

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

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-41297

ESAB CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

87-0923837

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**909 Rose Avenue, 8th Floor
North Bethesda Maryland**

(Address of principal executive offices)

20852

(Zip Code)

301-323-9099

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

<u>TITLE OF EACH CLASS</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>NAME OF EACH EXCHANGE ON WHICH REGISTERED</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	ESAB	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 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 (§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 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 in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant on June 28, 2024 was \$5.707 billion based upon the aggregate price of the Registrant's common stock as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange composite tape on such date.

As of February 13, 2025, the number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding was 60,529,964.

EXHIBIT INDEX APPEARS ON PAGE

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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates certain information by reference from the Registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2025 annual meeting of stockholders (the "2025 Proxy Statement") to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year covered by this report. With the exception of the sections of the 2025 Proxy Statement specifically incorporated herein by reference, the 2025 Proxy Statement is not deemed to be filed as part of this Form 10-K.

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Unless otherwise indicated, references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Form 10-K”) to “ESAB,” “the Company,” “we,” “our” and “us” refer to ESAB Corporation and its subsidiaries.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in this Form 10-K that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date that this Form 10-K is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed to be forward-looking statements, including statements regarding: the impact of the war in Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East and the resulting escalating geopolitical tensions on our business; projections of revenue, profit margins, expenses, tax provisions and tax rates, earnings or losses from operations, impact of foreign exchange rates, cash flows, pension and benefit obligations and funding requirements, synergies or other financial items; plans, strategies and objectives of our management for future operations, including statements relating to potential acquisitions, compensation plans or purchase commitments; developments, performance or industry or market rankings relating to products or services; future economic conditions or performance, including the impact of inflationary pressures; the outcome of outstanding claims or legal proceedings, including asbestos-related liabilities and insurance coverage litigation; potential gains and recoveries of costs; assumptions underlying any of the foregoing; and any other statements that address activities, events or developments that we intend, expect, project, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future. Forward-looking statements may be, but are not always, characterized by terminology such as “believe,” “anticipate,” “should,” “would,” “intend,” “plan,” “will,” “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “positioned,” “strategy,” “targets,” “aims,” “seeks,” “sees” and similar expressions. These statements are based on assumptions and assessments made by our management as of the filing date of this Form 10-K in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe to be appropriate. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties and actual results or outcomes could differ materially due to numerous factors, including, but not limited to the following:

- the war in Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East, escalating geopolitical tensions and the related impact on energy supplies and prices;
- changes in the general economy, including disruptions caused by geopolitical conflicts, as well as the cyclical nature of the markets we serve;
- supply chain constraints and backlogs, including risks affecting raw material, part and component availability, labor shortages and inefficiencies, freight and logistical challenges and inflation in raw material, part, component, freight and delivery costs and our ability to increase our prices to account for increased costs;
- volatility in the commodity markets and certain commodity prices, including oil and steel;
- our ability to identify, finance, acquire and successfully integrate attractive acquisition targets;
- our exposure to unanticipated liabilities resulting from acquisitions;
- significant movements in foreign currency exchange rates or inflation rates;
- the impact of natural or man-made disasters, adverse weather events or conditions, epidemics, pandemics and other global health events;
- our ability and the ability of our customers to access required capital at a reasonable cost;
- our ability to accurately estimate the cost of or realize savings from our restructuring programs;
- the amount of, and our ability to estimate and manage, our asbestos-related liabilities;
- the solvency of our insurers and the likelihood of their payment for asbestos-related costs;

