of our insurance coverage, including premiums and deductibles, is likely to increase.

Contingent Consideration Liabilities – We have incurred liabilities related to contingent consideration arrangements associated with certain acquisitions, payable in the event discrete performance objectives are achieved by the acquired businesses during designated post-acquisition periods. The aggregate amount of these liabilities can change due to additional business acquisitions, settlement of outstanding liabilities, changes in the fair value of amounts owed based on performance during such post-acquisition periods, and accretion in present value. As of December 31, 2024, the present value of expected future payments relating to these contingent consideration arrangements was \$29.7 million. Of this amount, \$20.4 million is estimated as being payable during 2025, with the remainder due pursuant to the terms of our contractual agreements, some of which extend into 2027.

In addition, material cash requirements for other potential obligations, for which we cannot reasonably estimate future payments, include the following:

Legal Proceedings – We are involved in several legal proceedings in which damages and claims have been asserted against us. While litigation is subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of litigation is not predictable with assurance, we do not believe that any such matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or liquidity. Refer to Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for more information regarding legal proceedings.

Multiemployer Benefit Plans – In addition to our Company sponsored benefit plans, we participate in certain multiemployer pension and other post-retirement plans. The cost of these plans is equal to the annual required contributions determined in accordance with the provisions of negotiated collective bargaining agreements. During 2024, 2023, and 2022, contributions made to these plans were \$577.0 million, \$502.3 million, and \$449.9 million, respectively; however, our future contributions to the multiemployer plans are dependent upon a number of factors. Amounts of future contributions that we would be contractually obligated to make pursuant to these plans cannot be reasonably estimated. Refer to Note 14 - Retirement Plans of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for more information regarding multiemployer benefit plans.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Other Commercial Commitments

The terms of our construction contracts frequently require that we obtain from surety companies, and provide to our customers, surety bonds as a condition to the award of such contracts. These surety bonds are issued in return for premiums, which vary depending on the size and type of the bond, and secure our payment and performance obligations under such contracts. We have agreed to indemnify the surety companies for amounts, if any, paid by them in respect of surety bonds issued on our behalf. As of December 31, 2024, based on the percentage-of-completion of our projects covered by surety bonds, our aggregate estimated exposure, assuming defaults on all our then existing contractual obligations, was approximately \$2.5 billion, which represents approximately 25% of our total remaining performance obligations.

Surety bonds expire at various times ranging from final completion of a project to a period extending beyond contract completion in certain circumstances. Such amounts can also fluctuate from period to period based upon the mix and level of our bonded operating activity. For example, public sector contracts require surety bonds more frequently than private sector contracts and, accordingly, our bonding requirements typically increase as the amount of our public sector work increases. Our estimated maximum exposure as it relates to the value of the surety bonds outstanding is lowered on each bonded project as the cost to complete is reduced, and each commitment under a surety bond generally extinguishes concurrently with the expiration of its related contractual obligation.

Surety bonds are sometimes provided to secure obligations for wages and benefits payable to or for certain of our employees, at the request of labor unions representing such employees. In addition, surety bonds or letters of credit may be issued as collateral for certain insurance obligations. As of December 31, 2024, we satisfied approximately \$61.7 million and \$71.1 million of the collateral requirements of our insurance programs by utilizing surety bonds and letters of credit, respectively. All such letters of credit were issued under our revolving credit facility, therefore reducing the available capacity of such facility.

We are not aware of any losses in connection with surety bonds that have been posted on our behalf, and we do not expect to incur significant losses in the foreseeable future.

From time to time, we discuss with our current and other surety bond providers the amounts of surety bonds that may be available to us based on our financial strength and the absence of any default by us on any surety bond issued on our behalf and believe those amounts are currently adequate for our needs. However, if we experience changes in our bonding relationships or if there are adverse changes in the surety industry, we may: (a) seek to satisfy certain customer requests for surety bonds by posting other forms of collateral in lieu of surety bonds, such as letters of credit, parent company guarantees, or cash, in order to convince customers to forego the requirement for surety bonds, (b) increase our activities in our businesses that rarely require surety bonds, and/or (c) refrain from bidding for certain projects that require surety bonds.

There can be no assurance that we would be able to effectuate alternatives to providing surety bonds to our customers or to obtain, on favorable terms, sufficient additional work that does not require surety bonds. Accordingly, a reduction in the availability of surety bonds could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and/or cash flows.

In the ordinary course of business, we, at times, guarantee obligations of our subsidiaries under certain contracts. Generally, we are liable under such an arrangement only if our subsidiary fails to perform its obligations under the contract. Historically, we have not incurred any substantial liabilities as a consequence of these guarantees.

We do not have any other material financial guarantees or off-balance sheet arrangements other than those disclosed herein.

Other Items

To help mitigate the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change, EMCOR has established initial carbon-based fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. Although to date we have not incurred any material costs or capital expenditures associated with achieving our targets, we could be required to expend amounts in future periods as we continue to work towards our goals. It is not possible, at this time, to estimate the impact that future costs and/or capital expenditures may have on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

New Accounting Pronouncements

We review new accounting standards to determine the expected impact, if any, that the adoption of such standards will have on our financial position and/or results of operations. See Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further information regarding new accounting standards, including the anticipated dates of adoption and the effects on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements is based on the application of significant accounting policies, which require management to make estimates and assumptions. Our significant accounting policies are described further in Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. We base our estimates on historical experience, known or expected trends, third-party valuations, and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. There have been no significant changes to our critical accounting policies or methods for the year ended December 31, 2024. We believe the following critical accounting policies govern the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition from Contracts with Customers

The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services by applying the following five step model: (1) identify the contract with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; (5) recognize revenue as performance obligations are satisfied.

The nature of our contracts gives rise to several types of variable consideration, including pending change orders and claims; contract bonuses and incentive fees; and liquidated damages and penalties. We recognize revenue for such variable consideration when it is probable, in our judgment, that a significant future reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized under the contract will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company estimates the amount of variable consideration to be included in the transaction price utilizing one of two prescribed methods, depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled.

Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, as well as the significant judgment involved in determining variable consideration, it is possible that estimates of costs to complete a performance obligation, and/or our estimates of transaction prices, will be revised in the near term. For those performance obligations for which revenue is recognized using a cost-to-cost input method, changes in total estimated costs, and related progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation, or changes in the estimate of transaction prices, are recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions to the estimates are made.

Based on an evaluation of individual projects that were substantially complete in prior periods but had revisions to total estimated costs or anticipated contract value (inclusive of the settlement of previously outstanding change orders and claims) that resulted in an increase to profitability in excess of \$1.0 million, we recognized revenue during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, as summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	2024	2023
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 14,006	\$ 3,350
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	10,551	13,114
Total impact	\$ 24,557	\$ 16,464

There were no significant amounts of revenue recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022 related to performance obligations satisfied in prior periods.

Included in our results for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$12.3 million of gross profit recognized on two contracts, which are currently in process, as a result of favorable developments on certain claims. Of this amount, \$8.4 million was reported within our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment and \$3.9 million was reported within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment.

Based on an evaluation of individual projects that had revisions to total estimated costs or anticipated contract value that resulted in a reduction of profitability in excess of \$1.0 million, our operating results were negatively impacted during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, as summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 27,977	\$ 12,535	\$ 33,463
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	38,342	10,864	13,679
United States building services	—	5,658	1,261
Total impact	<u>\$ 66,319</u>	<u>\$ 29,057</u>	<u>\$ 48,403</u>

Due to the significant judgments utilized in the estimation process described above, if subsequent actual results and/or updated assumptions, estimates, or projections related to our underlying project positions were to change from those utilized at December 31, 2024, it could result in a material impact to our results of operations. For example, a 50 basis point increase or decrease in the estimated gross profit margin on our uncompleted construction projects, in the aggregate, as a result of a revision in estimated costs to complete a performance obligation or a revision in estimated transaction price, would have resulted in an increase or decrease to operating income of approximately \$130 million for the year ended December 31, 2024.

See Note 3 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further disclosure regarding revenue recognition.

Insurance Liabilities

We have loss payment deductibles for certain workers' compensation, automobile liability, general liability, and property claims, have self-insured retentions for certain other casualty claims, and are self-insured for employee-related healthcare claims. In addition, we maintain a wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary to manage certain of our insurance liabilities. Losses are recorded based upon estimates of our liability for claims incurred and for claims incurred but not reported. The liabilities are derived from known facts, historical trends, and industry averages, utilizing the assistance of an independent third-party actuary to determine the best estimate for the majority of these obligations. We believe the liabilities recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for these obligations are adequate. However, such obligations are difficult to assess and estimate due to numerous factors, including severity of injury, determination of liability in proportion to other parties, timely reporting of occurrences, and effectiveness of safety and risk management programs. Therefore, if our actual experience differs from the assumptions and estimates used for recording the liabilities, adjustments may be required and will be recorded in the period that the experience becomes known. In addition, an increase in the cost to settle insurance claims could result in higher insurance costs and deductibles. Our estimated net insurance liabilities for workers' compensation, automobile liability, general liability, and property claims increased by \$20.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, partially as a result of greater potential exposures and an increase in certain of our deductibles or self-insured retentions. If our estimated insurance liabilities for workers' compensation, automobile liability, general liability, and property claims were to increase by 10%, it would have resulted in \$24.0 million of additional expense for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Goodwill, Identifiable Intangible Assets, and Other Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had goodwill of \$1,018.4 million and \$956.5 million, respectively, arising out of the acquisition of businesses. Goodwill is not amortized but instead allocated to its respective reporting unit and evaluated for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may be impaired. We have determined that our reporting units are consistent with the reportable segments identified in Note 18 - Segment Information of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. As of December 31, 2024, approximately 18.8% of our goodwill related to our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, approximately 33.8% related to our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, approximately 35.2% related to our United States building services segment, and approximately 12.2% related to our United States industrial services segment.

Absent any earlier identified impairment indicators, we perform our annual goodwill impairment assessment on October 1 each fiscal year. Qualitative indicators that may trigger the need for interim quantitative impairment testing include, among others, a deterioration in macroeconomic conditions, declining financial performance, deterioration in the operational environment, or an expectation of selling or disposing of a portion of a reporting unit. Additionally, an interim impairment test may be triggered by a significant change in business climate, a loss of a significant customer, increased competition, or a sustained decrease in share price. In assessing whether our goodwill is impaired, we compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value exceeds the carrying amount, no impairment is recognized. However, if the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the fair value, the goodwill of the reporting unit is impaired and an impairment loss in the amount of the excess is recognized and charged to operations.

We performed our annual impairment assessment of all reporting units as of October 1, 2024 and determined there was no impairment of goodwill. Based on these impairment assessments, the fair values of our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, our United States building services segment, and our United States industrial services segment exceeded their carrying values by approximately \$3,940.5 million, \$6,852.3 million, \$1,143.8 million, and \$163.1 million, respectively. As part of such annual testing, we compared the aggregate fair value of our reporting units to our market capitalization, noting that such comparison supported the reasonableness of the key assumptions utilized in determining the fair value of each of our reporting units.

In completing our annual impairment assessment, we determined the fair value of each of our reporting units using an income approach whereby fair value was calculated utilizing discounted estimated future cash flows, assuming a risk-adjusted industry weighted average cost of capital. The weighted average cost of capital used in our annual impairment testing was 10.6% for our United States construction segments, 10.9% for our United States building services segment, and 10.5% for our United States industrial services segment. These weighted average cost of capital estimates were developed with the assistance of an independent third-party valuation specialist and reflect the overall level of inherent risk within the respective reporting unit and the rate of return a market participant would expect to earn.

Our cash flow projections were derived from our most recent internal forecasts of anticipated revenue growth rates and operating margins, with cash flows beyond the discrete forecast period estimated using a terminal value calculation which incorporated historical and forecasted trends, an estimate of long-term growth rates, and assumptions about the future demand for our services. The perpetual growth rate used for our annual testing was 2.5% for all of our reporting units.

Due to the inherent uncertainties involved in making estimates, our assumptions may change in future periods. Estimates and assumptions made for purposes of our goodwill impairment testing may prove to be inaccurate predictions of the future, and other factors used in assessing fair value, such as the weighted average cost of capital, are outside the control of management. Unfavorable changes in certain of these key assumptions may affect future testing results. For example, keeping all other assumptions constant, a 50 basis point increase in the weighted average cost of capital would cause the estimated fair values of our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, our United States building services segment, and our United States industrial services segment to decrease by approximately \$226.5 million, \$383.7 million, \$93.5 million, and \$32.5 million, respectively. In addition, keeping all other assumptions constant, a 50 basis point reduction in the perpetual growth rate would cause the estimated fair values of our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, our United States building services segment, and our United States industrial services segment to decrease by approximately \$123.2 million, \$210.1 million, \$46.0 million, and \$13.0 million, respectively. Given the amounts by which the fair value exceeds the carrying value for each of our reporting units, the decreases in estimated fair values described above would not have significantly impacted the results of our 2024 impairment tests. Further, for each of our reporting units, a 10% decline in the estimated fair value of such reporting unit, due to other changes in our assumptions, including forecasted future cash flows, would not have significantly impacted the results of our 2024 impairment tests.

Identifiable Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, net identifiable intangible assets (primarily consisting of our customer relationships, subsidiary trade names, developed technology/vendor network, and contract backlog) arising out of the acquisition of businesses were \$648.2 million and \$586.0 million, respectively. The determination of related estimated useful lives for identifiable intangible assets and whether those assets are impaired involves significant judgments based upon short- and long-term projections of future performance. These forecasts reflect assumptions regarding anticipated macroeconomic conditions as well as our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses.

Absent earlier indicators of impairment, we test for impairment of subsidiary trade names that are not subject to amortization on an annual basis (October 1). In addition, we review for impairment of identifiable intangible assets that are being amortized as well as other long-lived assets whenever facts and circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be fully recoverable.

As of October 1, 2024, we performed our annual impairment testing of all subsidiary trade names that are not subject to amortization and determined that there was no impairment of these assets. In performing this impairment assessment, we considered the sensitivity of the reported amounts to the methods, assumptions, and estimates underlying our testing. For example, we performed sensitivity analyses and concluded that, individually, none of the following changes in estimates or assumptions would have significantly impacted the results of our testing or resulted in a material impairment of our subsidiary trade names: (a) a 50 basis point increase in the discount rate utilized in our testing, (b) a 50 basis point decline in the perpetual growth rate utilized in our testing, or (c) a 10% decrease in the estimated fair value of each trade name.

With respect to identifiable intangible assets that are being amortized as well as other long-lived assets, we did not identify any circumstances indicating that their carrying values may not be fully recoverable and, therefore, no impairment testing was required for these assets during the year ended December 31, 2024.

During 2023, we identified facts and circumstances that indicated the carrying values of certain long-lived assets within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment may not be fully recoverable, necessitating a comparison of their carrying values to the undiscounted pre-tax cash flows estimated to result from the use of such assets. As a result of this test, we determined that these assets were impaired, and recognized a \$2.4 million impairment charge as calculated using a discounted cash flow model.

Other Considerations

As referenced above, impairment testing is based upon assumptions and estimates determined by management from a review of our operating results and business plans as well as forecasts of anticipated growth rates and margins, among other considerations. In addition, estimates of weighted average costs of capital are developed with the assistance of an independent third-party valuation specialist. These assumptions and estimates may change in future periods. Significant adverse changes to external market conditions or our internal forecasts, if any, could result in future impairment charges. It is not possible at this time to determine if any future impairment charge will result or, if it does, whether such a charge would be material to our results of operations.

Refer to Note 8 - Goodwill, Identifiable Intangible Assets, and Other Long-Lived Assets of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further information about our goodwill and identifiable intangible assets as well as our impairment testing. No impairment of our goodwill or identifiable intangible assets was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, or 2022.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have not used any derivative financial instruments during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, including trading or speculating on changes in interest rates or commodity prices of materials used in our business.

We are exposed to market risk for changes in interest rates for any borrowings under our revolving credit facility, which bear interest at variable rates. Although the Federal Reserve Board began to decrease the federal funds rate in 2024 after increases in 2022 and much of 2023, the pace and extent of additional decreases are uncertain. For further information regarding our credit facility and associated borrowing rates, refer to Note 9 - Debt of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

We are exposed to construction market risk and its potential related impact on accounts receivable or contract assets on uncompleted contracts. The amounts recorded may be at risk if our customers' ability to pay these obligations is negatively impacted by economic conditions. We continually monitor the creditworthiness of our customers and maintain on-going discussions with customers regarding contract status with respect to change orders and billing terms. Therefore, we believe we take appropriate action to manage market and other risks, but there is no assurance that we will be able to reasonably identify all risks with respect to the collectability of these assets. For further discussion regarding the collectability of our outstanding accounts receivable, refer to Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Amounts invested in our foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the end of the period. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded as accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, a component of equity, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. We believe our exposure to the effects that fluctuating foreign currencies may have on our consolidated results of operations is limited because our foreign operations primarily invoice customers and collect obligations in their respective local currencies. Additionally, expenses associated with these transactions are generally contracted and paid for in their same local currencies.