- material disruptions at any of our manufacturing facilities;
- noncompliance with various laws and regulations associated with our international operations, including anti-bribery laws, export control regulations and sanctions;
- risks associated with our international operations, including risks from trade protection measures and other changes in trade relations;
- risks associated with the representation of our employees by trade unions and works councils;
- our exposure to product liability claims;
- potential costs and liabilities associated with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations;
- failure to maintain, protect and defend our intellectual property rights;
- our ability to attract and retain our employees, including the loss of key members of our leadership team;
- restrictions in our financing arrangements that may limit our flexibility in operating our business;
- impairment in the value of intangible assets;
- the funding requirements or obligations of our defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans;
- new regulations and customer preferences reflecting an increased focus on environmental, social and governance issues, including regulations related to climate change and the use of conflict minerals;
- service interruptions, data corruption, cyber-based attacks or network security breaches affecting our electronic information systems;
- risks arising from changes in technology;
- the competitive environment in our industries;
- changes in our tax rates, realizability of deferred tax assets, or exposure to additional income tax liabilities;
- our ability to manage and grow our business and execution of our business and growth strategies;
- the level of capital investment and expenditures by our customers in our strategic markets;
- our financial performance;
- difficulties and delays in integrating or fully realizing projected cost savings and benefits of our acquisitions; and
- other risks and factors set forth under Item 1A. “Risk Factors” in Part I of this Form 10-K.

Actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results, developments and business decisions contemplated by our forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Form 10-K. We do not assume any obligation and do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statement except as required by law. See Item 1A. “Risk Factors” in Part I of this Form 10-K for a further discussion regarding some of the factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those that we anticipate.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Founded in 1904, ESAB Corporation (“ESAB,” “we” or the “Company”), is a focused premier industrial compounder. ESAB provides its partners with fabrication technology advanced equipment, consumables, gas control equipment, robotics and digital solutions. The Company’s rich history of innovative products and workflow solutions and our business management system, ESAB Business Excellence (“EBX”), enables the Company’s purpose of *Shaping the world we imagine™*. We formulate, develop, manufacture and supply consumable products and equipment, including cutting, joining and welding robotics, as well as gas control equipment. Our products are marketed under several brand names, most notably ESAB, providing a wide range of products with innovative technologies to solve challenges in virtually any industry. Our sales channels include both independent distributors and direct salespeople that, depending on geography and end market, sell our products to our end users. ESAB is based in North Bethesda, Maryland and employs approximately 9,300 associates and serves customers in approximately 150 countries.

We believe our Company, which competes in a market expected to be approximately \$40 billion by the end of 2028, is one of the prominent industry players with a substantial position in every major market in the world, combining global scale with regional agility to maximize growth and profits. We define our addressable market as established fabrication technology and gas control equipment products and new products in automation, software and services, and estimate its size based on public data from peer companies, customer surveys and market analysis conducted by our sales function. Approximately 48% of our 2024 revenues were derived from high growth markets, which we define as South America, Eastern Europe, India, Asia Pacific and the Middle East, and which are expected to grow at greater than twice the rate of more developed markets in North America and Europe, based on publicly available economic data from sources such as IHS Markit and the International Monetary Fund. Our gas control business is also well-positioned in attractive markets such as medical and specialty gas control.

Acquisitions are a core part of our strategy and are used to strengthen our Company and accelerate growth. Acquisitions follow our disciplined process to ensure strategic alignment, rapid integration and attractive long-term financial returns. During the year ended December 31, 2024, we completed three acquisitions and we expect to complete more acquisitions in the future. See Part II, Item 8, Note 5, “Acquisitions” of this Form 10-K for further information.

The Company

The Company has been built through a series of acquisitions, as well as organic growth. We seek to build an enduring premier global enterprise by applying EBX to continuously improve our Company, pursue growth in revenues and improvements in profit and cash flow.

EBX is integral to our operations. EBX is our culture and includes our values, a comprehensive set of tools and repeatable, teachable processes that we use to drive continuous improvement and create superior value for our customers, stockholders and associates. We believe that our management team’s access to, and experience in, the application of the EBX methodology is one of our primary competitive strengths.

Industry Overview

Our products and services are marketed worldwide and the markets we serve are fragmented and competitive. Because we compete in selected niches of these markets and due to the diversity of our products and services, no single company competes directly with us across all of our markets. We encounter a wide variety of competitors that differ by product line, including well-established regional competitors, competitors with greater specialization in particular markets, as well as larger competitors. The markets that we compete in are also served by Lincoln Electric and the welding business within Illinois Tool Works, Inc. Our customer base is broadly diversified across many sectors of the economy and we believe customers place a premium on quality, reliability, availability, design and application engineering support. We believe the principal elements of competition in our served markets are the technical ability to meet customer specifications, product quality and reliability, brand names, price, application expertise and engineering capabilities, timely delivery and strong aftermarket support. We believe that we are a leading competitor in each of our markets.

Reportable Segments

We conduct our operations through two reportable segments. These segments consist of the “Americas,” which includes operations in North America and South America, and “EMEA & APAC,” which includes Europe, Middle East, India, Africa and Asia Pacific. We serve a global customer base across multiple markets through a combination of direct sales and third-party distribution channels. Our customer base is highly diversified in the industrial end markets.

The following discussions of *International Operations*, *Research and Development*, *Intellectual Property*, *Raw Materials*, *Seasonality*, *Working Capital*, *Regulatory Environment*, *Human Capital Management* and *Company Information and Access to SEC Reports* include information that is common to both of our reportable segments, unless indicated otherwise.

International Operations

Our products and services are available worldwide. We believe this geographic diversity allows us to draw on the skills of a global workforce, provides stability to our operations, allows us to drive economies of scale, provides revenue streams that may offset economic trends in individual economies and offers an opportunity to access new markets for products. In addition, we believe that our exposure to high growth economies will provide additional opportunities for growth in the future.

Our principal markets outside the United States are Europe, Asia Pacific, South America and the Middle East. Our international operations subject us to certain risks. See Item 1A. “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business - *The majority of our sales are derived from international operations. We are subject to specific risks associated with international operations.*”

Research and Development

Our research and development focus on innovation; developing new products, software and services, as well as the enhancement of existing products with the latest technology and updated designs; creating new applications for existing products; lowering the cost of manufacturing our existing products; and redesigning existing product lines to increase efficiency, improve durability, enhance performance and usability.

Research and development expense was \$39.2 million, \$38.8 million and \$36.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These amounts do not include development and application engineering costs incurred in conjunction with fulfilling customer orders and executing customer projects, nor do they include costs related to securing third party product rights. We expect to continue making significant expenditures for research and development to maintain and improve our competitive positions.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of intellectual property rights, including patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property, both in the United States and around the world for our business. Although we highlight recent additions to our patent portfolio as part of our marketing efforts, we do not consider any one patent or trademark or any group thereof essential to our business as a whole or to any of our business operations. We also rely on proprietary product knowledge and manufacturing processes in our operations. We do not rely solely on our patents and other intellectual property rights to maintain our competitive position. We believe that the development and marketing of new products and improvement of existing ones is, and will continue to be, more important to our competitive position than relying solely on existing products and intellectual property.

Raw Materials

We obtain raw materials, component parts and supplies from a variety of global sources, generally each from more than one supplier. Our principal raw materials and components for our business are steel, iron, copper and aluminum. We believe that our sources of raw materials are adequate for our needs for the foreseeable future and the loss of any one supplier would not have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

Seasonality

Our European operations typically experience a slowdown during the July and August vacation seasons. However, the

business impact caused by general economic conditions, geopolitical conflicts and other disruptions, may distort the effects of historical seasonality patterns and impact future seasonal variations.

Working Capital

We maintain an adequate level of working capital to support our business needs. There are no unusual industry practices or requirements related to working capital items.

Regulatory Environment

We face extensive government regulation both within and outside the United States relating to the development, manufacture, marketing, sale and distribution of our products, software and services. The following sections describe certain significant regulations that we are subject to. These are not the only regulations that our businesses must comply with. For a description of risks related to the regulations that our businesses are subject to refer to Item 1A. “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business.”