In addition, we are exposed to market risk of fluctuations in certain commodity prices of materials, such as copper and steel, which are used as components of supplies or materials utilized in our construction, building services, and industrial services operations. We are also exposed to increases in energy prices, particularly as they relate to gasoline prices for our fleet of approximately 14,000 vehicles. While we believe we can increase our contract prices to adjust for some price increases in commodities, there can be no assurance that such price increases, if they were to occur, would be recoverable. Additionally, our fixed price contracts generally do not allow us to adjust our prices and, as a result, increases in material costs could reduce our profitability with respect to projects in progress.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,339,550	\$ 789,750
Accounts receivable, less allowance for credit losses of \$34,957 and \$22,502, respectively	3,577,537	3,203,490
Contract assets	284,791	269,885
Inventories	95,667	110,774
Prepaid expenses and other	91,644	73,072
Total current assets	5,389,189	4,446,971
Property, plant, and equipment, net	207,489	179,378
Operating lease right-of-use assets	316,128	310,498
Goodwill	1,018,415	956,549
Identifiable intangible assets, net	648,180	586,032
Other assets	137,072	130,293
Total assets	\$ 7,716,473	\$ 6,609,721
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 937,087	\$ 935,967
Contract liabilities	2,047,540	1,595,109
Accrued payroll and benefits	751,434	596,936
Other accrued expenses and liabilities	336,555	315,107
Operating lease liabilities, current	81,247	75,236
Total current liabilities	4,153,863	3,518,355
Operating lease liabilities, long-term	261,575	259,430
Other long-term obligations	362,341	361,121
Total liabilities	4,777,779	4,138,906
Equity:		
EMCOR Group, Inc. stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.10 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, zero issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 61,186,088 and 61,094,042 shares issued, respectively	612	611
Capital surplus	97,475	91,813
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(85,527)	(85,704)
Retained earnings	4,778,061	3,814,439
Treasury stock, at cost 15,375,963 and 14,046,777 shares, respectively	(1,852,964)	(1,351,381)
Total EMCOR Group, Inc. stockholders' equity	2,937,657	2,469,778
Noncontrolling interests	1,037	1,037
Total equity	2,938,694	2,470,815
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 7,716,473	\$ 6,609,721

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For The Years Ended December 31,
(In thousands, except per share data)

	2024	2023	2022
Revenues	\$ 14,566,116	\$ 12,582,873	\$ 11,076,120
Cost of sales	11,801,065	10,493,534	9,472,526
Gross profit	2,765,051	2,089,339	1,603,594
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,420,188	1,211,233	1,038,717
Impairment loss on long-lived assets	—	2,350	—
Operating income	1,344,863	875,756	564,877
Net periodic pension income (cost)	894	(1,119)	4,311
Interest expense	(3,779)	(17,199)	(13,199)
Interest income	35,404	15,415	2,761
Income before income taxes	1,377,382	872,853	558,750
Income tax provision	370,237	239,524	152,628
Net income including noncontrolling interests	1,007,145	633,329	406,122
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	335	—
Net income attributable to EMCOR Group, Inc.	<u>\$ 1,007,145</u>	<u>\$ 632,994</u>	<u>\$ 406,122</u>
Basic earnings per common share	<u>\$ 21.61</u>	<u>\$ 13.37</u>	<u>\$ 8.13</u>
Diluted earnings per common share	<u>\$ 21.52</u>	<u>\$ 13.31</u>	<u>\$ 8.10</u>
Dividends declared per common share	<u>\$ 0.93</u>	<u>\$ 0.69</u>	<u>\$ 0.54</u>

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For The Years Ended December 31,
(In thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Net income including noncontrolling interests	\$ 1,007,145	\$ 633,329	\$ 406,122
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2,900)	6,417	(10,786)
Changes in post-retirement plans ⁽¹⁾	3,077	1,330	897
Other comprehensive income (loss)	177	7,747	(9,889)
Comprehensive income	1,007,322	641,076	396,233
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	335	—
Comprehensive income attributable to EMCOR Group, Inc.	<u>\$ 1,007,322</u>	<u>\$ 640,741</u>	<u>\$ 396,233</u>

(1) Net of tax provision of \$1.0 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For The Years Ended December 31,
(In thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows - operating activities:			
Net income including noncontrolling interests	\$ 1,007,145	\$ 633,329	\$ 406,122
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	56,678	51,822	47,296
Amortization of identifiable intangible assets	77,002	67,143	61,315
Provision for credit losses	17,303	7,859	5,166
Deferred income taxes	(29,115)	(16,651)	10,483
Gain on sale or disposal of property, plant, and equipment	(1,012)	(2,057)	(6,393)
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	(3,978)	(1,719)	(1,654)
Equity income from unconsolidated entities	(98)	(1,660)	(391)
Non-cash expense for amortization of debt issuance costs	822	960	960
Non-cash expense from contingent consideration arrangements	8,892	2,287	1,610
Non-cash expense for impairment of long-lived assets	—	2,350	—
Non-cash share-based compensation expense	19,978	13,739	12,125
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	1,554	400	400
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding the effect of businesses acquired:			
Increase in accounts receivable	(311,504)	(626,494)	(340,091)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	17,982	(23,442)	(31,541)
(Increase) decrease in contract assets	(13,318)	5,733	(44,725)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(15,362)	82,192	111,488
Increase in contract liabilities	426,628	489,728	299,897
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll and benefits and other accrued expenses and liabilities	148,490	189,268	(30,025)
Changes in other assets and liabilities, net	(193)	24,868	(4,109)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,407,894</u>	<u>899,655</u>	<u>497,933</u>
Cash flows - investing activities:			
Payments for acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(228,173)	(96,491)	(98,656)
Proceeds from sale or disposal of property, plant, and equipment	3,839	13,604	7,145
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	(74,950)	(78,404)	(49,289)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(299,284)</u>	<u>(161,291)</u>	<u>(140,800)</u>
Cash flows - financing activities:			
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	—	200,000	270,000
Repayments of revolving credit facility	—	(200,000)	(270,000)
Repayments of long-term debt and debt issuance costs	—	(246,171)	(13,875)
Repayments of finance lease liabilities	(2,855)	(2,776)	(3,551)
Dividends paid to stockholders	(43,384)	(32,684)	(27,187)
Repurchases of common stock	(489,820)	(127,713)	(660,609)
Taxes paid related to net share settlements of equity awards	(15,397)	(6,060)	(7,539)
Issuances of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	943	9,189	8,177
Payments for contingent consideration arrangements	(4,852)	(5,839)	(5,534)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(555,365)</u>	<u>(412,054)</u>	<u>(710,118)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	<u>(2,600)</u>	<u>6,372</u>	<u>(12,515)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	550,645	332,682	(365,500)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of year ⁽¹⁾	789,750	457,068	822,568
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 1,340,395</u>	<u>\$ 789,750</u>	<u>\$ 457,068</u>

(1) Includes \$0.8 million, \$0.6 million, and \$1.2 million of restricted cash classified as "Prepaid expenses and other" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
For The Years Ended December 31,
(In thousands)

	EMCOR Group, Inc. Stockholders							Noncontrolling interests
	Total	Common stock	Capital surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁽¹⁾	Retained earnings	Treasury stock		
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 2,253,089	\$ 607	\$ 61,874	\$ (83,562)	\$ 2,835,504	\$ (562,036)	\$ 702	
Net income including noncontrolling interests	406,122	—	—	—	406,122	—	—	
Other comprehensive loss	(9,889)	—	—	(9,889)	—	—	—	
Common stock issued under share-based compensation plans	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Tax withholding for common stock issued under share-based compensation plans	(7,539)	—	(7,539)	—	—	—	—	
Common stock issued under employee stock purchase plan	8,177	—	8,177	—	—	—	—	
Common stock dividends	(27,187)	—	158	—	(27,345)	—	—	
Repurchases of common stock	(660,609)	—	—	—	—	(660,609)	—	
Share-based compensation expense	12,125	—	12,125	—	—	—	—	
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 1,974,291	\$ 609	\$ 74,795	\$ (93,451)	\$ 3,214,281	\$ (1,222,645)	\$ 702	
Net income including noncontrolling interests	633,329	—	—	—	632,994	—	335	
Other comprehensive income	7,747	—	—	7,747	—	—	—	
Common stock issued under share-based compensation plans	—	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	
Tax withholding for common stock issued under share-based compensation plans	(6,060)	—	(6,060)	—	—	—	—	
Common stock issued under employee stock purchase plan	9,189	—	9,189	—	—	—	—	
Common stock dividends	(32,684)	—	152	—	(32,836)	—	—	
Repurchases of common stock	(128,736)	—	—	—	—	(128,736)	—	
Share-based compensation expense	13,739	—	13,739	—	—	—	—	
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 2,470,815	\$ 611	\$ 91,813	\$ (85,704)	\$ 3,814,439	\$ (1,351,381)	\$ 1,037	
Net income including noncontrolling interests	1,007,145	—	—	—	1,007,145	—	—	
Other comprehensive income	177	—	—	177	—	—	—	
Common stock issued under share-based compensation plans	—	1	(1)	—	—	—	—	
Tax withholding for common stock issued under share-based compensation plans	(15,397)	—	(15,397)	—	—	—	—	
Common stock issued under employee stock purchase plan	943	—	943	—	—	—	—	
Common stock dividends	(43,384)	—	139	—	(43,523)	—	—	
Repurchases of common stock	(501,583)	—	—	—	—	(501,583)	—	
Share-based compensation expense	19,978	—	19,978	—	—	—	—	
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 2,938,694	\$ 612	\$ 97,475	\$ (85,527)	\$ 4,778,061	\$ (1,852,964)	\$ 1,037	

(1) Represents cumulative foreign currency translation and post-retirement liability adjustments of \$(4.7) million and \$(80.8) million, respectively, as of December 31, 2024, \$(1.8) million and \$(83.9) million, respectively, as of December 31, 2023, and \$(8.3) million and \$(85.2) million, respectively, as of December 31, 2022.

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS

References to the “Company,” “EMCOR,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar words refer to EMCOR Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise.

We are one of the largest specialty contractors in the United States and a leading provider of electrical and mechanical construction and facilities services, building services, and industrial services. Our services are provided to a broad range of commercial, technology, manufacturing, industrial, healthcare, utility, and institutional customers through approximately 100 operating subsidiaries, which specialize principally in providing construction services relating to electrical and mechanical systems in all types of facilities and in providing various services relating to the operation, maintenance, and management of those facilities.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the subsidiaries and joint ventures it controls. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Investments over which we exercise significant influence, but do not control, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. For joint ventures that have been accounted for using the consolidation method of accounting, noncontrolling interests represent the allocation of earnings to our joint venture partners who either have a minority-ownership interest in the joint venture or are not the primary beneficiary of the joint venture.

The results of operations of companies acquired have been included in the results of operations from the date of the respective acquisition.

Principles of Preparation

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Refer to Note 3 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated financial statements, we consider all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. We maintain a centralized cash management system whereby our excess cash balances are invested in high quality short-term money market instruments, which are considered cash equivalents. We have cash balances in certain of our domestic bank accounts that exceed federally insured limits.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses

Accounts receivable are recognized in the period we deliver goods and services to our customers or when our right to consideration is unconditional. The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses to reduce outstanding receivables to their net realizable value. Judgment is required when determining expected credit losses. Estimates of such losses are recorded when we believe a customer, or group of customers, may not be able to meet their financial obligations due to deterioration in financial condition or credit rating. Factors relevant to our assessment include our prior collection history with our customers, the related aging of past due balances, projections of credit losses based on historical trends in credit quality indicators or past events, and forecasts of future economic conditions. In addition to monitoring delinquent accounts, management reviews the credit quality of its receivables by, among other things, obtaining credit ratings of significant customers, assessing economic and market conditions, and evaluating material changes to a customer’s business, cash flows, and financial condition.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, our accounts receivable of \$3,577.5 million and \$3,203.5 million, respectively, were recorded net of allowances for credit losses of \$35.0 million and \$22.5 million, respectively. Allowances for credit losses are based on the best facts available and are reassessed and adjusted on a regular basis as additional information is received. Should anticipated collections fail to materialize, or if future economic conditions compare unfavorably to our forecasts, we could experience an increase in our credit losses. The provision for credit losses during 2024, 2023, and 2022 amounted to approximately \$17.3 million, \$7.9 million, and \$5.2 million, respectively.

The change in the allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2024 was as follows (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 22,502
Provision for credit losses	17,303
Amounts written off against the allowance, net of recoveries	(4,848)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 34,957</u>

The increase in our allowance for credit losses was primarily due to a reserve taken in the first quarter of 2024 for a specific customer bankruptcy within the commercial site-based services division of our United States building services segment.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined principally using the average cost method. Refer to Note 6 - Inventories of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, we determine whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. Leases are classified as either operating or finance, based on our evaluation of certain criteria. With the exception of short-term leases (leases with an initial term of 12 months or less), we record right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for all leases with contractual fixed payments. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of remaining lease payments, while right-of-use assets are initially set equal to the lease liability, as adjusted for any payments made prior to lease commencement, lease incentives, and any initial direct costs incurred by us. For operating leases, rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and right-of-use assets are subsequently re-measured to reflect the effect of uneven lease payments. For finance leases, right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. Expenses for finance leases include the amortization of right-of-use assets, which is recorded as depreciation and amortization expense, and interest expense, which reflects interest accrued on the lease liability.

Short-term leases are not recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets but are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The majority of the Company's short-term leases relate to equipment used on construction projects. Such equipment leases are considered short-term in nature unless it is reasonably certain that the equipment will be leased for a period greater than 12 months.

Refer to Note 16 - Leases of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation, including amortization of assets under finance leases, is recorded using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of 3 to 10 years for machinery and equipment, 3 to 7 years for vehicles, furniture and fixtures, and computer hardware/software, and 25 years for buildings. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the expected useful life of the improvement.

The carrying values of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. In performing this review for recoverability, property, plant, and equipment is assessed for possible impairment by comparing their carrying values to the undiscounted net pre-tax cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset. Impaired assets are written down to their fair values, generally determined based on their estimated future discounted cash flows.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)*Goodwill, Identifiable Intangible Assets, and Other Long-Lived Assets*

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, such as trade names, are evaluated at least annually for impairment (each October 1, absent any earlier identified impairment indicators) and are written down if impaired. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful lives and, along with certain other long-lived assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be fully recoverable. See Note 8 - Goodwill, Identifiable Intangible Assets, and Other Long-Lived Assets of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Insurance Liabilities

We have loss payment deductibles for certain workers' compensation, automobile liability, general liability, and property claims, have self-insured retentions for certain other casualty claims, and are self-insured for employee-related healthcare claims. In addition, we maintain a wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary to manage certain of our insurance liabilities. Losses are recorded based upon estimates of our liability for claims incurred and for claims incurred but not reported. The liabilities are derived from known facts, historical trends, and industry averages, utilizing the assistance of an independent third-party actuary to determine the best estimate for the majority of these obligations. To the extent that the amount required to settle claims covered by insurance continues to increase, the cost of our insurance coverage, including premiums and deductibles, is likely to increase. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the estimated current portion of such undiscounted insurance liabilities, included in "Other accrued expenses and liabilities" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, were \$50.8 million and \$51.0 million, respectively. The estimated non-current portion of such undiscounted insurance liabilities included in "Other long-term obligations" as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$237.3 million and \$229.8 million, respectively. The current portion of anticipated insurance recoveries of \$9.2 million and \$11.9 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were included in "Prepaid expenses and other" and the non-current portion of anticipated insurance recoveries of \$38.7 million and \$48.8 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were included in "Other assets" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Foreign Operations

The financial statements and transactions of our foreign subsidiaries are maintained in their functional currency and translated into U.S. dollars when preparing our consolidated financial statements. Statements of operations, comprehensive income, and cash flows are translated using weighted average monthly exchange rates, while balance sheets are translated at month-end exchange rates. Translation adjustments are recorded as "Accumulated other comprehensive loss," a separate component of "Equity."

Income Taxes

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities as well as for net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred income taxes are valued using enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when income taxes are paid or recovered, with the effect of a change in tax laws or rates recognized in the statement of operations in the periods in which such change is enacted. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the period in which those temporary differences become deductible. Deferred income taxes are recorded net of a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. In making such determination, we consider all available evidence, including projections of future taxable income, tax-planning strategies, and recent results of operations.

Tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions are recognized only if it is more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained on its technical merits. For positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recognized. To the extent interest and penalties may be assessed related to unrecognized tax benefits, we record accruals for such amounts as a component of the income tax provision. We had no unrecognized income tax benefits as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)*Valuation of Share-Based Compensation*

Our share-based compensation plans and programs are administered by our Board of Directors or its Compensation and Personnel Committee. See Note 13 - Share-Based Compensation Plans of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding these share-based compensation plans and programs.

We recognize expense for all share-based payments issued to acquire goods or services based on the fair value of such payments. Compensation expense related to share-based awards is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. The benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations when the underlying awards vest or are settled.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), which expands the required disclosure for reportable segments. This guidance requires entities to disclose significant segment expenses and other segment items on an annual and interim basis and to provide in interim periods all segment disclosures which are currently required annually. This ASU additionally requires entities to disclose the title and position of the individual or the name of the group or committee identified as its chief operating decision-maker. Such guidance, which is required to be applied retrospectively, is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. While the adoption of this ASU did not have an impact on our financial position and/or results of operations, we have provided the additional required disclosures within Note 18 - Segment Information of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued an ASU intended to enhance the transparency and decision-usefulness of income tax disclosures. Such guidance requires entities to provide additional information within their income tax rate reconciliation, including further disclosure of federal, state, and foreign income taxes and to provide more details about these reconciling items if a quantitative threshold is met. This guidance additionally requires expanded disclosure of income taxes paid, including amounts paid for federal, state, and foreign taxes. This ASU, which is required to be applied prospectively, is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, although early adoption and retrospective application is permitted. While the adoption of this ASU will not have an impact on our financial position and/or results of operations, we are currently evaluating the impact on our income tax disclosures, including the processes and controls around the collection of this information.

In November 2024, the FASB issued an ASU, which requires disaggregated disclosures, in the notes to the financial statements, about certain income statement expense line items on an interim and annual basis. This guidance requires entities to provide more detailed information about purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation expense, intangible asset amortization, and selling expenses. Such guidance, which is required to be applied prospectively, is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, although early adoption and retrospective application is permitted. While the adoption of this ASU will not have an impact on our financial position and/or results of operations, we are currently evaluating the impact on our financial statement disclosures, including the processes and controls around the collection of this information.

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services by applying the following five step model:

(1) Identify the contract with a customer

A contract with a customer exists when: (a) the parties have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations, (b) the rights of the parties can be identified, (c) payment terms can be identified, (d) the arrangement has commercial substance, and (e) collectability of consideration is probable. Judgment is required when determining if the contractual criteria are met, specifically in the earlier stages of a project when a formally executed contract may not yet exist. In these situations, the Company evaluates all relevant facts and circumstances, including the existence of other forms of documentation or historical experience with our customers that may indicate a contractual agreement is in place and revenue should be recognized. In determining if the collectability of consideration is probable, the Company considers the customer's ability and intention to pay such consideration through an evaluation of several factors, including an assessment of the creditworthiness of the customer and our prior collection history with such customer.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

(2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract

At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract and identifies, as a separate performance obligation, each distinct promise to transfer goods or services to the customer. The identified performance obligations represent the “unit of account” for purposes of determining revenue recognition. In order to properly identify separate performance obligations, the Company applies judgment in determining whether each good or service provided is: (a) capable of being distinct, whereby the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer, and (b) distinct within the context of the contract, whereby the transfer of the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.

In addition, when assessing performance obligations within a contract, the Company considers the warranty provisions included within such contract. To the extent the warranty terms provide the customer with an additional service, other than assurance that the promised good or service complies with agreed upon specifications, such warranty is accounted for as a separate performance obligation. In determining whether a warranty provides an additional service, the Company considers each warranty provision in comparison to warranty terms which are standard in the industry.

Our contracts are often modified through change orders to account for changes in the scope and price of the goods or services we are providing. Although the Company evaluates each change order to determine whether such modification creates a separate performance obligation, the majority of our change orders are for goods or services that are not distinct within the context of our original contract and, therefore, are not treated as separate performance obligations.

(3) Determine the transaction price

The transaction price represents the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to our customers. The consideration promised within a contract may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both. To the extent the performance obligation includes variable consideration, including contract bonuses and penalties that can either increase or decrease the transaction price, the Company estimates the amount of variable consideration to be included in the transaction price utilizing one of two prescribed methods, depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled. Such methods include: (a) the expected value method, whereby the amount of variable consideration to be recognized represents the sum of probability-weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts, and (b) the most likely amount method, whereby the amount of variable consideration to be recognized represents the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts. When applying these methods, the Company considers all information that is reasonably available, including historical, current, and estimates of future performance. The expected value method is typically utilized in situations where a contract contains a large number of possible outcomes while the most likely amount method is typically utilized in situations where a contract has only two possible outcomes.

Variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent it is probable, in the Company’s judgment, that a significant future reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized under the contract will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. This threshold is referred to as the variable consideration constraint. In assessing whether to apply the variable consideration constraint, the Company considers if factors exist that could increase the likelihood or the magnitude of a potential reversal of revenue, including, but not limited to, whether: (a) the amount of consideration is highly susceptible to factors outside of the Company’s influence, such as the actions of third parties, (b) the uncertainty surrounding the amount of consideration is not expected to be resolved for a long period of time, (c) the Company’s experience with similar types of contracts is limited or that experience has limited predictive value, (d) the Company has a practice of either offering a broad range of price concessions or changing the payment terms and conditions of similar contracts in similar circumstances, and (e) the contract has a large number and broad range of possible consideration amounts.