Some of our gas control products are related to medical device products and are subject to extensive regulation by the United States Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”), European Union Medical Device Regulation (the “EU MDR”) and numerous other federal, state and foreign governmental authorities. These regulations include significant new requirements for medical devices, including enhanced requirements for clinical evidence and documentation, increased focus on device identification and traceability and additional post-market surveillance and diligence. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals to market these products can be costly and time consuming and approvals might not be granted for future products on a timely basis, if at all. Additionally, modifications to our existing products may require new regulatory approvals and we may be required to cease marketing or to recall any modified product until we obtain clearance or approval.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Our operations and properties are subject to laws and regulations relating to environmental protection, including those governing air emissions, water discharges and waste management and workplace health and safety. In addition, we are or may become subject to new climate and sustainability laws and regulations, such as the European Union’s Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and the State of California’s new climate change disclosure rules.

Our Quality, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (“QEHS”) Management Systems apply to all of ESAB’s operations, activities, people and units globally. We have achieved external certification of our QEHS Management Systems to the ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 standards for the majority of ESAB’s operations, activities, people and units globally.

We maintain an Environment, Health & Safety Policy to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and promote safety and environmental protection as core business values. We are committed to continual improvement of our environment, health and safety management system through assessments, actionable planning and implementation of best practices. We establish objectives and appropriate targets for significant environmental aspects of our business operations and activities including, but not limited to, the reduction of energy and water consumed and waste minimization.

For a discussion of risks related to compliance with environmental and health and safety laws and risks related to past or future releases of, or exposures to, hazardous substances, refer to Item 1A. “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Business.”

Export / Import Compliance

We are required to comply with various United States export / import control and economic sanctions laws, including:

- the International Traffic in Arms Regulations administered by the United States Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, which, among other things, imposes license requirements on the export from the United States of defense articles and defense services (items specifically designed or adapted for a military application and/or listed on the United States Munitions List);
- the Export Administration Regulations administered by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, which, among other things, impose licensing requirements on the export or re-export of certain dual-use goods, technology and software (items that potentially have both commercial and military applications);

- the regulations administered by the United States Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, which implement economic sanctions imposed against designated countries, governments and persons based on United States foreign policy and national security considerations; and
- the import regulatory activities of the United States Customs and Border Protection.

Other nations' governments have implemented similar export and import control regulations, which may affect our operations or transactions subject to their jurisdictions. For a discussion of risks related to export/import control and economic sanctions laws, refer to Item 1A. "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Litigation and Regulatory Compliance—*We have done and may continue to do business in countries subject to United States sanctions. Failure to comply with various sanction laws may result in enforcement or other regulatory actions*" and "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Litigation and Regulatory Compliance—*If we fail to comply with export control regulations, we could be subject to substantial fines or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.*"

Human Capital Management

Employee Profile

As of December 31, 2024, we employed approximately 9,300 associates, of whom approximately 1,300 were employed in the United States and approximately 8,000 were employed outside of the United States.

Talent Development

In our effort to enable our purpose, *Shaping the world we imagine™*, we strive to find extraordinary people and support them across their entire associate lifecycle, so they stay engaged in building, growing and sustaining the Company. As a result, we are committed to a "Talent First" strategy, which starts with our associates' health and safety. Our talent strategy is also focused on attracting great talent, elevating the associate experience, retaining our workforce and building the leadership bench strength needed for our future growth and success.

We know associate development is critical to our success. To nurture talent and build our bench strength, we offer a variety of global learning and development opportunities available to associates at all levels of our organization. We also offer mechanisms by which our associates can steer and request their own development. Our suite of programs focuses on leadership, business skills and compliance.

Employee Safety

The safety and well-being of ESAB's associates around the world has been, and always will be, a top priority. Guided by the Company's Environment, Health & Safety Policy, ESAB strives every day to foster a proactive safety culture. The Company is committed to continually improving its environment, health and safety management system through assessments, actionable planning, and evaluation and benchmarking of best practices.

Compensation and Benefits

As a global employer, the Company is committed to providing market-competitive compensation and benefits to attract and retain great talent across its global footprint. Specific compensation and benefits vary worldwide and are based on regional practices.

Inclusion

ESAB is dedicated to creating an inclusive, welcoming culture. Our strategy is about embracing inclusion in our everyday actions while empowering and elevating each of our associates through equal opportunities, leading inclusively and ensuring every voice is valued.

Labor Relations

Approximately 18% of our United States associates are covered by collective bargaining agreements with United States trade unions. In addition, approximately 39% of our non-United States associates are represented by foreign trade unions and work councils in Europe, Asia, Central and South America, Canada and Australia, which could subject us to arrangements very

similar to collective bargaining agreements. We have not experienced any work stoppages or strikes that have had a material adverse impact on operations. We consider our relations with our associates to be good.

Company Information and Access to SEC Reports

We were organized as a Delaware corporation in 2021. On April 4, 2022, ESAB spun-off from Colfax Corporation (“Colfax,” “Enovis” or the “Former Parent”) to become an independent, publicly-traded company, listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the “Separation”). The Separation was effectuated through a pro-rata distribution of 90% of the then-outstanding shares of ESAB to the holders of common stock of Colfax. In November 2022, the Former Parent sold its remaining stake in ESAB. Our principal executive offices are located at 909 Rose Avenue, 8th Floor, North Bethesda, Maryland 20852, and our main telephone number at that address is (301) 323-9099. Our corporate website address is www.esabcorporation.com.

We make available, free of charge through our website at <https://investors.esabcorporation.com/overview>, our annual and quarterly reports on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q (including related filings in XBRL format), current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports as soon as practicable after filing or furnishing the material to the SEC. You may also request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at: Investor Relations, ESAB Corporation, 909 Rose Avenue, 8th Floor, North Bethesda, Maryland 20852, telephone (301) 323-9099. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference in this report. Additionally, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains our reports, proxy statements and other information that we electronically file with, or furnish to, the SEC at www.sec.gov.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. The following discussion addresses material factors that make an investment in the Company speculative or risky. In determining whether to buy, hold or sell any of our securities you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with the information included elsewhere in this Form 10-K and other documents we file with the SEC. If any of the following risks were to occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity could be materially adversely affected, the value of our common stock could decline and investors could lose all or part of the value of their investment in ESAB shares. The occurrence of one of the events or risks discussed below may be material even when not initially recognized as such and does not preclude the possibility that a similar event or risk subsequently has a material adverse effect. Furthermore, the risks and uncertainties described below are those that we have identified as material but may not be the only risks to which ESAB might be exposed. Additional risks and uncertainties, which are currently unknown to us or that we do not currently consider to be material, could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to our Business

The cyclical nature and maturity of the welding and cutting industry in developed markets may adversely affect our performance.

The welding and cutting industry is generally a mature industry in developed markets such as North America and Western Europe and is cyclical in nature. Overall demand for welding and cutting products is largely determined by the level of capital spending in manufacturing and other industrial sectors, and the welding industry has historically experienced contraction during periods of slowing industrial activity. If economic, business and industry conditions deteriorate, capital spending in those sectors may be substantially decreased, which could reduce demand for our products and have an adverse impact on our revenues and results of operations.

A significant or sustained decline in the levels of new capital investment and maintenance expenditures by certain of our customers could reduce the demand for our products and services and harm our operations and financial performance.

Demand for our products and services depends significantly on the level of new capital investment and planned maintenance expenditures by certain of our customers. The level of new capital expenditures by our customers is dependent upon many factors, including general economic conditions, availability of credit, economic conditions and investment activities within their respective industries and expectations of future market behavior. In addition, volatility in commodity prices can negatively affect the level of these new activities and can postpone capital spending decisions or the delay or cancellation of existing orders. A reduction in demand for our products and services has resulted in the past, and in the future could result in, the delay or cancellation of existing orders or lead to excess manufacturing capacity, which unfavorably impacts our absorption of fixed manufacturing costs. Any reduced demand could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The majority of our sales are derived from international operations. We are subject to specific risks associated with international operations.