Pending change orders represent one of the most common forms of variable consideration included within contract value and typically represent contract modifications for which a change in scope has been authorized or acknowledged by our customer but the final adjustment to contract price is yet to be negotiated. In estimating the transaction price for pending change orders, the Company considers all relevant facts, including documented correspondence with the customer regarding acknowledgment of and/or agreement with the modification, as well as historical experience with the customer or similar contractual circumstances. Based upon this assessment, the Company estimates the transaction price, including whether the variable consideration constraint should be applied.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Contract claims are another form of variable consideration which is common within our industry. Claim amounts represent revenue that has been recognized for contract modifications that are not submitted or are in dispute as to both scope and price. In estimating the transaction price for claims, the Company considers all relevant facts available. However, given the uncertainty surrounding claims, including the potential long-term nature of dispute resolution and the broad range of possible consideration amounts, there is an increased likelihood that any additional contract revenue associated with contract claims is constrained. The resolution of claims involves negotiations and, in certain cases, litigation. In the event litigation costs are incurred by us in connection with claims, such litigation costs are expensed as incurred, although we may seek to recover these costs.

For some transactions, the receipt of consideration does not match the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer. For such contracts, the Company evaluates whether this timing difference represents a financing arrangement within the contract. Although rare, if a contract is determined to contain a significant financing component, the Company adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money when determining the transaction price of such contract. Although our customers may retain a portion of the contract price until completion of the project and final contract settlement, these retainage amounts are not considered a significant financing component as the intent of the withheld amounts is to provide the customer with assurance that we will complete our obligations under the contract rather than to provide financing to the customer. In addition, although we may be entitled to advanced payments from our customers on certain contracts, these advanced payments generally do not represent a significant financing component as the payments are used to meet working capital demands that can be higher in the early stages of a contract, as well as to protect us from our customer failing to meet its obligations under the contract.

Changes in the estimates of transaction prices are recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions to the estimates are made. Such changes in estimates can result in the recognition of revenue in a current period for performance obligations which were satisfied or partially satisfied in prior periods. Such changes in estimates may also result in the reversal of previously recognized revenue if the ultimate outcome differs from the Company's previous estimate.

(4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

For contracts that contain multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on a relative standalone selling price. The Company determines the standalone selling price based on the price at which the performance obligation would have been sold separately in similar circumstances to similar customers. If the standalone selling price is not observable, the Company estimates the standalone selling price taking into account all available information such as market conditions and internal pricing guidelines. In certain circumstances, the standalone selling price is determined using an expected profit margin on anticipated costs related to the performance obligation.

(5) Recognize revenue as performance obligations are satisfied

The Company recognizes revenue at the time the related performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to its customers. A good or service is considered to be transferred when the customer obtains control. The Company can transfer control of a good or service and satisfy its performance obligations either over time or at a point in time. The Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time if one of the following three criteria are met: (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as we perform, (b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced, or (c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to us, and we have an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For our performance obligations satisfied over time, we recognize revenue by measuring the progress toward complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion can be either an input method or an output method and requires judgment based on the nature of the goods or services to be provided.

For our construction contracts, revenue is generally recognized over time as our performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as it is created or enhanced. Our fixed price construction projects generally use a cost-to-cost input method to measure our progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation as we believe it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer which occurs as we incur costs on our contracts. Under the cost-to-cost measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

For our unit price construction contracts, progress towards complete satisfaction is measured through an output method, such as the number of units produced or delivered, when our performance does not produce significant amounts of work in process or finished goods prior to complete satisfaction of such performance obligations.

For our services contracts, revenue is also generally recognized over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of our performance as we perform the service. For our fixed price service contracts with specified service periods, revenue is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over such service period when our inputs are expended evenly and the customer receives and consumes the benefits of our performance throughout the contract term.

The timing of revenue recognition for the manufacturing of new build heat exchangers within our United States industrial services segment depends on the payment terms of the contract, as our performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to us. For those contracts for which we have a right to payment for performance completed to date at all times throughout our performance, inclusive of a cancellation, we recognize revenue over time. For these performance obligations, we use a cost-to-cost input method to measure our progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation as we believe it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer which occurs as we incur costs on our contracts. However, for those contracts for which we do not have a right, at all times, to payment for performance completed to date, we recognize revenue at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. For bill-and-hold arrangements, revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the heat exchanger, which may be prior to shipping if certain recognition criteria are met.

For certain of our revenue streams, such as call-out repair and service work, outage services, refinery turnarounds, and specialty welding services that are performed under time and materials contracts, our progress towards complete satisfaction of such performance obligations is measured using an output method as the customer receives and consumes the benefits of our performance completed to date.

Changes in Estimates

Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, as well as the significant judgment involved in determining variable consideration, it is possible that estimates of costs to complete a performance obligation, and/or our estimates of transaction prices, will be revised in the near term. For those performance obligations for which revenue is recognized using a cost-to-cost input method, changes in total estimated costs, and related progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation, or changes in the estimate of transaction prices, are recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions to the estimates are made. When the current estimate of total costs for a performance obligation indicates a loss, a provision for the entire estimated loss on the unsatisfied performance obligation is made in the period in which the loss becomes evident.

Based on an evaluation of individual projects that were substantially complete in prior periods but had revisions to total estimated costs or anticipated contract value (inclusive of the settlement of previously outstanding change orders and claims) that resulted in an increase to profitability in excess of \$1.0 million, we recognized revenue during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, as summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	2024	2023
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 14,006	\$ 3,350
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	10,551	13,114
Total impact	\$ 24,557	\$ 16,464

There were no significant amounts of revenue recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022 related to performance obligations satisfied in prior periods.

Included in our results for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$12.3 million of gross profit, recognized in the second quarter of the year, on two contracts, which are currently in process, as a result of favorable developments on certain claims. Of this amount, \$8.4 million was reported within our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment and \$3.9 million was reported within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Based on an evaluation of individual projects that had revisions to total estimated costs or anticipated contract value that resulted in a reduction of profitability in excess of \$1.0 million, our operating results were negatively impacted during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, as summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 27,977	\$ 12,535	\$ 33,463
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	38,342	10,864	13,679
United States building services	—	5,658	1,261
Total impact	<u>\$ 66,319</u>	<u>\$ 29,057</u>	<u>\$ 48,403</u>

Disaggregation of Revenues

Our revenues are principally derived from contracts to provide construction services relating to electrical and mechanical systems, as well as to provide a number of building services and industrial services to our customers. Our contracts are with many different customers in numerous industries.

The following tables provide further disaggregation of our revenues by categories we use to evaluate our financial performance within each of our reportable segments (in thousands, except for percentages).

Refer to Note 18 - Segment Information of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information on how we disaggregate our revenues by reportable segment.

	2024	% of Total	2023	% of Total	2022	% of Total
United States electrical construction and facilities services:						
Network and communications market sector	\$ 1,442,877	43 %	\$ 934,455	34 %	\$ 801,052	33 %
Commercial market sector	310,730	9 %	402,886	14 %	414,539	17 %
Manufacturing and industrial market sector	439,450	13 %	394,804	14 %	301,606	12 %
Healthcare market sector	242,458	7 %	242,931	9 %	178,348	7 %
High-tech manufacturing market sector	190,992	6 %	140,471	5 %	88,544	4 %
Institutional market sector	174,073	5 %	147,375	5 %	154,077	6 %
Transportation market sector	210,835	6 %	167,976	6 %	166,563	7 %
Water and wastewater market sector	27,751	1 %	21,234	1 %	21,251	1 %
Hospitality and entertainment market sector	66,982	2 %	81,815	3 %	33,818	1 %
Short duration projects ⁽¹⁾	180,020	6 %	186,722	7 %	211,797	9 %
Service work	62,947	2 %	65,338	2 %	65,709	3 %
	<u>3,349,115</u>		<u>2,786,007</u>		<u>2,437,304</u>	
Less intersegment revenues	<u>(6,188)</u>		<u>(2,284)</u>		<u>(4,190)</u>	
Total segment revenues	<u>\$ 3,342,927</u>		<u>\$ 2,783,723</u>		<u>\$ 2,433,114</u>	

(1) Represents those projects which generally are completed within three months or less.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

	2024	% of Total	2023	% of Total	2022	% of Total
United States mechanical construction and facilities services:						
Network and communications market sector	\$ 818,991	13 %	\$ 410,397	8 %	\$ 295,261	7 %
Commercial market sector	989,012	15 %	1,115,993	22 %	1,079,872	25 %
Manufacturing and industrial market sector	736,775	12 %	698,993	14 %	632,332	15 %
Healthcare market sector	580,676	9 %	489,485	10 %	479,937	11 %
High-tech manufacturing market sector	1,453,384	23 %	845,251	16 %	320,597	7 %
Institutional market sector	455,940	7 %	316,255	6 %	331,727	8 %
Transportation market sector	55,622	1 %	42,789	1 %	57,026	1 %
Water and wastewater market sector	308,329	5 %	286,912	6 %	261,501	6 %
Hospitality and entertainment market sector	70,707	1 %	52,919	1 %	44,615	1 %
Short duration projects ⁽¹⁾	335,900	5 %	324,056	6 %	333,066	8 %
Service work	606,551	9 %	500,853	10 %	467,156	11 %
	<u>6,411,887</u>		<u>5,083,903</u>		<u>4,303,090</u>	
Less intersegment revenues	(6,230)		(9,100)		(10,882)	
Total segment revenues	<u>\$ 6,405,657</u>		<u>\$ 5,074,803</u>		<u>\$ 4,292,208</u>	

(1) Represents those projects which generally are completed within three months or less.

	2024	% of Total	2023	% of Total	2022	% of Total
United States building services:						
Mechanical services	\$ 2,260,607	73 %	\$ 2,042,244	65 %	\$ 1,748,455	64 %
Commercial site-based services	669,584	21 %	865,232	28 %	810,210	29 %
Government site-based services	184,626	6 %	212,658	7 %	196,288	7 %
Total segment revenues	<u>\$ 3,114,817</u>		<u>\$ 3,120,134</u>		<u>\$ 2,754,953</u>	

	2024	% of Total	2023	% of Total	2022	% of Total
United States industrial services:						
Field services	\$ 1,113,613	87 %	\$ 991,466	85 %	\$ 972,894	87 %
Shop services	163,577	13 %	176,324	15 %	145,873	13 %
Total segment revenues	<u>\$ 1,277,190</u>		<u>\$ 1,167,790</u>		<u>\$ 1,118,767</u>	
Total United States operations	<u>\$ 14,140,591</u>		<u>\$ 12,146,450</u>		<u>\$ 10,599,042</u>	

	2024	% of Total	2023	% of Total	2022	% of Total
United Kingdom building services:						
Service work	\$ 199,658	47 %	\$ 210,414	48 %	\$ 221,123	46 %
Project work	225,867	53 %	226,009	52 %	255,955	54 %
Total segment revenues	<u>\$ 425,525</u>		<u>\$ 436,423</u>		<u>\$ 477,078</u>	
Consolidated revenues	<u>\$ 14,566,116</u>		<u>\$ 12,582,873</u>		<u>\$ 11,076,120</u>	

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers. Contract assets include unbilled amounts from our construction projects when revenues recognized under the cost-to-cost measure of progress exceed the amounts invoiced to our customers, as the amounts are not yet billable under the terms of our contracts. Such amounts are recoverable from our customers based upon various measures of performance, including achievement of certain milestones, completion of specified units, or completion of a contract. In addition, many of our time and materials arrangements, as well as our contracts to perform turnaround services within the United States industrial services segment, are billed in arrears pursuant to contract terms that are standard within the industry, resulting in contract assets and/or unbilled receivables being recorded as revenue is recognized in advance of billings.

Also included in contract assets are amounts we seek or will seek to collect from customers or others for errors or changes in contract specifications or design, contract change orders or modifications in dispute or unapproved as to scope and/or price, or other customer-related causes of unanticipated additional contract costs (claims and unapproved change orders). Our contract assets do not include capitalized costs to obtain and fulfill a contract. Contract assets are generally classified as current within the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, contract assets included unbilled revenues for unapproved change orders of approximately \$25.1 million and \$29.8 million, respectively. There were no claim amounts included in contract assets as of December 31, 2024; however, contract assets as of December 31, 2023 included \$6.7 million associated with claims. There were \$6.9 million and \$15.4 million of claims included within accounts receivable as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. There were contractually billed amounts and retention related to contracts with unapproved change orders and claims of approximately \$172.4 million and \$157.7 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For contracts in claim status, contractually billed amounts will generally not be paid by the customer to us until final resolution of the related claims.

Contract liabilities from our construction contracts arise when amounts invoiced to our customers exceed revenues recognized under the cost-to-cost measure of progress. Contract liabilities additionally include advanced payments from our customers on certain contracts. Contract liabilities decrease as we recognize revenue from the satisfaction of the related performance obligation and are recorded as either current or long-term, depending upon when we expect to recognize such revenue. The long-term portion of contract liabilities is included in "Other long-term obligations" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Net contract liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets consisted of the following amounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Contract assets, current	\$ 284,791	\$ 269,885
Contract assets, non-current	—	—
Contract liabilities, current	(2,047,540)	(1,595,109)
Contract liabilities, non-current	(1,526)	(1,812)
Net contract liabilities	\$ (1,764,275)	\$ (1,327,036)

Included within net contract liabilities were \$1,691.0 million and \$1,261.1 million of net contract liabilities on uncompleted construction projects as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Costs incurred on uncompleted construction contracts	\$ 18,093,285	\$ 15,100,829
Estimated earnings, thereon	3,562,012	2,381,049
	21,655,297	17,481,878
Less: billings to date	23,346,291	18,742,934
	\$ (1,690,994)	\$ (1,261,056)

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Contract assets and contract liabilities increased by approximately \$2.3 million and \$24.3 million, respectively, as a result of acquisitions made by us in 2024. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, net contract liabilities increased by approximately \$415.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily due to an increase in net contract liabilities on our uncompleted construction projects, partially as a result of the timing of invoicing to our customers as we continue to effectively manage our working capital. There was no significant impairment of contract assets recognized during the periods presented.

Contract Retentions

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, accounts receivable included \$703.2 million and \$555.9 million, respectively, of retainage billed under terms of our contracts. These retainage amounts represent amounts which have been contractually invoiced to customers where payments have been partially withheld pending the completion of the project. We estimate that approximately 86% of the retainage outstanding as of December 31, 2024 will be collected during 2025.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, accounts payable included \$121.5 million and \$93.6 million, respectively, of retainage withheld under terms of our subcontracts. These retainage amounts represent amounts invoiced to the Company by our subcontractors where payments have been partially withheld pending the completion of their scope of work. We estimate that approximately 89% of the retainage outstanding as of December 31, 2024 will be paid during 2025.

Transaction Price Allocated to Remaining Unsatisfied Performance Obligations

The following table presents the transaction price allocated to remaining unsatisfied performance obligations (“remaining performance obligations”) for each of our reportable segments and their respective percentages of total remaining performance obligations as of December 31, 2024 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Remaining performance obligations:		
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 3,068,396	31 %
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	5,463,096	54 %
United States building services	1,246,642	12 %
United States industrial services	138,599	1 %
Total United States operations	<u>9,916,733</u>	98 %
United Kingdom building services	185,466	2 %
Total operations	<u>\$ 10,102,199</u>	100 %

Our remaining performance obligations at December 31, 2024 were approximately \$10.10 billion. Remaining performance obligations increase with awards of new contracts and decrease as we perform work and recognize revenue on existing contracts. We include a project within our remaining performance obligations at such time the project is awarded and agreement on contract terms has been reached. Our remaining performance obligations include amounts related to contracts for which a fixed price contract value is not assigned when a reasonable estimate of the total transaction price can be made.

Remaining performance obligations include unrecognized revenues to be realized from uncompleted construction contracts. Although many of our construction contracts are subject to cancellation at the election of our customers, in accordance with industry practice, we do not limit the amount of unrecognized revenue included within remaining performance obligations for these contracts as the risk of cancellation is very low due to the inherent substantial economic penalty that our customers would incur upon cancellation or termination. We believe our reported remaining performance obligations for our construction contracts are firm and contract cancellations have not had a material adverse effect on us.

Remaining performance obligations also include unrecognized revenues expected to be realized over the remaining term of service contracts. However, to the extent a service contract includes a cancellation clause which allows for the termination of such contract by either party without a substantive penalty, the remaining contract term, and therefore, the amount of unrecognized revenues included within remaining performance obligations, is limited to the notice period required for the termination.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Our remaining performance obligations are comprised of: (a) original contract amounts, (b) change orders for which we have received written confirmations from our customers, (c) pending change orders for which we expect to receive confirmations in the ordinary course of business, (d) claim amounts that we have made against customers for which we have determined we have a legal basis under existing contractual arrangements and as to which the variable consideration constraint does not apply, and (e) other forms of variable consideration to the extent that such variable consideration has been included within the transaction price of our contracts. Such claim and other variable consideration amounts were immaterial for all periods presented.

Refer to the table below for additional information regarding our remaining performance obligations, including an estimate of when we expect to recognize such remaining performance obligations as revenue (in thousands):

	<u>Within one year</u>	<u>Greater than one year</u>
Remaining performance obligations:		
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 2,507,400	\$ 560,996
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	4,214,636	1,248,460
United States building services	1,155,351	91,291
United States industrial services	138,599	—
Total United States operations	<u>8,015,986</u>	<u>1,900,747</u>
United Kingdom building services	137,415	48,051
Total operations	<u>\$ 8,153,401</u>	<u>\$ 1,948,798</u>

NOTE 4 - ACQUISITIONS OF BUSINESSES

Acquisitions are accounted for utilizing the acquisition method of accounting and the prices paid for them are allocated to their respective assets and liabilities based upon the estimated fair value of such assets and liabilities at the dates of their respective acquisition by us.

During 2024, we acquired seven companies for upfront consideration of \$231.1 million, inclusive of customary working capital adjustments. These acquisitions are comprised of: (a) an electrical contractor in the Southeast region of the United States, that has been included in our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, (b) two companies that have been included within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, including: (i) a leading plumbing services provider in the Southeast region of the United States and (ii) a full service provider of mechanical construction and maintenance services in Central Texas, (c) three companies that have been included in our United States building services segment, including: (i) a provider of building automation and controls solutions in the Northeast region of the United States, (ii) a mechanical services company in the Western region of the United States, and (iii) a mechanical services company in the Eastern region of the United States, and (d) an instrumentation and electrical contractor, that has been included in our United States industrial services segment, which provides electrical, automation, digital integration, and fabrication services to various energy sector and process equipment customers. In connection with these acquisitions, we acquired working capital of \$29.0 million and other net assets of \$1.1 million, and have preliminarily ascribed \$61.9 million to goodwill and \$139.1 million to identifiable intangible assets. We expect that all of the goodwill and identifiable intangible assets acquired in connection with these 2024 acquisitions will be deductible for tax purposes.