In the year ended December 31, 2024, we derived 78% of our sales from operations outside of the United States and, as of that date, we had principal manufacturing facilities in 14 countries in addition to the United States. For the year ended December 31, 2024, 43% and 57% of our Net sales were derived from the Americas and EMEA & APAC, respectively. Sales from international operations, export sales and the use of manufacturing facilities outside of the United States by us are subject to risks inherent in doing business outside the United States, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. These risks include: economic or political instability; partial or total expropriation of international assets; limitations on ownership or participation in local enterprises; trade protection measures by the United States or other nations, including tariffs or import-export restrictions or licensing requirements and other changes in trade relations; currency exchange rate fluctuations and restrictions on currency repatriation; inflation; labor, employment and environmental, health and safety laws and regulations that may be more restrictive than in the United States; changes in laws and regulations, including taxation policies, or in how such provisions are interpreted or administered; difficulties in enforcing our rights outside the United States, including intellectual property rights; difficulties in hiring and maintaining qualified staff and managing geographically diverse operations; the disruption of operations from natural or man-made disasters or adverse weather conditions (including events that may be caused or exacerbated by climate change), world

health events, labor or political disturbances, terrorist activities, insurrection or war; the imposition of additional foreign governmental controls or regulations on the sale of our products; increased costs of transportation or shipping; and uncertainties arising from local business practices and cultural considerations.

Additionally, changes in United States policy regarding international trade, including import and export regulation and international trade agreements, could also negatively impact our business. In 2018, the United States imposed tariffs on steel and aluminum as well as on goods imported from China and certain other countries, which resulted in retaliatory tariffs by China and other countries. In addition, the new Trump administration has proposed tariffs on imports from other countries and other changes to United States policy regarding international trade. Additional tariffs imposed by the United States on imports from China or other countries, or retaliatory trade measures in response, could result in an increase in supply chain costs that we may not be able to offset or otherwise adversely impact our results of operations.

In many foreign countries, particularly in those with high growth economies, there are companies that engage in business practices prohibited by laws and regulations applicable to us, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, and the United Kingdom's Bribery Act. Although we implement policies, procedures and training designed to facilitate compliance with these laws, our employees, contractors and agents, as well as those of the companies to which we outsource certain of our business operations, may take actions in violation of our policies, which could result in civil or criminal enforcement actions and penalties, create a substantial liability for us and also cause a loss of reputation in the market.

Our operations are exposed to risks related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and could be impacted by other wars and geopolitical turmoil.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has significantly escalated tensions among the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO") member states and Russia and has led to macroeconomic and geopolitical instability. In response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the United States, the European Union and other countries have imposed numerous sanctions on Russia, including its major financial institutions and certain other businesses and individuals. The conflict may also result in additional sanctions being enacted by the United States, other NATO member states, or other countries. The impact of these sanctions, along with the spillover effect of ongoing civil, political and economic disturbances on surrounding areas, may significantly devalue currencies utilized by the Company or have other adverse impacts including increased costs of raw materials and inputs, manufacturing or shipping delays, or result in reputational harm. While local and global supply chains have been impacted by the conflict, particularly with respect to the sourcing and cost of certain raw materials, our supply chain has not been materially adversely impacted as of the date of this Form 10-K. Further, we have incorporated applicable sanctions and export controls into our existing screening and monitoring procedures in Russia. Although the sanctions and export controls enacted in response to the invasion have not materially impacted our ability to service our existing customer base as of the date of this Form 10-K, further changes in laws and regulations or other factors impacting our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine and the sanctions imposed in response have increased the level of economic and political uncertainty in Russia. While we continue to closely monitor the situation and evaluate options, we are meeting current contractual obligations while addressing applicable laws and regulations. For the year ended December 31, 2024, our operations in Russia represented approximately 5% of our total revenue, and approximately \$13 million in Net income. Excluding any goodwill allocation, Russia has approximately 4% of our total net assets as of December 31, 2024, including approximately \$30 million of Cash and cash equivalents that may be subject to delays in withdrawing from Russia, based upon the current environment at that time. Our operations in Russia had a cumulative translation loss of approximately \$130 million, which would be realized upon a transition out.