During 2023, we acquired eight companies for total consideration of \$99.6 million. Such acquisitions include: (a) a national energy efficiency specialty services firm, the results of operations of which have been included in our United States building services segment, and (b) seven companies, the results of operations of which were de minimis, consisting of: (i) three companies that have been included within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, one of which provides mechanical and pipe fabrication services in the Midwestern region of the United States, and two of which add capabilities to our national fire protection services, and (ii) four mechanical services companies in the Western and Midwestern regions of the United States that have been included within our United States building services segment and enhance our presence in geographies where we have existing operations. In connection with these acquisitions, we acquired working capital of \$9.1 million and other net liabilities of \$6.1 million, including certain deferred tax liabilities, and have ascribed \$37.4 million to goodwill and \$59.2 million to identifiable intangible assets. We expect that \$29.6 million of the goodwill and identifiable intangible assets acquired in connection with these 2023 acquisitions will be deductible for tax purposes.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 - ACQUISITIONS OF BUSINESSES (Continued)

During 2022, we acquired six companies for total consideration of \$100.8 million. Such acquisitions include: (a) a company that provides electrical construction services in the Greater Boston area, the results of operations of which have been included in our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, and (b) five companies that enhance our presence in geographies where we have existing operations, the results of operations of which were de minimis, consisting of: (i) two companies that provide fire protection services in the Northeastern and Southern regions of the United States, respectively, and that have been included within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, (ii) two companies that specialize in either building automation and controls or mechanical services in the Southwestern and Southern regions of the United States, respectively, and that have been included within our United States building services segment, and (iii) a company that provides electrical construction services in the Midwestern region of the United States and that has been included within our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment. In connection with these acquisitions, we acquired working capital of \$7.1 million and other net liabilities of \$1.1 million, and have ascribed \$28.9 million to goodwill and \$65.9 million to identifiable intangible assets. We expect that all of the goodwill and identifiable intangible assets acquired in connection with these 2022 acquisitions will be deductible for tax purposes.

The purchase price allocations for the businesses acquired in 2024 are preliminary and subject to change during their respective measurement periods. As we finalize such purchase price allocations, adjustments may be recorded relating to finalization of intangible asset valuations, tax matters, or other items. Although not expected to be significant, such adjustments may result in changes in the valuation of assets and liabilities acquired. The purchase price allocations for the businesses acquired in 2023 and 2022 have been finalized during their respective measurement periods with an insignificant impact.

NOTE 5 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table summarizes our calculation of Basic and Diluted Earnings per Common Share (“EPS”) for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	2024	2023	2022
Numerator:			
Net income attributable to EMCOR Group, Inc.	\$ 1,007,145	\$ 632,994	\$ 406,122
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic earnings per common share	46,616,079	47,358,467	49,931,940
Effect of dilutive securities—Share-based awards	192,214	205,791	204,322
Shares used to compute diluted earnings per common share	46,808,293	47,564,258	50,136,262
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 21.61	\$ 13.37	\$ 8.13
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 21.52	\$ 13.31	\$ 8.10

The number of outstanding share-based awards excluded from the computation of diluted EPS for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 because they would be anti-dilutive were 14,393, 8,700, and 4,926, respectively.

NOTE 6 - INVENTORIES

Inventories in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets consisted of the following amounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Raw materials and construction materials	\$ 83,935	\$ 94,447
Work in process	11,732	16,327
Inventories	<u>\$ 95,667</u>	<u>\$ 110,774</u>

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets consisted of the following amounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Machinery and equipment	\$ 243,354	\$ 224,456
Vehicles	83,422	76,489
Furniture and fixtures	29,150	27,415
Computer hardware/software	107,376	102,682
Land, buildings, and leasehold improvements	162,336	142,114
Construction in progress	13,059	13,514
Finance lease right-of-use assets ⁽¹⁾	6,009	4,932
	<u>644,706</u>	<u>591,602</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(437,217)</u>	<u>(412,224)</u>
	<u>\$ 207,489</u>	<u>\$ 179,378</u>

(1) Finance lease right-of-use assets are recorded net of accumulated amortization.

Depreciation and amortization expense related to property, plant, and equipment, including finance leases, was \$56.7 million, \$51.8 million, and \$47.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 8 - GOODWILL, IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS, AND OTHER LONG-LIVED ASSETS
Goodwill

In connection with our acquisition of businesses, we have recorded goodwill, which represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Our goodwill balance at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$1,018.4 million and \$956.5 million, respectively, with goodwill attributable to companies acquired in 2024 and 2023 valued at \$61.9 million and \$37.4 million, respectively. Goodwill is not amortized but instead allocated to its respective reporting unit and evaluated for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may be impaired. We have determined that our reporting units are consistent with the reportable segments identified in Note 18 - Segment Information of the notes to consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2024, approximately 18.8% of our goodwill related to our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, approximately 33.8% of our goodwill related to our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, approximately 35.2% of our goodwill related to our United States building services segment and approximately 12.2% of our goodwill related to our United States industrial services segment.

Absent any earlier identified impairment indicators, we perform our annual goodwill impairment assessment on October 1 each fiscal year. Qualitative indicators that may trigger the need for interim quantitative impairment testing include, among others, deterioration in macroeconomic conditions, declining financial performance, deterioration in the operational environment, or an expectation of selling or disposing of a portion of a reporting unit. Additionally, an interim impairment test may be triggered by a significant change in business climate, a loss of a significant customer, increased competition, or a sustained decrease in share price. In assessing whether our goodwill is impaired, we compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value exceeds the carrying amount, no impairment is recognized. However, if the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the fair value, the goodwill of the reporting unit is impaired and an impairment loss in the amount of the excess is recognized and charged to operations.

We performed our annual impairment assessment of all reporting units as of October 1, 2024 and determined there was no impairment of goodwill. In completing our annual impairment assessment, we determined the fair value of each of our reporting units using an income approach whereby fair value was calculated utilizing discounted estimated future cash flows, assuming a risk-adjusted industry weighted average cost of capital. The weighted average cost of capital used in our annual impairment testing was 10.6% for our United States construction segments, 10.9% for our United States building services segment, and 10.5% for our United States industrial services segment. These weighted average cost of capital estimates were developed with the assistance of an independent third-party valuation specialist and reflect the overall level of inherent risk within the respective reporting unit and the rate of return a market participant would expect to earn. Our cash flow projections were derived from our most recent internal forecasts of anticipated revenue growth rates and operating margins, with cash flows beyond the discrete forecast period estimated using a terminal value calculation which incorporated historical and forecasted trends, an estimate of long-term growth rates, and assumptions about the future demand for our services. The perpetual growth rate used for our annual testing was 2.5% for all of our reporting units.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 - GOODWILL, IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS, AND OTHER LONG-LIVED ASSETS (Continued)

For each of the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, no impairment of our goodwill was recognized.

Due to the inherent uncertainties involved in making estimates, our assumptions may change in future periods. Estimates and assumptions made for purposes of our goodwill impairment testing may prove to be inaccurate predictions of the future, and other factors used in assessing fair value, such as the weighted average cost of capital, are outside the control of management. Unfavorable changes in certain of these key assumptions may affect future testing results. For example, keeping all other assumptions constant, a 50 basis point increase in the weighted average cost of capital would cause the estimated fair values of our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, our United States building services segment, and our United States industrial services segment to decrease by approximately \$226.5 million, \$383.7 million, \$93.5 million, and \$32.5 million, respectively. In addition, keeping all other assumptions constant, a 50 basis point reduction in the perpetual growth rate would cause the estimated fair values of our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment, our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment, our United States building services segment, and our United States industrial services segment to decrease by approximately \$123.2 million, \$210.1 million, \$46.0 million, and \$13.0 million, respectively. Given the amounts by which the fair value exceeds the carrying value for each of our reporting units, the decreases in estimated fair values described above would not have significantly impacted the results of our 2024 impairment tests. Further, for each of our reporting units, a 10% decline in the estimated fair value of such reporting unit, due to other changes in our assumptions, including forecasted future cash flows, would not have significantly impacted the results of our 2024 impairment tests.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	United States electrical construction and facilities services segment	United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment	United States building services segment	United States industrial services segment	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 178,013	\$ 315,329	\$ 311,721	\$ 114,088	\$ 919,151
Acquisitions	—	4,524	32,874	—	37,398
Intersegment transfers	—	(1,500)	1,500	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2023	178,013	318,353	346,095	114,088	956,549
Acquisitions	13,739	26,111	12,210	9,806	61,866
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 191,752</u>	<u>\$ 344,464</u>	<u>\$ 358,305</u>	<u>\$ 123,894</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,415</u>

The aggregate goodwill balance as of December 31, 2022 included \$493.6 million of accumulated impairment charges, which were comprised of \$139.5 million within our United States building services segment and \$354.1 million within our United States industrial services segment.

Identifiable Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets

Our identifiable intangible assets, arising out of the acquisition of businesses, include customer relationships, subsidiary trade names, developed technology/vendor network, and contract backlog, all of which are subject to amortization. In addition, our identifiable intangible assets include certain other subsidiary trade names, which are indefinite-lived and therefore not subject to amortization.

Absent earlier indicators of impairment, we test for impairment of subsidiary trade names that are not subject to amortization on an annual basis (October 1). In performing this test, we calculate the fair value of each trade name using the “relief from royalty payments” methodology. This approach involves two steps: (a) estimating reasonable royalty rates for each trade name and (b) applying these royalty rates to a net revenue stream and discounting the resulting cash flows to determine fair value. This fair value is then compared with the carrying value of each trade name. If the carrying amount of the trade name is greater than the implied fair value of the trade name, an impairment in the amount of the excess is recognized and charged to operations. For each of the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, no impairment of our indefinite-lived trade name intangible assets was recognized.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 - GOODWILL, IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS, AND OTHER LONG-LIVED ASSETS (Continued)

We review for impairment of identifiable intangible assets that are being amortized as well as other long-lived assets whenever facts and circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be fully recoverable. This test compares their carrying values to the undiscounted pre-tax cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets. If the assets are impaired, the assets are written down to their fair values, generally determined based on their discounted estimated future cash flows. In 2023, we identified facts and circumstances that indicated the carrying values of certain long-lived assets within our United States mechanical construction and facilities services segment may not be fully recoverable. As a result, we determined that these assets were impaired, and recognized a \$2.4 million impairment charge. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, there were no other indicators of impairment with respect to identifiable intangible assets that are being amortized as well as other long-lived assets.

Identifiable intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment Charge	Total
Customer relationships	\$ 902,216	\$ (543,913)	\$ (4,834)	\$ 353,469
Trade names (indefinite-lived)	330,271	—	(58,933)	271,338
Developed technology/Vendor network	95,661	(83,338)	—	12,323
Trade names (finite-lived)	38,491	(30,026)	—	8,465
Contract backlog	96,045	(93,460)	—	2,585
Total	<u>\$ 1,462,684</u>	<u>\$ (750,737)</u>	<u>\$ (63,767)</u>	<u>\$ 648,180</u>

	December 31, 2023			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment Charge	Total
Customer relationships	\$ 807,766	\$ (482,594)	\$ (4,834)	\$ 320,338
Trade names (indefinite-lived)	299,271	—	(58,933)	240,338
Developed technology/Vendor network	95,661	(78,788)	—	16,873
Trade names (finite-lived)	35,991	(27,800)	—	8,191
Contract backlog	84,845	(84,553)	—	292
Total	<u>\$ 1,323,534</u>	<u>\$ (673,735)</u>	<u>\$ (63,767)</u>	<u>\$ 586,032</u>

Identifiable intangible assets attributable to businesses acquired in 2024 and 2023 have been valued at \$139.1 million and \$59.2 million, respectively, and consist of customer relationships, trade names, and contract backlog. See Note 4 - Acquisitions of Businesses of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information with respect to acquisitions.

Identifiable intangible assets are amortized in a manner that best approximates the pattern in which the economic benefits of such assets are consumed, which is generally on a straight-line basis. The weighted average amortization periods for the unamortized balances remaining are, in the aggregate, approximately 7.75 years, which are comprised of the following: 8.25 years for customer relationships, 4.50 years for trade names, 2.75 years for developed technology/vendor network, and 0.75 years for contract backlog.

Amortization expense related to identifiable intangible assets with finite lives was \$77.0 million, \$67.1 million, and \$61.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 - GOODWILL, IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS, AND OTHER LONG-LIVED ASSETS (Continued)

The following table presents the estimated future amortization expense of identifiable intangible assets in the following years (in thousands):

2025	\$ 73,449
2026	63,594
2027	50,067
2028	40,996
2029	35,115
Thereafter	113,621
	<u>\$ 376,842</u>

Other Considerations

As referenced above, impairment testing is based upon assumptions and estimates determined by management from a review of our operating results and business plans as well as forecasts of anticipated growth rates and margins, among other considerations. In addition, estimates of weighted average costs of capital are developed with the assistance of an independent third-party valuation specialist. These assumptions and estimates may change in future periods. Significant adverse changes to external market conditions or our internal forecasts, if any, could result in future impairment charges. It is not possible at this time to determine if any future impairment charge will result or, if it does, whether such a charge would be material to our results of operations.

NOTE 9 - DEBT

Excluding finance lease liabilities, we had no outstanding debt as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Refer to Note 16 - Leases of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding our finance leases, including outstanding balances.

Credit Agreement

We have a credit agreement dated December 20, 2023 (the "2023 Credit Agreement"), which provides for a \$1.3 billion revolving credit facility (the "2023 Revolving Credit Facility") expiring December 20, 2028. If additional lenders are identified and/or existing lenders are willing to increase their current commitments, we may increase the 2023 Revolving Credit Facility by an amount equal to the greater of: (a) \$900 million or (b) the Company's Adjusted EBITDA (as such term is defined in the 2023 Credit Agreement) for the twelve-month period ending immediately prior to the increase in commitment. We may allocate up to \$600.0 million of available capacity under the 2023 Revolving Credit Facility to letters of credit for our account or for the account of any of our subsidiaries.

There were no direct borrowings outstanding under the 2023 Revolving Credit Facility as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. However, outstanding letters of credit reduce the available capacity under this facility and, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had \$71.2 million and \$116.7 million of letters of credit outstanding, respectively.

At the Company's election, borrowings under the 2023 Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at either: (1) a base rate plus a margin of 0.125% to 0.875%, depending on the Company's Leverage Ratio (as such term is defined in the 2023 Credit Agreement), or (2) a rate equal to the secured overnight financing rate as administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the applicable tenor plus 0.10% ("Adjusted Term SOFR") plus a margin of 1.125% to 1.875%, depending on the Company's Leverage Ratio. The base rate is determined by the greater of: (a) the prime commercial lending rate announced by Bank of Montreal from time to time, (b) the federal funds effective rate, plus ½ of 1.00%, (c) Adjusted Term SOFR for a one-month tenor, plus 1.00%, or (d) 0.00%.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 - DEBT (Continued)

A commitment fee is payable on the average daily unused amount of the 2023 Revolving Credit Facility, which ranges from 0.125% to 0.25%, depending on the Company's Leverage Ratio. The fee was 0.125% of the unused amount as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Fees for letters of credit issued under the 2023 Revolving Credit Facility range from 0.85% to 1.875% of the respective face amounts of outstanding letters of credit, depending on the nature of the letter of credit, and are computed depending on the Company's Leverage Ratio.

Obligations under the 2023 Credit Agreement are guaranteed by most of our direct and indirect subsidiaries and are secured by substantially all of our assets. The 2023 Credit Agreement contains customary covenants providing for, among other things, the maintenance of certain financial ratios and certain limitations on the payment of dividends, common stock repurchases, investments, acquisitions, indebtedness, and capital expenditures. We were in compliance with all such covenants as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

NOTE 10 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

For disclosure purposes, we utilize a fair value hierarchy to categorize qualifying assets and liabilities into three broad levels based on the priority of the inputs used to determine their fair values. The hierarchy, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs, is comprised of the following three levels:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs, other than Level 1 inputs, that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability, including quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following tables summarize the assets and liabilities carried at fair value measured on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

Asset Category	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,339,550	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,339,550
Deferred compensation plan assets ⁽²⁾	61,242	—	—	61,242
Restricted cash ⁽³⁾	845	—	—	845
Total	<u>\$ 1,401,637</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,401,637</u>

(1) Cash and cash equivalents consist of deposit accounts and money market funds with original maturity dates of three months or less, which are Level 1 assets. At December 31, 2024, we had \$1,088.0 million in money market funds. From time to time, we have cash balances in certain of our domestic bank accounts that exceed federally insured limits.

(2) Deferred compensation plan assets are classified as "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(3) Restricted cash is classified as "Prepaid expenses and other" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Restricted cash represents cash held in account for use on customer contracts.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

Asset Category	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$ 789,750	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 789,750
Deferred compensation plan assets ⁽²⁾	47,315	—	—	47,315
Total	\$ 837,065	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 837,065

(1) Cash and cash equivalents consist of deposit accounts and money market funds with original maturity dates of three months or less, which are Level 1 assets. At December 31, 2023, we had \$497.3 million in money market funds. From time to time, we have cash balances in certain of our domestic bank accounts that exceed federally insured limits.

(2) Deferred compensation plan assets are classified as “Other assets” in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

We have recorded goodwill and identifiable intangible assets in connection with our business acquisitions. Such assets are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition based on valuation techniques that appropriately represent the methods which would be used by other market participants in determining fair value. In addition, goodwill, intangible assets, and certain other long-lived assets are tested for impairment using similar valuation methodologies to determine the fair value of such assets. Periodically, we engage an independent third-party valuation specialist to assist with the valuation process, including the selection of appropriate methodologies and the development of market-based assumptions. The inputs used for these nonrecurring fair value measurements represent Level 3 inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We believe that the carrying values of our financial instruments, which include accounts receivable and other financing commitments, approximate their fair values due primarily to their short-term maturities and low risk of counterparty default. Although there were no outstanding direct borrowings under our 2023 Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying value of any debt associated with this agreement would approximate its fair value due to the variable rate on such debt.

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, our income tax provision was calculated based on income before income taxes as follows (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
United States	\$ 1,349,469	\$ 844,002	\$ 523,273
Foreign	27,913	28,851	35,477
	\$ 1,377,382	\$ 872,853	\$ 558,750

Foreign income for each of the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 was predominantly earned in the United Kingdom.

The income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Current provision:			
Federal	\$ 299,203	\$ 187,463	\$ 100,707
State and local	94,647	62,316	36,547
Foreign	5,502	6,396	4,891
	399,352	256,175	142,145
Deferred (benefit) provision	(29,115)	(16,651)	10,483
	\$ 370,237	\$ 239,524	\$ 152,628

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2024, our income tax provision was \$370.2 million compared to \$239.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 and \$152.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase in the income tax provision year-over-year was primarily due to increased income before income taxes.

The income tax rates on income before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 were 26.9%, 27.5%, and 27.3%, respectively.

Items accounting for the differences between income taxes computed at the federal statutory rate and the income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Federal income taxes at the statutory rate	\$ 289,250	\$ 183,230	\$ 117,338
State and local income taxes, net of federal tax benefits	69,202	46,752	29,519
Permanent differences	12,221	9,513	5,261
Foreign income taxes (including UK statutory rate changes)	1,032	640	(155)
Other	(1,468)	(611)	665
	<u>\$ 370,237</u>	<u>\$ 239,524</u>	<u>\$ 152,628</u>

As of December 31, 2024, we had undistributed foreign earnings from certain foreign subsidiaries of approximately \$188.3 million. Based on our evaluation, and given that a significant portion of such earnings were subject to tax in prior periods, or are indefinitely reinvested, we have concluded that any taxes associated with the repatriation of such foreign earnings would be immaterial. As of December 31, 2024, the amount of cash held by these foreign subsidiaries was approximately \$143.5 million which, if repatriated, should not result in any material federal or state income taxes.

We file a consolidated federal income tax return including all of our U.S. subsidiaries with the Internal Revenue Service. We additionally file income tax returns with various state, local, and foreign tax agencies. Our income tax returns are subject to audit by various taxing authorities and are currently under examination for the years 2020 through 2023.

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act was signed into law. Such act includes certain tax provisions that could have an impact on the Company in future periods, including expanded limits on compensation deductions under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning after December 31, 2026. We are currently evaluating the impact that this act may have on our financial position and/or results of operations; however, we anticipate that the expanded provisions of Section 162(m) will result in an increase in our effective income tax rate for years beginning after December 31, 2026.

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "Inflation Reduction Act") was signed into law. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act creates a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax on profits of corporations whose average annual adjusted financial statement income exceeds \$1.0 billion for any consecutive three-tax-year period preceding the then current tax year. Based on our average annual income for the preceding three years, which was below the aforementioned \$1.0 billion threshold, as well as the fact that our effective federal income tax rate is in excess of the 15% alternative minimum tax rate, this alternative minimum tax did not have an impact on our financial position and/or results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Legislation has been enacted in the United Kingdom to implement measures in concert with the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Pillar Two framework for international taxation developed by the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (the "Pillar Two Model Rules"). The Pillar Two Model Rules are intended to ensure that multinational enterprises pay a minimum 15% effective tax rate in every jurisdiction in which they operate. Given that our effective income tax rate in all jurisdictions in which we operate is in excess of such 15% minimum rate, we do not anticipate that these rules will have a material effect on our tax provision or effective income tax rate; however, we continue to monitor evolving tax legislation in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES (Continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities. The deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities recorded as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deferred income tax assets:		
Excess of amounts expensed for financial statement purposes over amounts deducted for income tax purposes:		
Insurance liabilities	\$ 69,664	\$ 59,667
Operating lease liabilities	102,667	92,410
Deferred compensation	76,042	54,313
Other (including liabilities and reserves)	49,715	40,110
Total deferred income tax assets	298,088	246,500
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(5,076)	(4,385)
Net deferred income tax assets	293,012	242,115
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Costs capitalized for financial statement purposes and deducted for income tax purposes:		
Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets	(172,613)	(165,073)
Operating lease right-of-use assets	(94,800)	(85,883)
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment	(33,284)	(30,075)
Pension asset	(6,082)	(4,660)
Other	(14,664)	(13,063)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(321,443)	(298,754)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	\$ (28,431)	\$ (56,639)

Our net deferred income tax liabilities of \$28.4 million and \$56.6 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were included in “Other long-term obligations” in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred income tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total valuation allowance on deferred income tax assets, related to state and local net operating losses, foreign net operating losses, and foreign income tax credit carryovers, was approximately \$5.1 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. The increase in our valuation allowances at December 31, 2024 was a result of the recognition of allowances for additional state net operating loss carryovers that we determined we would likely not be able to utilize.

Realization of our deferred income tax assets is dependent on our generating sufficient taxable income in the jurisdictions in which such deferred tax assets will reverse. Although realization is not assured, based on current projections of future taxable income, we believe it is more likely than not that the deferred income tax assets, net of the valuation allowances discussed above, will be realized. However, revisions to our forecasts or declining macroeconomic conditions could result in changes to our assessment of the realization of these deferred income tax assets.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12 - COMMON STOCK

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were 45,810,125 and 47,047,265 shares of our common stock outstanding, respectively.

We have paid quarterly dividends since October 25, 2011. We currently pay a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.25 per share.

In September 2011, our Board of Directors (the “Board”) authorized a share repurchase program allowing us to begin repurchasing shares of our outstanding common stock. Subsequently, the Board has from time to time increased the amount authorized for repurchases under such program. Since the inception of the repurchase program, through December 31, 2024, the Board has authorized us to repurchase up to \$2.65 billion of our outstanding common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2024, we repurchased approximately 1.3 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$501.6 million, inclusive of the applicable excise tax. Since the inception of the repurchase program through December 31, 2024, we have repurchased approximately 27.1 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$2.39 billion. As of December 31, 2024, there remained authorization for us to repurchase approximately \$259.5 million of our shares. The repurchase program has no expiration date, does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of common stock, and may be suspended, recommenced, or discontinued at any time or from time to time without prior notice. We may repurchase our shares from time to time to the extent permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements, including provisions in our 2023 Credit Agreement placing limitations on such repurchases.

NOTE 13 - SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

We have an incentive plan under which stock awards, stock units, and other share-based compensation may be granted to officers, non-employee directors, and key employees of the Company. Under the terms of this plan, 3,250,000 shares were authorized, and 599,493 shares remain available for grant or issuance as of December 31, 2024. Any issuances under this plan are valued at the fair market value of our common stock on the grant date. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur.

The following table summarizes activity regarding restricted stock units since December 31, 2021:

	Shares	Weighted Average Price
Balance, December 31, 2021	404,468	\$ 79.16
Granted	107,621	\$ 123.52
Forfeited	(4,665)	\$ 105.88
Vested	(189,830)	\$ 67.40
Balance, December 31, 2022	317,594	\$ 100.83
Granted	103,024	\$ 156.06
Forfeited	(3,018)	\$ 118.59
Vested	(122,751)	\$ 90.38
Balance, December 31, 2023	294,849	\$ 124.30
Granted	93,636	\$ 279.05
Forfeited	(409)	\$ 185.51
Vested	(139,262)	\$ 105.65
Balance, December 31, 2024	248,814	\$ 192.87

An aggregate of 30,879 restricted stock units granted to current non-employee directors vested as of December 31, 2024, but, at the election of such directors, issuance has been deferred for up to 10 years from the date of vest. In addition, an aggregate of 13,087 restricted stock units granted to a former employee vested as of April 1, 2024 but, in accordance with plan documents, were not issued until January 2025.

We recognized approximately \$20.0 million, \$13.7 million, and \$12.1 million of compensation expense for stock units awarded to non-employee directors and employees pursuant to our incentive plan for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively. We have approximately \$15.9 million of compensation expense, net of income taxes, which will be recognized over the remaining vesting periods of up to 3 years.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13 - SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS (Continued)

The income tax benefit derived in 2024, 2023, and 2022 as a result of share-based compensation was approximately \$5.7 million, \$3.3 million, and \$3.9 million, respectively, of which approximately \$4.0 million, \$1.7 million, and \$1.7 million, respectively, represented excess tax benefits.

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLANS
Defined Benefit Plans

The funded status of our defined benefit plans, which represents the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligations, is recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Gains and losses for the differences between actuarial assumptions and actual results are recognized through accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). These amounts will be subsequently recognized as net periodic pension (income) cost within the Consolidated Statement of Operations, as described further below.

United Kingdom Retirement Plan

Our United Kingdom subsidiary has a defined benefit pension plan covering all eligible employees (the “UK Plan”); however, no individual joining the company after October 31, 2001 may participate in the UK Plan. On May 31, 2010, we curtailed the future accrual of benefits for active employees under such plan.

The change in benefit obligations and assets of the UK Plan for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 consisted of the following components (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Change in pension benefit obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 204,097	\$ 193,956
Interest cost	9,569	9,722
Actuarial (gain) loss	(19,602)	651
Benefits paid	(11,522)	(10,411)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(3,075)	10,179
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>179,467</u>	<u>204,097</u>
Change in pension plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	223,077	210,284
Actual (loss) return on plan assets	(5,240)	10,563
Employer contributions	816	1,564
Benefits paid	(11,522)	(10,411)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(3,514)	11,077
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>203,617</u>	<u>223,077</u>
Funded status at end of year	<u>\$ 24,150</u>	<u>\$ 18,980</u>

The funded status of the UK Plan of \$24.2 million and \$19.0 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, is included in “Other assets” in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. No plan assets are expected to be returned to us during the year ending December 31, 2025.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

The assumptions used to determine benefit obligations of the UK Plan as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	5.5 %	4.8 %

The components of net periodic pension (income) cost of the UK Plan for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Interest cost	\$ 9,569	\$ 9,722	\$ 5,693
Expected return on plan assets	(13,010)	(11,417)	(12,088)
Amortization of unrecognized loss	2,625	2,611	2,073
Net periodic pension (income) cost	\$ (816)	\$ 916	\$ (4,322)

The assumptions used to determine net periodic pension (income) cost of the UK Plan for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 were as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Discount rate	4.8 %	5.0 %	1.8 %
Annual rate of return on plan assets	6.3 %	5.7 %	3.9 %

The annual rate of return on plan assets has been determined by modeling possible returns using the actuary's portfolio return calculator and the fair value of plan assets. This approach models the long term expected returns of the various asset classes held in the portfolio and takes into account the additional benefits of holding a diversified portfolio. For measurement purposes of the liability, the annual rates of inflation of covered pension benefits assumed for 2024 and 2023 were 2.9% and 2.8%, respectively.

Amounts pertaining to the UK Plan not yet reflected in net periodic pension (income) cost and included in accumulated other comprehensive loss were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unrecognized actuarial losses	\$ 77,031	\$ 82,344

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized using a corridor approach whereby cumulative gains and losses in excess of the greater of 10% of the pension benefit obligation or the fair value of plan assets are amortized over the average life expectancy of plan participants. The amortization period for 2024 was 22 years.

The reclassification adjustment, net of income taxes, for the UK Plan from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic pension (income) cost was approximately \$2.0 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and approximately \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The estimated unrecognized loss for the UK Plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic pension (income) cost over the next year is approximately \$1.9 million, net of income taxes.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Plan Assets

The investment policies and strategies for the assets of the UK Plan are established by its trustees (who are independent of the Company) to achieve a reasonable balance between risk, likely return, and administration expense, as well as to maintain investment balances at a level to meet minimum funding requirements. In order to ensure that an appropriate investment strategy is in place, an analysis of the UK Plan's assets and liabilities is completed periodically. Target allocation percentages may vary over time depending on the perceived risk and return potential of various asset classes and market conditions. The weighted average asset allocations and weighted average target allocations at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation 2024</u>	<u>Actual December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation 2023</u>	<u>Actual December 31, 2023</u>
Debt	91.0 %	82.6 %	90.0 %	87.1 %
Cash and cash equivalents	— %	7.7 %	— %	3.9 %
Real estate	9.0 %	9.7 %	10.0 %	9.0 %
Total	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Plan assets of our UK Plan are invested through third-party fund managers in various investments with underlying holdings which, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of: (a) cash and cash equivalents, primarily held as collateral for other financial instruments, (b) debt securities, which include: (i) United Kingdom government debt, (ii) United States, United Kingdom, other European, and emerging market corporate debt, and (iii) real estate debt, and (c) real estate assets, which represent trusts which invest directly or indirectly in various properties throughout the United Kingdom.

The following tables set forth the fair value of assets of the UK Plan as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2024</u>			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate debt funds	\$ —	\$ 39,972	\$ —	\$ 39,972
Government bond funds	—	48,959	—	48,959
Cash and cash equivalents	15,697	—	—	15,697
Total plan assets in fair value hierarchy	<u>\$ 15,697</u>	<u>\$ 88,931</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>104,628</u>
Plan assets measured using NAV as a practical expedient: ⁽¹⁾				
Debt funds				79,152
Real estate funds				19,837
Total plan assets at fair value				<u>\$ 203,617</u>

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2023</u>			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate debt funds	\$ —	\$ 44,504	\$ —	\$ 44,504
Government bond funds	—	63,934	—	63,934
Cash and cash equivalents	8,797	—	—	8,797
Total plan assets in fair value hierarchy	<u>\$ 8,797</u>	<u>\$ 108,438</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>117,235</u>
Plan assets measured using NAV as a practical expedient: ⁽¹⁾				
Debt funds				85,786
Real estate funds				20,056
Total plan assets at fair value				<u>\$ 223,077</u>

(1) Certain investments measured using net asset value ("NAV") as a practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in the table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the total fair value of plan assets. NAV is determined by the respective fund manager based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the fund, less its liabilities, divided by the number of units outstanding.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Assets of the UK Plan are allocated within the fair value hierarchy discussed in Note 10 - Fair Value Measurements, based on the nature of the investment. Level 1 assets represent cash and cash equivalents. Level 2 assets consist of corporate debt funds and government bond funds whose underlying investments are valued using observable marketplace inputs. The fair value of the Level 2 assets are generally determined under a market approach using valuation models that incorporate observable inputs such as interest rates, bond yields, and quoted prices.

Investments valued using NAV as a practical expedient are excluded from the fair value hierarchy. These investments include: (a) funds which invest predominantly in senior secured debt instruments, targeting diversity across regions and sectors, as well as funds which invest in diversified credit vehicles that seek higher returns than traditional fixed income investments, primarily through U.S. corporate debt, global credit, and other structured debt instruments, and (b) funds which aim to provide long-term income through investment in UK property assets. These investments are redeemable at NAV, which is generally determined on a quarterly basis, and have redemption notice periods of up to 180 days.

The methods described above may produce fair values that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Company believes the valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Contributions

Our United Kingdom subsidiary expects to contribute approximately \$0.6 million to the UK Plan in 2025.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following estimated benefit payments are expected to be made from the UK Plan in the following years (in thousands):

	Pension Benefit Payments
2025	\$ 11,587
2026	\$ 11,773
2027	\$ 12,478
2028	\$ 13,170
2029	\$ 13,115
Succeeding five years	\$ 69,771

Other Retirement Plans

We also sponsor three domestic retirement plans in which participation by new individuals is frozen. The aggregate benefit obligation associated with these plans as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was approximately \$6.1 million and \$6.3 million, respectively. The estimated fair value of the plan assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was approximately \$5.2 million and \$5.1 million, respectively. The plan assets are predominantly invested in cash, equity securities, and equity and bond funds, which have quoted market prices in active markets, and as such are considered Level 1 assets within the fair value hierarchy. The net liability associated with these plans as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is classified as "Other long-term obligations" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The measurement date for these plans is December 31 of each year. The major assumptions used in the actuarial valuations to determine benefit obligations included discount rates of 5.00% as of December 31, 2024, and 4.75% to 5.20% as of December 31, 2023. In addition, key assumptions included an expected rate of return of 7.00% in order to determine net periodic pension (income) cost for both 2024 and 2023. The net periodic pension (income) cost associated with the domestic plans, as well as the reclassification adjustment from accumulated other comprehensive loss to net periodic pension (income) cost, were insignificant for all periods presented.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)*Defined Contribution Plans*

We have defined contribution retirement and savings plans that cover eligible employees in the United States. Contributions to these plans are based on a percentage of the employee's base compensation. The expenses recognized for employer contributions to these plans were approximately \$44.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, \$36.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, and \$35.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. At our discretion and subject to applicable plan documents, we may make additional supplemental matching contributions to one of our defined contribution retirement and savings plans. The expenses recognized related to additional supplemental matching contributions for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 were approximately \$13.2 million, \$10.2 million, and \$9.2 million, respectively.

Our United Kingdom subsidiary also has defined contribution retirement plans. The expenses recognized related to employer matching contributions were approximately \$7.4 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Multiemployer Plans

We participate in approximately 200 multiemployer pension plans ("MEPPs") that provide retirement benefits to certain union employees in accordance with various collective bargaining agreements ("CBAs"). As one of many participating employers in an MEPP, we are potentially liable with the other participating employers for any plan underfunding, either through an increase in our required contributions or, in the case of our withdrawal from the plan, a payment based upon our proportionate share of the plan's unfunded benefits, in each case, as described below. Our contributions to a particular MEPP are established by the applicable CBAs; however, our required contributions may increase based on the funded status of an MEPP and legal requirements of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the "PPA"), which requires substantially underfunded MEPPs to implement a funding improvement plan ("FIP") or a rehabilitation plan ("RP") to improve their funded status. Factors that could impact the funded status of an MEPP include, without limitation, investment performance, changes in the participant demographics, decline in the number of contributing employers, changes in actuarial assumptions, and the utilization of extended amortization provisions.

An FIP or RP requires a particular MEPP to adopt measures to correct its underfunding status. These measures may include, but are not limited to: (a) an increase in our contribution rate as a signatory to the applicable CBA, (b) a reallocation of the contributions already being made by participating employers for various benefits to individuals participating in the MEPP, and/or (c) a reduction in the benefits to be paid to future and/or current retirees. In addition, the PPA requires that a 5% surcharge be levied on employer contributions for the first year commencing after the date the employer receives notice that the MEPP is in critical status and a 10% surcharge on each succeeding year until a CBA is in place with terms and conditions consistent with the RP.

We could also be obligated to make payments to MEPPs if we either cease to have an obligation to contribute to the MEPP or significantly reduce our contributions to the MEPP because we reduce our number of employees who are covered by the relevant MEPP for various reasons, including, but not limited to, layoffs or closure of a subsidiary assuming the MEPP has unfunded vested benefits. The amount of such payments (known as a complete or partial withdrawal liability) would equal our proportionate share of the MEPPs' unfunded vested benefits. We believe that certain of the MEPPs in which we participate may have unfunded vested benefits. Due to uncertainty regarding future factors that could trigger withdrawal liability, as well as the absence of specific information regarding the MEPP's current financial situation, we are unable to determine: (a) the amount and timing of a future withdrawal liability, if any, and (b) whether our participation in these MEPPs could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations, or liquidity. We did not record any material withdrawal liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

The following table lists all MEPPs to which our contributions exceeded \$2.0 million in 2024. This table also lists all MEPPs to which we contributed in 2024 in excess of \$0.5 million for MEPPs in the critical status, “red zone,” and \$1.0 million for MEPPs in the endangered status, “orange or yellow zones,” as defined by the PPA (in thousands):

Pension Fund	EIN/Pension Plan Number		PPA Zone Status ⁽¹⁾		FIP/RP Status	Contributions			Contributions greater than 5% of total plan contributions ⁽²⁾	Expiration date or range of expiration dates of CBA(s)
			2024	2023		2024	2023	2022		
National Automatic Sprinkler Industry Pension Fund	52-6054620	001	Green	Green	NA	\$ 30,719	\$ 25,559	\$ 21,583	Yes	March 2025 to July 2027
National Electrical Benefit Fund	53-0181657	001	Green	Green	NA	23,255	18,128	15,192	Yes	April 2025 to August 2028
United Association National Pension Fund	52-6152779	001	Green	Green	NA	21,839	16,815	15,288	No	February 2025 to May 2029
Sheet Metal Workers National Pension Fund	52-6112463	001	Green	Green	NA	12,795	10,797	9,505	No	May 2025 to June 2029
Electrical Workers Local No. 26 Pension Trust Fund	52-6117919	001	Green	Green	NA	12,472	8,283	7,844	Yes	May 2025 to August 2028
Central Pension Fund of the IUOE & Participating Employers	36-6052390	001	Green	Green	NA	9,433	8,573	7,651	No	March 2025 to December 2028
Edison Pension Plan	93-6061681	001	Green	Green	NA	7,982	5,840	5,325	Yes	December 2026
Plumbers Pipefitters & Mechanical Equipment Service Local Union 392 Pension Plan	31-0655223	001	Yellow	Red	Pending	7,728	7,010	7,674	Yes	May 2025
San Diego Electrical Pension Plan	95-6101801	001	Green	Green	NA	7,039	5,511	4,258	Yes	May 2028
Pension, Hospitalization & Benefit Plan of the Electrical Industry-Pension Trust Account	13-6123601	001	Green	Green	NA	6,982	7,198	8,122	Yes	January 2025 to April 2025
Pipefitters Union Local 537 Pension Fund	51-6030859	001	Green	Green	NA	6,656	5,179	5,039	Yes	August 2025
Heating, Piping & Refrigeration Pension Fund	52-1058013	001	Green	Green	NA	5,710	5,315	4,625	Yes	July 2025
Southern California Pipe Trades Retirement Fund	51-6108443	001	Green	Green	NA	5,447	4,657	4,650	Yes	June 2026 to August 2026
Sheet Metal Workers Pension Plan of Northern California	51-6115939	001	Red	Red	Implemented	5,245	5,738	6,074	Yes	May 2025 to June 2026
Electrical Workers Pension Plan Local 103 IBEW	04-6063734	001	Green	Green	NA	5,133	6,537	2,900	Yes	August 2028
Eighth District Electrical Pension Fund	84-6100393	001	Green	Green	NA	4,476	3,844	3,339	Yes	May 2025 to August 2027
Electrical Contractors Association of the City of Chicago Local Union 134, IBEW Joint Pension Trust of Chicago Pension Plan 2	51-6030753	002	Green	Green	NA	4,341	4,432	3,516	Yes	June 2025
Southern California IBEW-NECA Pension Trust Fund	95-6392774	001	Yellow	Yellow	Implemented	4,279	3,801	4,287	Yes	November 2025 to June 2026
Atlanta Plumbers and Steamfitters Pension Fund	58-1233396	001	Green	Green	NA	4,133	1,691	1,434	Yes	January 2025 to August 2028
Arizona Pipe Trades Pension Trust Fund	86-6025734	001	Green	Green	NA	4,038	3,048	2,940	Yes	June 2025 to June 2027
IBEW Local 701 Pension Fund	36-6455509	001	Green	Green	NA	3,849	3,989	2,625	Yes	June 2025 to August 2026
Sheet Metal Workers Pension Plan of Southern California, Arizona & Nevada	95-6052257	001	Green	Green	NA	3,783	3,399	2,921	No	June 2026 to June 2029
U.A. Local 393 Pension Trust Fund Defined Benefit	94-6359772	002	Green	Green	NA	3,734	3,263	3,517	Yes	May 2025 to June 2027
IBEW Local No. 82 Pension Plan	31-6127268	001	Green	Green	NA	3,325	3,701	2,549	Yes	December 2026
Northern California Pipe Trades Pension Plan	94-3190386	001	Green	Green	NA	3,310	6,317	3,238	Yes	May 2025 to June 2027

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Pension Fund	EIN/Pension Plan Number		PPA Zone Status ⁽¹⁾		FIP/RP Status	Contributions			Contributions greater than 5% of total plan contributions ⁽²⁾	Expiration date or range of expiration dates of CBA(s)
			2024	2023		2024	2023	2022		
NECA-IBEW Pension Trust Fund	51-6029903	001	Green	Green	NA	3,242	2,228	3,034	No	May 2025 to December 2025
Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 486 Pension Fund	52-6124449	001	Green	Green	NA	2,796	2,828	1,599	Yes	December 2025
IBEW Local 456 Pension Plan	22-6238995	001	Green	Green	NA	2,792	1,390	417	Yes	June 2025
Plumbers & Pipefitters Local No. 189 Pension Plan	31-0894807	001	Green	Green	NA	2,744	2,557	1,272	Yes	May 2025 to June 2025
Kern County Electrical Workers Pension Fund	95-6123049	001	Green	Green	NA	2,499	3,299	1,542	Yes	November 2027
U.A. Plumbers Local 24 Pension Fund	22-6042823	001	Green	Green	NA	2,231	2,295	1,819	Yes	April 2025
Building Trades United Pension Trust Fund Milwaukee and Vicinity	51-6049409	001	Green	Green	NA	2,182	1,622	1,560	No	May 2025 to May 2026
IBEW Local No. 683 Pension Fund Pension Plan	34-1442087	001	Green	Green	NA	2,146	905	893	Yes	June 2025 to May 2027
Pension and Retirement Plan of Plumbers and Pipefitters Union, Local No. 525	88-6003864	001	Green	Green	NA	2,099	1,970	1,858	No	January 2025 to September 2028
Plumbers and Steamfitters Local No. 166 AFL - CIO Pension Plan	51-6132690	001	Green	Green	NA	2,046	1,773	1,838	Yes	May 2025
IBEW Local No. 640 & Arizona Chapter NECA Defined Benefit Pension Plan	86-0323980	001	Green	Green	NA	2,044	390	52	No	June 2025 to June 2027
Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 162 Pension Fund	31-6125999	001	Yellow	Yellow	Implemented	1,390	1,243	1,132	Yes	May 2025 to May 2026
Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Local 219 Pension Fund	34-6682376	001	Red	Red	Implemented	1,098	919	1,172	Yes	May 2026
Boilermaker-Blacksmith National Pension Trust	48-6168020	001	Red	Red	Implemented	825	1,140	6,434	No	April 2025 to April 2027
Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for Northern California	94-6050970	001	Red	Red	Implemented	627	610	532	No	June 2027
Other Multiemployer Pension Plans						58,586	55,035	54,915		Various
Total Contributions						<u>\$ 297,050</u>	<u>\$ 258,829</u>	<u>\$ 236,165</u>		

- (1) The zone status represents the most recent available information for the respective MEPP, which may be from 2023 or earlier for the 2024 year and from 2022 or earlier for the 2023 year. In general, plans with a "green" zone status have a funding ratio of at least 80%, plans with an "orange" or "yellow" zone status have a funding ratio of between 65% and less than 80%, and plans with a "red" zone status are less than 65% funded or are projected to have a funding deficiency in any of the next ten years.
- (2) This information was obtained from the respective plan's Form 5500 ("Forms") for the most current available filing. These dates may not correspond with our fiscal year contributions. The percentages of contributions are based upon disclosures contained in the plans' Forms. Those Forms, among other things, disclose the names of individual participating employers whose annual contributions account for more than 5% of the aggregate annual amount contributed by all participating employers for a plan year. Accordingly, if the annual contribution of two or more of our subsidiaries each accounted for less than 5% of such contributions, but in the aggregate accounted for in excess of 5% of such contributions, that greater percentage is not available and therefore is not disclosed.

The nature and diversity of our operations may result in volatility in the amount of our contributions to a particular MEPP for any given period. That is because, in any given market, a change in the mix, volume of, or size of our projects could result in a change in our direct labor force and a corresponding change in our contributions to the MEPP(s) dictated by the applicable CBA. Additionally, the amount of contributions to a particular MEPP could also be affected by the terms of the CBA, which could require at a particular time, an increase in the contribution rate and/or surcharges. Acquisitions made by us since 2022 have resulted in incremental contributions to various MEPPs of approximately \$3.3 million.

Additionally, we contribute to certain multiemployer plans that provide post-retirement benefits such as health and welfare benefits and/or defined contribution/annuity plans, among others. Our contributions to these plans were approximately \$279.9 million, \$243.5 million, and \$213.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively. Acquisitions made by us since 2022 have resulted in incremental contributions to such other post-retirement benefit plans of approximately \$6.4 million. The amount of contributions to these plans is also subject, for the most part, to the factors discussed above in conjunction with the MEPPs.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Severance Agreements

We have agreements with our executive officers and certain other key management personnel providing for severance benefits for such employees upon termination of their employment under certain circumstances.

Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, we, at times, guarantee obligations of our subsidiaries under certain contracts. Generally, we are liable under such an arrangement only if our subsidiary fails to perform its obligations under the contract. Historically, we have not incurred any substantial liabilities as a consequence of these guarantees.

Surety Bonds

The terms of our construction contracts frequently require that we obtain from surety companies, and provide to our customers, surety bonds as a condition to the award of such contracts. These surety bonds are issued in return for premiums, which vary depending on the size and type of the bond, and secure our payment and performance obligations under such contracts. We have agreed to indemnify the surety companies for amounts, if any, paid by them in respect of surety bonds issued on our behalf. As of December 31, 2024, based on the percentage-of-completion of our projects covered by surety bonds, our aggregate estimated exposure, assuming defaults on all our then existing contractual obligations, was approximately \$2.5 billion, which represents approximately 25% of our total remaining performance obligations.

Surety bonds are sometimes provided to secure obligations for wages and benefits payable to or for certain of our employees, at the request of labor unions representing such employees. In addition, surety bonds may be issued as collateral for certain insurance obligations. As of December 31, 2024, we satisfied approximately \$61.7 million of the collateral requirements of our insurance programs by utilizing surety bonds.

We are not aware of any losses in connection with surety bonds that have been posted on our behalf, and we do not expect to incur significant losses in the foreseeable future.

Hazardous Materials

We are subject to regulation with respect to the handling or disposal of certain materials used in the performance of our services, which are classified as hazardous or toxic by federal, state, and local agencies. Our practice is to avoid participation in projects principally involving the remediation or removal of such materials. However, when remediation is required as part of our contract performance, we believe we comply with all applicable regulations governing the discharge of hazardous materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment.

Collective Bargaining Agreements

At December 31, 2024, we employed approximately 40,400 people, approximately 63% of whom are represented by various unions pursuant to approximately 425 collective bargaining agreements between our individual subsidiaries or trade associations and local unions, as well as two collective bargaining agreements that are national or regional in scope. We believe that our relations with our labor unions are generally positive.

Government Contracts

When we perform work as a federal government contractor/subcontractor or when we perform work on a project that has received federal government funding, we are subject to U.S. government audits and investigations relating to our operations, which such audits may result in fines, penalties and compensatory and treble damages, and possible suspension or debarment from doing business with the government. Based on currently available information, we believe the outcome of ongoing government disputes and investigations will not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Legal Proceedings

We face potential exposure in several legal proceedings in which damages or claims (including, without limitation, indemnification claims by named defendants in legal proceedings in which we are not a party) have been asserted against us. We believe that we have valid defenses to such proceedings and claims, but litigation is inherently uncertain. We additionally maintain insurance coverage for certain of these matters, although these policies do not cover all possible claims and certain of the policies are subject to large deductibles and retentions. We do not believe that any such matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or liquidity. We record a loss contingency if we consider the potential loss from a proceeding or claim probable, and we are able to reasonably estimate the amount or can reasonably determine a range of loss. We provide disclosure when we believe a loss in excess of any recorded provision is reasonably possible.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Significant judgment is required in these determinations. As additional information becomes available, we reassess prior determinations and may change our estimates. Additional claims may be asserted against us in the future. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of litigation is not predictable with assurance. A litigation matter for which liabilities have not been recorded could be decided unfavorably to us, and any such unfavorable decision could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

NOTE 16 - LEASES

We lease real estate, vehicles, and equipment under various arrangements which are classified as either operating or finance leases. A lease exists when a contract or part of a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. In determining whether a lease exists, we consider whether a contract provides us with both: (a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and (b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Many of our leases include base rental periods coupled with options to renew or terminate the lease, generally at our discretion. Certain leases additionally include options to purchase the leased asset. In evaluating the lease term, we consider whether we are reasonably certain to exercise such options. To the extent a significant economic incentive exists to exercise an option, that option is included within the lease term. However, based on the nature of our lease arrangements, options generally do not provide us with a significant economic incentive and are therefore excluded from the lease term for the majority of our arrangements.

Our leases typically include a combination of fixed and variable payments. Fixed payments are generally included when measuring the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Variable payments, which primarily represent payments based on usage of the underlying asset, are generally excluded from such measurement and expensed as incurred. In addition, certain of our lease arrangements may contain a lease coupled with an arrangement to provide other services, such as maintenance, or may require us to make other payments on behalf of the lessor related to the leased asset, such as payments for taxes or insurance. We account for these non-lease components together with the associated lease component for each of our asset classes.

The measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities requires us to estimate appropriate discount rates. To the extent the rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable, such rate is utilized. However, based on information available at lease commencement for the majority of our leases, the rate implicit in the lease is not known. In these instances, we utilize an incremental borrowing rate, which represents the rate of interest that we would pay to borrow on a collateralized basis, over a similar term, an amount equal to the lease payments.

Our lease arrangements generally do not contain significant restrictions or covenants; however, certain of our vehicle and equipment leases include residual value guarantees, whereby we provide a guarantee to the lessor that the value of the underlying asset will be at least a specified amount at the end of the lease. Amounts probable of being owed under these guarantees are included within the measurement of the right-of-use asset and lease liability.

Lease Position

The following table presents our lease-related assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

Classification on the Consolidated Balance Sheet		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets			
Operating lease assets	Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 316,128	\$ 310,498
Finance lease assets	Property, plant, and equipment, net	6,009	4,932
Total lease assets		<u>\$ 322,137</u>	<u>\$ 315,430</u>
Liabilities			
Current			
Operating	Operating lease liabilities, current	\$ 81,247	\$ 75,236
Finance	Other accrued expenses and liabilities	2,246	2,465
Noncurrent			
Operating	Operating lease liabilities, long-term	261,575	259,430
Finance	Other long-term obligations	3,849	2,838
Total lease liabilities		<u>\$ 348,917</u>	<u>\$ 339,969</u>

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 - LEASES (Continued)
Lease Costs

The following table presents information related to our lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Finance lease expense:			
Amortization expense	\$ 2,604	\$ 2,816	\$ 3,550
Interest expense	254	175	178
Operating lease expense	103,261	93,158	77,143
Short-term lease expense ⁽¹⁾	290,267	224,047	185,061
Variable lease expense	7,137	9,482	6,782
Total lease expense	\$ 403,523	\$ 329,678	\$ 272,714

(1) Short-term lease expense includes both leases and rentals with initial terms of one year or less and predominantly represents equipment used on construction projects.

Sublease rental income was approximately \$4.6 million, \$6.7 million, and \$3.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

Lease Term and Discount Rate

The following table presents certain information related to the lease terms and discount rates for our leases as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Weighted-average remaining lease term:		
Operating leases	5.1 years	5.7 years
Finance leases	3.4 years	2.9 years
Weighted-average discount rate:		
Operating leases	4.43 %	4.11 %
Finance leases	4.67 %	3.57 %

Other Information

The following table presents supplemental cash flow information related to our leases for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flows used for operating leases	\$ 101,611	\$ 90,412	\$ 74,927
Operating cash flows used for finance leases	\$ 254	\$ 175	\$ 178
Financing cash flows used for finance leases	\$ 2,855	\$ 2,776	\$ 3,551
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	\$ 94,538	\$ 125,417	\$ 75,027
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease liabilities	\$ 3,412	\$ 1,427	\$ 2,209

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 - LEASES (Continued)

Maturity of Lease Liabilities

The following table reconciles our future minimum lease payments on an undiscounted cash flow basis to our lease liabilities reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	Operating Leases	Finance Leases
2025	\$ 94,462	\$ 2,475
2026	79,015	1,760
2027	64,443	1,157
2028	50,760	759
2029	39,646	325
Thereafter	55,218	125
Total minimum lease payments	383,544	6,601
Less: Amount of lease payments representing interest	(40,722)	(506)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 342,822</u>	<u>\$ 6,095</u>
Current portion of lease liabilities	\$ 81,247	\$ 2,246
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	261,575	3,849
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 342,822</u>	<u>\$ 6,095</u>

NOTE 17 - ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following table presents information about cash paid for interest and income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 2,850	\$ 16,246	\$ 11,653
Income taxes	\$ 409,362	\$ 230,496	\$ 168,732

NOTE 18 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

We are one of the largest specialty contractors in the United States and a leading provider of electrical and mechanical construction and facilities services, building services, and industrial services. Our services are provided to a broad range of commercial, technology, manufacturing, industrial, healthcare, utility, and institutional customers through approximately 100 operating subsidiaries. Such operating subsidiaries are organized into the following reportable segments, which additionally reflect the nature of the services offered and their geographical location:

- United States electrical construction and facilities services;
- United States mechanical construction and facilities services;
- United States building services;
- United States industrial services; and
- United Kingdom building services.

Our chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) is our Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer. Our CODM is responsible for assessing performance of the Company and each of our reportable segments as well as allocating resources, including personnel and capital resources. The measure of segment profit or loss utilized by our CODM is operating income. Our CODM evaluates segment performance by comparing historical, actual, and forecasted operating income on a regular basis. The accounting policies of our reportable segments are the same as those applied at the consolidated financial statement level as described in Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The following tables present the revenues and operating income for each of our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Revenues from unrelated entities:			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 3,342,927	\$ 2,783,723	\$ 2,433,114
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	6,405,657	5,074,803	4,292,208
United States building services	3,114,817	3,120,134	2,754,953
United States industrial services	1,277,190	1,167,790	1,118,767
Total United States operations	14,140,591	12,146,450	10,599,042
United Kingdom building services	425,525	436,423	477,078
Consolidated revenues	<u>\$ 14,566,116</u>	<u>\$ 12,582,873</u>	<u>\$ 11,076,120</u>
	2024	2023	2022
Total revenues:			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 3,370,506	\$ 2,786,895	\$ 2,438,916
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	6,458,776	5,134,686	4,338,584
United States building services	3,166,680	3,228,056	2,856,115
United States industrial services	1,284,327	1,179,321	1,175,469
Less intersegment revenues	(139,698)	(182,508)	(210,042)
Total United States operations	14,140,591	12,146,450	10,599,042
United Kingdom building services	425,525	436,423	477,078
Consolidated revenues	<u>\$ 14,566,116</u>	<u>\$ 12,582,873</u>	<u>\$ 11,076,120</u>
	2024	2023	2022
Operating income (loss):			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 447,186	\$ 230,640	\$ 148,728
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	799,613	530,644	330,325
United States building services	176,720	182,995	146,639
United States industrial services	44,213	35,375	19,787
Total United States operations	1,467,732	979,654	645,479
United Kingdom building services	21,485	25,681	29,838
Corporate administration	(144,354)	(127,229)	(110,440)
Impairment loss on long-lived assets	—	(2,350)	—
Consolidated operating income	<u>1,344,863</u>	<u>875,756</u>	<u>564,877</u>
Other items:			
Net periodic pension income (cost)	894	(1,119)	4,311
Interest expense	(3,779)	(17,199)	(13,199)
Interest income	35,404	15,415	2,761
Income before income taxes	<u>\$ 1,377,382</u>	<u>\$ 872,853</u>	<u>\$ 558,750</u>

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The following tables provide the significant expenses that are regularly provided to and reviewed by our CODM for each of our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Cost of sales:			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 2,673,491	\$ 2,359,816	\$ 2,129,405
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	5,147,903	4,188,707	3,666,428
United States building services	2,516,745	2,567,993	2,286,526
United States industrial services	1,086,503	997,951	972,627
Total United States operations	11,424,642	10,114,467	9,054,986
United Kingdom building services	376,423	379,067	417,540
Consolidated cost of sales	<u>\$ 11,801,065</u>	<u>\$ 10,493,534</u>	<u>9,472,526</u>

	2024	2023	2022
Selling, general and administrative expenses:			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 222,250	\$ 193,267	\$ 154,981
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	458,141	355,452	295,455
United States building services	421,353	369,146	321,788
United States industrial services	146,474	134,464	126,353
Total United States operations	1,248,218	1,052,329	898,577
United Kingdom building services	27,616	31,675	29,700
Corporate administration	144,354	127,229	110,440
Consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses	<u>\$ 1,420,188</u>	<u>\$ 1,211,233</u>	<u>1,038,717</u>

The following tables present other financial information for each of our reportable segments as of or for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant, and equipment:			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 7,928	\$ 8,402	\$ 7,543
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	16,133	12,503	11,492
United States building services	15,716	15,672	12,964
United States industrial services	12,265	11,146	10,888
Total United States operations	52,042	47,723	42,887
United Kingdom building services	3,750	3,116	2,752
Corporate administration	886	983	1,657
Total depreciation and amortization of property, plant, and equipment	<u>\$ 56,678</u>	<u>\$ 51,822</u>	<u>\$ 47,296</u>

	2024	2023	2022
Amortization of identifiable intangible assets:			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 6,773	\$ 9,583	\$ 7,298
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	25,320	15,302	14,955
United States building services	21,606	19,621	16,008
United States industrial services	23,303	22,637	23,054
Total United States operations	77,002	67,143	61,315
United Kingdom building services	—	—	—
Total amortization of identifiable intangible assets	<u>\$ 77,002</u>	<u>\$ 67,143</u>	<u>\$ 61,315</u>

EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

	2024	2023	2022
Capital expenditures:			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 9,467	\$ 6,929	\$ 11,228
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	31,057	37,543	11,930
United States building services	18,314	19,843	13,303
United States industrial services	9,341	10,433	9,905
Total United States operations	68,179	74,748	46,366
United Kingdom building services	5,643	1,984	2,816
Corporate administration	1,128	1,672	107
Total capital expenditures	<u>\$ 74,950</u>	<u>\$ 78,404</u>	<u>\$ 49,289</u>

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total assets:			
United States electrical construction and facilities services	\$ 1,314,577	\$ 1,243,707	\$ 1,078,405
United States mechanical construction and facilities services	2,659,184	2,242,833	1,835,001
United States building services	1,396,236	1,382,664	1,206,518
United States industrial services	606,861	571,658	552,545
Total United States operations	5,976,858	5,440,862	4,672,469
United Kingdom building services	283,897	277,066	255,547
Corporate administration	1,455,718	891,793	596,591
Total assets	<u>\$ 7,716,473</u>	<u>\$ 6,609,721</u>	<u>\$ 5,524,607</u>

The following table presents geographical information about certain tangible long-lived assets, including property, plant, and equipment and right-of-use lease assets as of December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Long-lived assets:			
United States	\$ 509,181	\$ 476,595	\$ 411,581
United Kingdom	14,436	13,281	14,301
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 523,617</u>	<u>\$ 489,876</u>	<u>\$ 425,882</u>

NOTE 19 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 3, 2025, we completed the acquisition of Miller Electric Company (“Miller Electric”), a leading electrical contractor operating across the Southeastern United States, for \$865 million in cash, subject to customary adjustments. The results of operations of Miller Electric will be included as part of our United States electrical construction and facilities services segment.

On February 25, 2025, our Board of Directors authorized an additional \$500 million for the repurchase of shares of the Company’s outstanding common stock under our existing share repurchase program.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of EMCOR Group, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EMCOR Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2) (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 26, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

<i>Description of the Matter</i>	<p>Revenue Recognition from Construction Contracts</p> <p>As described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company generally recognizes revenue from construction contracts over time using a cost-to-cost input method in which the extent of progress is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion. In addition, the revenue recognition process requires the Company to determine the transaction price that represents the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. A significant portion of the Company's revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 were derived from construction contracts.</p> <p>The determination of revenue recognized from construction contracts commonly requires the Company to estimate variable consideration that arises from pending change orders, contract claims, contract bonuses, and penalties, as well as to prepare estimates of the costs to complete contracts. Factors inherent in the estimation processes include, among others, historical experience with customers, the potential long-term nature of dispute resolutions, actions of third parties as well as the Company's experience with similar types of contracts. Due to uncertainties attributed to such factors, auditing revenue recognized from construction contracts involved especially challenging, subjective, and complex judgments.</p>
<i>How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit</i>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the Company's controls related to revenue recognition from construction contracts. For example, we tested controls over the Company's determination and review of estimates of variable consideration, costs to complete, and the completeness and accuracy of data utilized in conjunction with such estimation processes.</p> <p>To test the amount of revenue recognized from construction contracts in the current period, we selected a sample of contracts and performed procedures to test the project revenue and cost forecasts. For example, we obtained and inspected the related contract agreements, amendments, and change orders to test the existence of customer arrangements and understand the scope and pricing of the related projects; performed inquiries of management and project personnel regarding facts and circumstances relevant to the accounting for such contracts; tested key components of the estimated costs to complete, including materials, labor, and subcontractors costs; agreed actual costs incurred to supporting documentation; and recalculated revenues recognized based on the project's percentage of completion and management's estimate of transaction price. In addition, we performed certain retrospective review procedures to assess management's historical ability to accurately estimate the transaction price and costs to complete contracts as well as to identify any significant or unusual changes in project revenue and cost forecasts during the period.</p>

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2002.

Stamford, Connecticut
February 26, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of EMCOR Group, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited EMCOR Group, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, EMCOR Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Company and our report dated February 26, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis For Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Stamford, Connecticut
February 26, 2025

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Based on an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), our Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, Anthony J. Guzzi, and our Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, Jason R. Nalbandian, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer or persons performing similar functions to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that: (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of assets, (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and Board of Directors, and (c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, our disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect misstatements. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As of December 31, 2024, our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has determined that EMCOR's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2024.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report appearing in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, which such report expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In addition, our management with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer or persons performing similar functions has determined that no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as that term is defined in Rules 13(a)-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) occurred during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

During the quarter ended December 31, 2024, none of the Company's directors or executive officers adopted or terminated any: (a) contract, instruction, or written plan for the purchase or sale of Company securities intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1 or (b) non 10b5-1 trading arrangement, each as defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item 10 with respect to directors is incorporated herein by reference to the section of our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders entitled “Election of Directors,” which Proxy Statement is to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Form 10-K relates (the “Proxy Statement”). The information, if any, required by this Item 10 concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated herein by reference to the section of the Proxy Statement entitled “Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports.” The information required by this Item 10 concerning the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and Audit Committee financial experts is incorporated by reference to the section of the Proxy Statement entitled “Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors” and “Corporate Governance.” The information required by this Item 10 regarding stockholder recommendations for director candidates is incorporated by reference to the section of the Proxy Statement entitled “Recommendations for Director Candidates.” The information required by this Item 10 with respect to insider trading policies and procedures is incorporated by reference to the section of the Proxy Statement entitled “Insider Trading Policies and Procedures.” Information regarding our executive officers is contained in Part I of this Form 10-K following Item 4 under the heading “Executive Officers of the Registrant.” We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to our Chief Executive Officer and our Senior Financial Officers, which is listed on the Exhibit Index.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to the sections of the Proxy Statement entitled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Executive Compensation and Related Information,” “Potential Post Employment Payments,” “Director Compensation,” “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” and “Compensation Committee Report.”

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item 12 (other than the information required by Section 201(d) of Regulation S-K, which is set forth below) is incorporated herein by reference to the sections of the Proxy Statement entitled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners” and “Security Ownership of Management.”

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans. The following table summarizes, as of December 31, 2024, certain information regarding equity compensation plans that were approved by stockholders and equity compensation plans that were not approved by stockholders.

Plan Category	Equity Compensation Plan Information		
	A	B	C
	Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column A)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders	292,780	\$ —	599,493 ⁽¹⁾
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Security Holders	—	—	—
Total	292,780	\$ —	599,493 ⁽¹⁾

(1) Represents shares of our common stock available for future issuance under our 2010 Incentive Plan, which may be issued pursuant to the award of restricted stock, unrestricted stock and/or awards that are valued in whole or in part by reference to, or are otherwise based on the fair market value of, our common stock.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to the sections of the Proxy Statement entitled “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” and “Corporate Governance.”

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference to the section of the Proxy Statement entitled “Ratification of Appointment of Independent Auditors.”

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) The following consolidated financial statements of EMCOR Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries are filed as part of this report under Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data:

Financial Statements:

Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2024 and 2023

Consolidated Statements of Operations - Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022

Consolidated Statements Comprehensive Income - Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022

Consolidated Statements of Equity - Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 42)

(a)(2) The following financial statement schedule is included in this Form 10-K: Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, are inapplicable, or the information is otherwise shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(a)(3) The exhibits filed in response to Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed in the Exhibit Index.

(b) Exhibit Index

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporated By Reference to or Filed Herewith, as Indicated Below
3(a-1)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EMCOR filed December 15, 1994	Exhibit 3(a-5) to EMCOR's Registration Statement on Form 10 as originally filed March 17, 1995 ("Form 10")
3(a-2)	Amendment dated November 28, 1995 to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EMCOR	Exhibit 3(a-2) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995 ("1995 Form 10-K")
3(a-3)	Amendment dated February 12, 1998 to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EMCOR	Exhibit 3(a-3) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997 ("1997 Form 10-K")
3(a-4)	Amendment dated January 27, 2006 to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EMCOR	Exhibit 3(a-4) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 ("2005 Form 10-K")
3(a-5)	Amendment dated September 18, 2007 to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EMCOR	Exhibit A to EMCOR's Proxy Statement dated August 17, 2007 for Special Meeting of Stockholders held September 18, 2007
3(a-6)	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EMCOR	Exhibit 3.1 to EMCOR's Report on Form 8-K (Date of Report June 8, 2023)
3(b)	Second Amended and Restated By-Laws of EMCOR	Exhibit 3.1 to EMCOR's Report on Form 8-K (Date of Report October 25, 2022)
4(a)	Seventh Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of December 20, 2023 by and among EMCOR and certain subsidiaries and Bank of Montreal, as Agent and the lenders listed on the signature pages thereof	Exhibit 4(a) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 ("2023 Form 10-K")
4(b)	Description of Registrant's Securities	Exhibit 4(e) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 ("2020 Form 10-K")
10(a)	Form of Severance Agreement ("Severance Agreement") between EMCOR and each of R. Kevin Matz and Mark A. Pompa	Exhibit 10.1 to EMCOR's Report on Form 8-K (Date of Report April 25, 2005)
10(b)	Form of Amendment to Severance Agreement between EMCOR and each of R. Kevin Matz and Mark A. Pompa	Exhibit 10(c) to EMCOR's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 ("March 2007 Form 10-Q")
10(c)	Letter Agreement dated October 12, 2004 between Anthony Guzzi and EMCOR (the "Guzzi Letter Agreement")	Exhibit 10.1 to EMCOR's Report on Form 8-K (Date of Report October 12, 2004)
10(d)	Form of Confidentiality Agreement between Anthony Guzzi and EMCOR	Exhibit C to the Guzzi Letter Agreement
10(e)	Form of Indemnification Agreement between EMCOR and each of its officers and directors	Exhibit F to the Guzzi Letter Agreement
10(f-1)	Severance Agreement ("Guzzi Severance Agreement") dated October 25, 2004 between Anthony Guzzi and EMCOR	Exhibit D to the Guzzi Letter Agreement
10(f-2)	Amendment to Guzzi Severance Agreement	Exhibit 10(g-2) to the March 2007 Form 10-Q
10(g-1)	Change of Control Agreement dated as of October 25, 2004 between Anthony Guzzi ("Guzzi") and EMCOR ("Guzzi Continuity Agreement")	Exhibit E to the Guzzi Letter Agreement
10(g-2)	Amendment dated as of March 1, 2007 to Guzzi Continuity Agreement	Exhibit 10(p-2) to the March 2007 Form 10-Q
10(g-3)	Amendment to Continuity Agreements and Severance Agreements with Anthony J. Guzzi, R. Kevin Matz and Mark A. Pompa	Exhibit 10(Q) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 ("2008 Form 10-K")

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporated By Reference to or Filed Herewith, as Indicated Below
10(h)	Amendment dated as of March 29, 2010 to Severance Agreement with Anthony J. Guzzi, R. Kevin Matz and Mark A. Pompa	Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (Date of Report March 29, 2010) ("March 2010 Form 8-K")
10(i-1)	Severance Agreement dated as of October 26, 2016 between EMCOR and Maxine L. Mauricio	Exhibit 10(i-1) to EMCOR's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 ("September 2016 Form 10-Q")
10(i-2)	Continuity Agreement dated as of October 26, 2016 between EMCOR and Maxine L. Mauricio ("Mauricio Continuity Agreement")	Exhibit 10(i-2) to the September 2016 Form 10-Q
10(i-3)	Amendment dated April 10, 2017 to Mauricio Continuity Agreement	Exhibit 10(i-3) to EMCOR's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017
10(j-1)	Severance Agreement dated as of May 8, 2024 between EMCOR and Jason R. Nalbandian	Exhibit 10(a-1) to EMCOR's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024 ("June 2024 Form 10-Q")
10(j-2)	Continuity Agreement dated as of May 8, 2024 between EMCOR and Jason R. Nalbandian	Exhibit 10(a-2) to the June 2024 Form 10-Q
10(k-1)	EMCOR Group, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP")	Exhibit 10 to Form 8-K (Date of Report December 15, 2005)
10(k-2)	First Amendment to LTIP and updated Schedule A to LTIP	Exhibit 10(S-2) to 2008 Form 10-K
10(k-3)	Second Amendment to LTIP	Exhibit 10.2 to March 2010 Form 8-K
10(k-4)	Third Amendment to LTIP	Exhibit 10(q-4) to EMCOR's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 ("March 2012 Form 10-Q")
10(k-5)	Fourth Amendment to LTIP	Exhibit 10(l-5) to EMCOR's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013
10(k-6)	Form of Certificate Representing Stock Units issued under LTIP	Exhibit 10(T-2) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 ("2007 Form 10-K")
10(k-7)	Fifth Amendment to LTIP	Exhibit 10(l-7) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 ("2015 Form 10-K")
10(k-8)	Sixth Amendment to LTIP	Exhibit 10(l-8) to 2015 Form 10-K
10(k-9)	Seventh Amendment to LTIP	Exhibit 10(l-9) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021
10(k-10)	Eighth Amendment to LTIP	Exhibit 10(l-10) to 2023 Form 10-K
10(l)	Key Executive Incentive Bonus Plan, as amended and restated	Exhibit B to EMCOR's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting held June 13, 2013
10(m)	Amended and Restated 2010 Incentive Plan	Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (Date of Report June 11, 2020)
10(n)	Form of Non-LTIP Stock Unit Certificate	Exhibit 10(p)(p) to the March 2012 Form 10-Q
10(o)	Form of Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement	Exhibit 10(k)(k) to EMCOR's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 ("June 2012 Form 10-Q")
10(p)	Director Award Program, as Amended and Restated December 16, 2014	Exhibit 10(z) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporated By Reference to or Filed Herewith, as Indicated Below
10(q-1)	EMCOR Group, Inc. Voluntary Deferral Plan	Exhibit 10(E)(E) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 ("2012 Form 10-K")
10(q-2)	First Amendment to EMCOR Group, Inc. Voluntary Deferral Plan	Exhibit 10(e)(e) to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013
10(r)	Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Agreement	Exhibit 10(F)(F) to 2012 Form 10-K
14	Code of Ethics of EMCOR for Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers	Exhibit 14 to EMCOR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003
19	Insider Trading Policies and Procedures	Filed herewith
21	List of Significant Subsidiaries	Filed herewith
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP	Filed herewith
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by Anthony J. Guzzi, the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by Jason R. Nalbandian, the Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer	Filed herewith
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer	Furnished
32.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by the Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer	Furnished
95.1	Information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters	Filed herewith
97	Policy Relating to Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation	Exhibit 97 to 2023 Form 10-K
101	The following materials from EMCOR Group, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Equity and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.	Filed
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)	Filed

Pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K, upon request of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Registrant hereby undertakes to furnish a copy of any unfiled instrument which defines the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Registrant's subsidiaries.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(In thousands)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Year	Costs and Expenses	Deductions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at End of Year
Allowance for credit losses				
Year Ended December 31, 2024	\$ 22,502	17,303	(4,848)	\$ 34,957
Year Ended December 31, 2023	\$ 22,382	7,859	(7,739)	\$ 22,502
Year Ended December 31, 2022	\$ 23,534	5,166	(6,318)	\$ 22,382

(1) Deductions primarily represent uncollectible balances of accounts receivable written off, net of recoveries.

EMCOR GROUP, INC.**AMENDED AND RESTATED
INSIDER TRADING POLICY****December 18, 2024**

This Amended and Restated Insider Trading Policy (this “policy”) applies to all officers, directors and employees of EMCOR Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”), as well as any consultants or contractors designated from time to time by the Company. This policy is designed to prevent insider trading or allegations of insider trading, and to protect the Company’s reputation for integrity and ethical conduct. It is your obligation to understand and comply with this policy. Should you have any questions regarding this policy, please contact the Company’s General Counsel at [***].

BACKGROUND

EMCOR Group, Inc.’s Board of Directors has adopted this Insider Trading Policy for our directors, officers, and employees with respect to the trading of the Company’s securities, as well as the securities of publicly traded companies with whom we have existing or potential business relationships.

While this policy focuses on trading by individuals and entities with relationships to the Company, the Company also seeks to comply with all applicable laws when it transacts in its own securities. The Company strives to avoid engaging in transactions in respect of Company securities, or adopting any securities repurchase plans, when it is in possession of material non-public information concerning itself, other than in compliance with applicable law.

Federal and state securities laws restrict the purchase or sale of a company’s securities by persons who are aware of material information about that company that is not generally known or available to the public. These laws also prohibit persons who are aware of such material nonpublic information from disclosing this information to others who may trade. Companies and their controlling persons are also subject to liability if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

The breadth of activities that constitute illegal insider trading and the consequences can be severe. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), the Financial Regulatory Authority and the New York Stock Exchange investigate and are very effective at detecting insider trading. These regulatory authorities, together with the U.S. Attorneys, pursue insider trading violations vigorously. Cases have been successfully prosecuted against trading by employees through foreign accounts, trading by family members and friends, and trading involving only a small number of shares.

PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

Civil and Criminal Penalties. Potential penalties for insider trading violations include

(1) imprisonment for up to 20 years, (2) criminal fines of up to \$5 million, and (3) civil fines of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided.

Controlling Person Liability. If the Company fails to take appropriate steps to prevent illegal insider trading, the Company may have “controlling person” liability for a trading violation, with civil penalties of up to the greater of \$1 million and three times the profit gained or loss avoided, as well as criminal penalties of up to \$25 million. The civil penalties can extend personal liability to the Company’s directors, officers, and other supervisory personnel if they fail to take appropriate steps to prevent insider trading.

Company Sanctions. Failure to comply with this policy may also subject you to Company-imposed sanctions, including dismissal for cause, whether or not your failure to comply with this policy results in a violation of law.

SCOPE OF POLICY

Persons Covered. As a director, officer, or employee of the Company, this policy applies to you. The same restrictions that apply to you apply to your family members who reside with you, anyone else who lives in your household, any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in Company securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control (such as parents, children or siblings who consult with you before they trade in Company securities), any person to whom you have disclosed material nonpublic information and any family trust, family partnership or other entity that you or any person described in this paragraph control. You are responsible for making sure that any transaction of any security covered by this policy by any such person complies with this policy and for informing them of this policy. The Company may also determine that this policy will apply to specified consultants and contractors.

Securities Covered. The prohibition on insider trading in this policy is not limited to trading in the Company’s securities. It includes trading in the securities of other firms, such as customers or suppliers of the Company and those with which the Company may be negotiating major transactions, such as an acquisition, investment or sale. Information that is not material to the Company may nevertheless be material to one of those other firms.

Transactions Covered. Trading includes purchases and sales of stock, derivative securities such as put and call options and convertible debentures or preferred stock, and debt securities (debentures, bonds and notes). Trading also includes certain transactions under Company benefit plans as described below.

Transactions under Company Benefit Plans. This policy does not apply to transactions under Company benefit plans, except as noted below:

- *Stock Option Exercises.* This policy’s trading restrictions generally do not apply to the exercise of a stock option nor do they apply to the cashless exercise of an option through the Company. The trading restrictions do apply, however, to any sale of the underlying stock or to a cashless exercise of the option through a broker, as this entails selling a portion of the underlying stock to cover the costs of exercise.
- *Restricted Stock Awards/Units.* This policy’s trading restrictions do not apply to the vesting of restricted stock or restricted stock units, or the exercise of a right to have the Company withhold shares to satisfy tax withholding consequences of vesting. This policy would apply, however, to any sale of any shares received.
- *Employee Stock Purchase Plan.* This policy’s trading restrictions do not apply to periodic purchases under a Company employee stock purchase plan that are made as a result of an election made at the beginning of the purchase period. The policy would apply, however, to an initial decision to participate in the plan or a decision to increase the level of contribution in a subsequent purchase period. It would also apply to any sales of shares purchased under the plan.
- *401(k) Plan.* This policy’s trading restrictions do not apply to purchases of securities in the Company’s 401(k) plan as a result of periodic contributions made pursuant to payroll deductions.

Transactions Not Covered. The following transactions are not subject to this policy:

- Transactions in mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, index funds or other “broad basket” funds that own or hold the Company’s securities as one of many investments are not subject to this policy.
- *Bona fide* gifts of securities are not subject to this policy unless (i) the person making the gift has reason to believe that the recipient intends to sell the securities at a time when the person making the gift (or a family member or other related person or entity covered by this policy) would be prohibited from doing so, or (ii) the person making the gift is subject to the trading restrictions specified below under the heading “Window and Pre-Clearance Procedures.”

STATEMENT OF POLICY

No trading on Inside Information. You may not trade in the securities of the Company, directly or through family members or other persons or entities, if you are aware of material nonpublic information relating to the Company. Similarly, you may not trade in the securities of any other company if you are aware of material nonpublic information about that company which you obtained in the course of your employment with, or the performance of services on behalf of, the Company.

No Tipping. You may not pass material nonpublic information on to others or recommend to anyone the purchase or sale of any securities when you are aware of such information. This practice, known as “tipping,” also violates the securities laws and can result in the same civil and criminal penalties that apply to insider trading, even though you did not trade and did not gain any benefit from another’s trading.

No Exception for Hardship. The existence of a personal financial emergency does not excuse you from compliance with this policy.

Window and Pre-Clearance Procedures. To help prevent inadvertent violations of the federal securities laws and to avoid even the appearance of trading on the basis of inside information, officers, directors and specified employees of the Company may only trade during certain “window” periods as described in the addendum to this policy. The Company will notify those individuals who are subject to the addendum. The addendum generally prohibits persons and entities covered by it from trading in the Company’s securities, except during the trading windows specified in the addendum. Persons subject to the addendum must also pre-clear all transactions in the Company’s securities with the Company’s General Counsel.

EXCEPTIONS FOR TRADES MADE PURSUANT TO CERTAIN TRADING PLANS

If you know in advance that you want to trade in Company securities, the Company may authorize trades that are made pursuant to a plan that complies with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 (a “Rule 10b5-1 Plan”). (Such authorization is part of the Company’s compliance program; it does not constitute personal, financial or legal advice.) It is the sole responsibility of the person establishing the Rule 10b5-1 Plan to ensure that such plan complies with all applicable regulations and requirements.

Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) provides an affirmative defense to liability for insider trading. When an insider (i.e., a director, officer, or employee of a company, and which may include others who have material information about a company) enters into a binding contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of securities, at a time when the insider does not possess material nonpublic information, the insider is afforded an affirmative defense against a later claim that the insider traded those securities at a time the insider was aware of (and consequently traded on the basis of) material nonpublic information, if the purchase or sale occurs pursuant to the contract, instruction or plan. The contract, instruction or plan must either:

- expressly specify the amount, price and timing of trades, or delegate discretion on these matters to an independent third party; or
- include a written formula or algorithm, or computer program, for determining amounts, prices and dates of trades;

and must not permit the person to exercise any subsequent influence over how, when or whether to affect purchases or sales; provided, in addition, that any other person who does exercise such influence is not aware of the material nonpublic information when doing so.

A purchase or sale under Rule 10b5-1 is not protected from liability if the insider alters or deviates from the trading plan (whether by changing the amount, price or timing of the purchase or sale), or enters into or alters a corresponding or hedging transaction or position with respect to those securities.

Rule 10b5-1 Plans must comply with all disclosure, reporting and other requirements under federal and state securities laws. Additionally, the Company may require that Rule 10b5-1 Plans include additional safeguards for the benefit of the Company. Any document intended to qualify as a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must adhere to the requirements of Rule 10b5-1, including the restrictions set forth below, and such document (including any amendments, modifications, suspensions or terminations thereof) must be reviewed and approved by the Company's General Counsel in advance of adoption, amendment, modification, suspension or termination.

Good Faith Requirement. Rule 10b5-1 requires that plans be entered into in good faith and that the individual continue to act in good faith with respect to the plan after adoption.

Cooling-Off Period After Plan Adoption, Modification and Termination. Any Rule 10b5-1 Plan must include a cooling-off period between your entry into the Rule 10b5-1 Plan and the first possible transaction under the plan. The cooling-off period is required by law and is designed to minimize the risk that a claim will be made that you were aware of material nonpublic information when you entered into the Rule 10b5-1 Plan. If you are a director or officer subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act ("Section 16 executive officer"), the cooling-off period must expire no earlier than the later of (i) 90 days following adoption of the plan or (ii) two business days after the filing of the Company's Form 10-K or Form 10-Q that includes financial results for the quarter during which the plan was adopted, subject to a maximum cooling-off period of 120 days after adoption of the plan. If you are not a director or Section 16 executive officer, the cooling-off period must be at least 30 days after adoption of the plan. In addition, in the event of any modification or change to the amount, price or timing of a trade under a Rule 10b5-1 Plan, a new cooling-off period as described above will be required between such modification or change and the first possible transaction under such revised plan or any new plan.

No Multiple Overlapping Plans. No person entering into a Rule 10b5-1 Plan may have a separate Rule 10b5-1 Plan outstanding, except a person may (i) use multiple brokers to effect transactions that, when taken together, satisfy Rule 10b5-1, (ii) maintain one later-commencing Rule 10b5-1 Plan so long as transactions under the later-commencing plan cannot begin until after all transactions under the earlier-commencing plan have been completed or expire without completion and the applicable cooling-off period is satisfied, whereby the termination date of the earlier-commencing plan is deemed to be the date of adoption of the later-commencing plan for purposes of calculating such cooling-off period, or (iii) adopt one or more additional plans that allow only sales that are necessary to satisfy tax withholding obligations that arise from the vesting of a compensatory award and such person does not exercise control over the timing of such sales (i.e., "sell-to-cover transactions").

Limitation on Single Trade Plans. No person may adopt a Rule 10b5-1 Plan that contemplates only a single transaction if such person had adopted a plan contemplating only a single transaction within the prior 12 months, except that such limitation is not applicable to plans contemplating a sell-to-cover transaction.

Representation in the Plan. Directors and Section 16 executive officers must include a representation in each Rule 10b5-1 Plan certifying that, on the date of adoption of the plan, such director or Section 16 executive officer is not aware of material nonpublic information about the Company or its securities and such director or executive officer is adopting the Rule 10b5-1 Plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Exchange Act Section 10(b) and Rule 10b5-1.

Information Provided by Directors and Section 16 Executive Officers. Each quarter, the Company will be required to publicly disclose when directors or Section 16 executive officers adopt or terminate Rule 10b5-1 Plans or certain other trading arrangements and provide a description of the material terms of each plan or arrangement, including the name of the director or Section 16 executive officer, the date of adoption or termination, the duration and the aggregate number of securities to be purchased or sold. Therefore, directors and Section 16 executive officers must provide the Company's General Counsel with a final executed copy of, and any amendments to, (i) any Rule 10b5-1 Plan and (ii) any other adopted written arrangement for trading the Company's securities, in each case within two business days of the adoption or amendment thereof. In addition, directors and Section 16 executive officers must notify the Company's General Counsel of any termination of any Rule 10b5-1 Plan or such other written securities trading arrangement promptly upon termination.

DEFINITION OF MATERIAL NONPUBLIC INFORMATION

Note that inside information has two important elements--materiality and public availability.

Material Information. Information is material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, hold or sell a security. Any information that could reasonably be expected to affect the price of the security is material. Common examples of material information are:

- projections of future earnings or losses or other earnings guidance;
- earnings that are inconsistent with the consensus expectations of the investment community;
- a pending or proposed merger, acquisition or tender offer or an acquisition or disposition of significant assets;
- a change in management, the Board of Directors or other major changes in personnel;
- major events regarding the Company's securities, including the declaration of a stock split or the offering of additional securities;

- severe financial liquidity problems;
- actual or threatened major litigation, or the resolution of such litigation;
- new major contracts, order, suppliers, customer or finance sources, or the loss thereof; and
- significant cybersecurity breaches.

Both positive and negative information can be material. Because trading that receives scrutiny will be evaluated after the fact with the benefit of hindsight, questions concerning the materiality of particular information should be resolved in favor of materiality, and trading should be avoided.

Nonpublic Information. Nonpublic information is information that is not generally known or available to the public. Information is considered to be available to the public only when it has been released broadly to the marketplace (for example, by means of a filing with the SEC, such as a Form 8-K or periodic reports filed pursuant to the Exchange Act, a press release or a publicly accessible conference call) *and the investing public has had time to absorb the information fully.* For purposes of this policy, information is considered public at the opening of trading following expiration of a full trading day after the information is released. For example, if the Company announces financial earnings *before* trading begins on a Tuesday, the first time you can buy or sell Company securities is the opening of the market on Wednesday (assuming you are not aware of other material nonpublic information at that time). However, if the Company announces earnings *during* or *after* trading begins on that Tuesday, the first time you can buy or sell Company securities is the opening of the market on Thursday.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

The Company considers it improper and inappropriate for those employed by or associated with the Company to engage in short term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities or in other transactions in the Company's securities that may lead to inadvertent violations of the insider trading laws. Accordingly, your trading in Company securities is subject to the following additional guidance.

Short Sales. You may not engage in short sales of the Company's securities (sales of securities that are not then owned), including a "sales against the box" (a sale with delayed delivery).

Publicly Traded Options. You may not engage in transactions in publicly traded options with respect to the Company's securities, such as puts, calls and other derivative securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market.

Standing and Limit Orders. The Company discourages placing standing or limit orders on Company securities other than pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 Plans. If a person subject to this policy determines that they must use a standing order or limit order (other than pursuant to an approved Rule 10b5-1 Plan), that person must contact the Company's General Counsel for clearance to place the order. A standing order placed with a broker to sell or purchase stock at a specified price leaves you without control over the timing of the transaction. A standing order transaction executed by the broker when you are aware of material nonpublic information may result in unlawful insider trading.

Hedging Transactions. The Company's directors and Section 16 executive officers are prohibited from participating in hedging transactions involving the Company's securities. Please refer to the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines for additional information regarding hedging transactions.

Margin accounts and pledges. The Company's directors and Section 16 executive officers are prohibited from holding the Company's securities in a margin account or pledging the Company's securities as collateral for a loan.

POST TERMINATION TRANSACTIONS

This policy continues to apply to your transactions in Company securities even after you have terminated employment or other services to the Company as follows: if you are aware of material nonpublic information when your employment or service relationship terminates, you may not trade in Company securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE

Maintaining the confidentiality of Company information is essential for competitive, security and other business reasons, as well as to comply with securities laws. You should treat all information you learn about the Company or its business plans in connection with your employment as confidential and proprietary to the Company. Inadvertent disclosure of confidential or inside information may expose the Company and you to significant risk of investigation and litigation.

The timing and nature of the Company's disclosure of material information to outsiders is subject to legal rules, the breach of which could result in substantial liability to you, the Company and its management. Accordingly, it is important that responses to inquiries about the Company by the press, investment analysts or others in the financial community be made on the Company's behalf only through authorized individuals.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

You should remember that the ultimate responsibility for adhering to this policy and avoiding improper trading rests with you. If you violate this policy, the Company may take disciplinary action, including dismissal for cause.

COMPANY ASSISTANCE

Your compliance with this policy is of the utmost importance both for you and for the Company. If you have any questions about this policy or its application to any proposed transaction, you may obtain additional guidance from the Company's General Counsel at [***]. Do not try to resolve uncertainties on your own, as the rules relating to insider trading are often complex, not always intuitive and violations carry severe consequences.

ADDENDUM TO AMENDED AND RESTATED INSIDER TRADING POLICY

The Company has established additional procedures in order to assist the Company in the administration of its Insider Trading Policy, to facilitate compliance with laws prohibiting insider trading while in possession of material nonpublic information, and to avoid the appearance of any impropriety. These additional procedures are applicable only to directors, Section 16 executive officers, and other persons designated by the Company from time to time, because they are in a position to routinely become aware of material nonpublic information. The Company will notify those individuals who are subject to this Addendum.

Each person who is subject to this Addendum is responsible for making sure that he or she complies with this Addendum, and that any family member, household member or entity whose transactions are subject to the Insider Trading Policy, as discussed therein, also complies with this Addendum. In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether an individual is in possession of material nonpublic information rests with that individual, and any action on the part of the Company, the General Counsel or any other person does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws.

1. Pre-Clearance Procedures. Directors, Section 16 executive officers and other persons who are designated by the Company as being subject to this Addendum may not engage in any transaction in Company securities at any time, even if not subject to a Blackout Period (as defined below), without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the General Counsel. A request for pre-clearance should be submitted to the General Counsel at least one trading day in advance of the proposed transaction. The General Counsel is under no obligation to approve a transaction submitted for pre-clearance, and may determine not to permit the transaction. If a person seeks pre-clearance and permission to engage in the transaction is denied, then he or she should refrain from initiating any transaction in Company securities, and should not inform any other person of the restriction. If the General Counsel is subject to this addendum, the General Counsel shall obtain pre-clearance of any transaction from the Company's Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer.

When a request for pre-clearance is made, the requestor should carefully consider whether he or she may be aware of any material nonpublic information about the Company, and should describe fully those circumstances to the General Counsel. If the requestor is subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, he or she should also indicate whether he or she has effected any "opposite-way" transactions within the past six months, and should be prepared to report the proposed transaction on an appropriate Form 4 or Form 5, if applicable. The requestor should also be prepared to comply with SEC Rule 144 and file a Form 144, if necessary, at the time of any sale. After receiving clearance to engage in a trade from the General Counsel, the requestor must complete the proposed trade within two trading days or make a new trading request.

2. Quarterly Trading Restrictions. Directors, Section 16 executive officers and other persons subject to this Addendum may not engage in any transaction in Company securities, during a “Blackout Period” beginning 10 days prior to the end of each fiscal quarter and ending after the completion of a full trading day following public release of the Company’s earnings results for that quarter. In other words, these persons may only conduct transactions in Company securities during the “Window Period” beginning the day after a full trading day following the public release of the Company’s quarterly earnings and ending 10 days prior to the close of the next fiscal quarter. For example, if the Company announces financial earnings *before* trading begins on a Tuesday, the first time you can buy or sell Company securities is the opening of the market on Wednesday (assuming you are not aware of other material nonpublic information at that time). However, if the Company announces earnings *during* or *after* trading begins on that Tuesday, the first time you can buy or sell Company securities is the opening of the market on Thursday.

3. Event-Specific Trading Restrictions. From time to time, an event may occur that is material to the Company and is known by only a few directors, officers, senior managers and/or employees. So long as the event remains material and nonpublic, such persons as designated by the General Counsel may not trade Company securities, regardless of whether the period would otherwise be a trading window. The existence of an event-specific trading restriction period or extension of a Blackout Period will not be announced to the Company as a whole, and should not be communicated to any other person. Even if the General Counsel has not designated you as a person who should not trade due to an event-specific restriction, you should not trade while aware of material nonpublic information. Exceptions will not be granted during an event-specific trading restriction.

4. Exceptions. The quarterly trading restrictions and event-specific trading restrictions described above do not apply to those transactions to which the policy does not apply, as described above under the heading, “Transactions Not Covered” and “Transactions Under Company Benefit Plans” in the Insider Trading Policy. Further, the requirement for pre-clearance, the quarterly trading restrictions and event-specific trading restrictions do not apply to transactions conducted pursuant to approved Rule 10b5-1 Plans, described above under the heading “Exceptions for Trades Made Pursuant to Certain Trading Plans.”

December 18, 2024

LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES**JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION**

Dynalectric Company	Delaware
Dyn Specialty Contracting, Inc.	Virginia
EMCOR Building Services, Inc.	Delaware
EMCOR Construction Services, Inc.	Delaware
EMCOR-CSI Holding Co.	Delaware
EMCOR Mechanical Services, Inc.	Delaware
MES Holdings Corporation	Delaware
Shambaugh & Son, L.P.	Texas

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- (1) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-168503) pertaining to the 2010 Incentive Plan of EMCOR Group, Inc., and
- (2) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-186926) pertaining to the EMCOR Group, Inc. Voluntary Deferral Plan;

of our reports dated February 26, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of EMCOR Group, Inc. and subsidiaries, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of EMCOR Group, Inc. and subsidiaries, included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of EMCOR Group, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Stamford, Connecticut
February 26, 2025

CERTIFICATION

I, Anthony J. Guzzi, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of EMCOR Group, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)), and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2025

/s/ ANTHONY J. GUZZI

Anthony J. Guzzi
Chairman, President, and
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Jason R. Nalbandian, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of EMCOR Group, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)), and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2025

/s/ JASON R. NALBANDIAN

Jason R. Nalbandian
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of EMCOR Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Anthony J. Guzzi, Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 26, 2025

/s/ ANTHONY J. GUZZI

Anthony J. Guzzi
Chairman, President, and
Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of EMCOR Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jason R. Nalbandian, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 26, 2025

/s/ JASON R. NALBANDIAN

Jason R. Nalbandian
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

During the reporting period covered by this report:

The U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”) assessed civil penalties totaling \$441 for citations related to work performed by our subsidiary MOR PPM Inc. (“PPM”) at the Fort Smith Plant in Sebastian, Arkansas. The company has no other disclosures to report under section 1503 for this mine for the period covered by this report.

MSHA assessed civil penalties totaling \$613 for citations related to work performed by PPM at the Schoolhouse Quartz Plant in Avery, North Carolina. The Company has no other disclosures to report under section 1503 for this mine for the period covered by this report.

MSHA assessed a civil penalty of \$147 for a citation related to work performed by PPM at the Kermit Sand mine in Winkler, Texas. The Company has no other disclosures to report under section 1503 for this mine for the period covered by this report.

MSHA assessed a civil penalty of \$147 for a citation related to work performed by Wasatch Electric, LLC at the Copperton Concentrator in Utah. The Company has no other disclosures to report under section 1503 for this mine for the period covered by this report.