In addition, other wars and conflicts, turmoil in the geopolitical environment, terrorism and social unrest may put pressure on economic conditions, which could lead to reduced demand for our products and services and have other adverse impacts including increased costs of raw materials and inputs, supply chain interruptions, delays in manufacturing or shipping delays. The impact of any war or conflict is unknown and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We cannot predict the future impact of these or any similar events and any heightened military conflict or geopolitical instability that may follow, including heightened operating risks and production disruptions in Russia, Europe and the Middle East, additional sanctions or counter-sanctions, heightened inflation, cyber-disruptions or attacks, higher energy costs, higher manufacturing costs, disruptions in raw materials supplies, increased raw material costs and higher supply chain costs. Such events may negatively impact our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Natural or man-made disasters, adverse weather events or conditions, epidemics, pandemics and other widespread health events have adversely impacted, and may in the future adversely impact, our results of operations, financial condition and overall financial performance.

As a global company with a large international footprint and a majority of our sales derived from international operations, including significant operations in high growth economies, we have and will continue to be subject to increased risk of damage or disruption to our operations, employees, facilities, partners, suppliers, distributors, resellers and customers due to, among other things, natural or man-made disasters, adverse weather events or conditions, epidemics, pandemics and other widespread health events, wherever located around the world. We may be unable or unsuccessful in our efforts to plan for, respond to, or mitigate the effects of such incidents, any of which could adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and overall financial performance. We may be unable to insure against such events, and any insurance we purchase may not be sufficient to compensate us for or may not cover the full impact of such events. The potential for future such events, the national and international response to such events and the perceived risk of such events, have created, and may continue to create economic and political uncertainties.

Significant movements in foreign currency exchange rates have adversely impacted our financial results in the past and may adversely impact our results in the future.

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. During the year ended December 31, 2024, approximately 78% of our sales were derived from operations outside of the United States. A significant portion of our revenues and income are denominated in foreign currencies. Large fluctuations in the rate of exchange between foreign currencies and the U.S. Dollar could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Changes in the currency exchange rates may impact our financial results positively or negatively in one period and not another, which may make it difficult to compare our results from different periods.

We also face exchange risk from transactions with customers in countries outside the United States and from intercompany transactions between affiliates. Although we use the U.S. Dollar as our functional currency for reporting purposes, we have manufacturing sites throughout the world and a substantial portion of our costs are incurred and sales are generated in foreign currencies. Costs incurred and sales recorded by subsidiaries operating outside of the United States are translated into U.S. Dollars using exchange rates effective during the respective period. As a result, we are exposed to movements in the exchange rates of various currencies against the U.S. Dollar. Further, we may be subject to foreign currency translation losses depending upon whether foreign nations devalue their currencies.

Acquisitions are a significant part of our growth strategy. If we are unable to identify suitable acquisition candidates, complete proposed acquisitions or successfully integrate the businesses we acquire, our growth strategy may not succeed, and we may not realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions.

We seek acquisition opportunities both to expand into new markets and to enhance our position in our existing markets. However, our ability to do so depends on a number of steps, including our ability to: identify suitable acquisition candidates; negotiate appropriate acquisition terms; obtain debt or equity financing that we may need to complete proposed acquisitions; complete the proposed acquisitions; and integrate the acquired business into our existing operations. If we fail to achieve any of these steps, our growth strategy may not be successful.

Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of the operations, systems, compliance and reporting controls, including internal control over financial reporting, technologies, personnel, services and products of the acquired company, the potential loss of key employees, customers, suppliers and distributors of the acquired company and the diversion of our management's attention from other business concerns. The failure to successfully integrate acquired businesses in a timely manner, or at all, or the occurrence of significant unanticipated expenses associated with integration activities, including information technology integration fees, legal costs, compliance costs, facility closure costs and other restructuring expenses, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

In addition, the anticipated benefits of an acquisition may not be realized fully, or at all, or may take longer to realize, than we expect. Actual operating, technological, strategic and sales synergies, if achieved at all, may be less significant than we expect or may take longer to achieve than anticipated. If we are not able to realize the anticipated benefits and synergies from our acquisitions within a reasonable time, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Additionally, we may underestimate or fail to discover liabilities relating to acquisitions during our due diligence investigations, and we, as the successor owner of an acquired company, might be responsible for those liabilities. Such liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may require additional capital to finance our operation needs, and such capital may not be available, impacting our ability to pursue our growth strategy.

Our growth strategy will require additional capital investment to complete acquisitions, integrate the completed acquisitions into our existing operations and expand into new markets. We intend to pay for future acquisitions using cash, capital stock, financing, assumption of indebtedness or any combination of the foregoing. To the extent that we do not generate sufficient cash internally to provide the capital we require to fund our growth strategy and future operations, we will require additional debt or equity financing. This additional financing may not be available or, if available, may not be on terms acceptable to us. Further, high volatility in the capital markets and in our stock price may make it difficult for us to access the capital markets at attractive prices, if at all. If we are unable to obtain sufficient additional capital in the future, it may limit our ability to fully implement our growth strategy. Even if future debt financing is available, it may result in (i) increased interest expense, (ii) increased term loan payments, (iii) increased leverage and (iv) decreased income available to fund further acquisitions and expansion. It may also limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures and make us more vulnerable to economic downturns. If future equity financing is available, issuances of our equity securities may significantly dilute our existing stockholders.

Our restructuring activities may subject us to additional uncertainty in our operating results.

We have implemented, and plan to continue to implement, restructuring programs designed to facilitate key strategic initiatives and maintain long-term sustainable growth. As such, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur expenses relating to restructuring activities. We may not achieve or sustain the anticipated benefits, including any anticipated savings, of these restructuring programs or initiatives. Further, restructuring efforts are inherently risky, and we may not be able to predict the cost and timing of such actions accurately or properly estimate their impact.

Any impairment in the value of our intangible assets, including Goodwill, would negatively affect our operating results and total capitalization.

Our Total assets reflect substantial intangible assets, primarily Goodwill. The Goodwill results from our acquisitions, representing the excess of cost over the fair value of the net assets we have acquired. We assess at least annually whether there has been impairment in the value of our indefinite-lived intangible assets. If future operating performance at one or more of our business units were to fall significantly below current levels, if competing or alternative technologies emerge, or if market conditions for an acquired business decline, we could incur, under current applicable accounting rules, a non-cash charge to operating earnings for Goodwill impairment. Any determination requiring the write-off of a significant portion of unamortized intangible assets would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and total capitalization, the effect of which could be material.

Our electronic information systems have been and could in the future be, subject to service interruptions, data corruption, cyber-based attacks, network security breaches and other cybersecurity incidents. Significant disruptions in, or breaches in security of, our electronic information systems or data can adversely affect our business and financial statements.

We rely on electronic information systems, including our own and third-party networks, the Internet, cloud-based services and third-party service providers, to process, transmit and store electronic information, personally identifiable information, credit card and other financial information and to manage or support a variety of business processes and activities, including procurement, manufacturing, distribution, invoicing, collection, communication with our employees, customers, dealers and suppliers, business acquisitions and other corporate transactions, compliance with regulatory, legal and tax requirements and research and development. We face constant and evolving risks that threaten the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our information systems, which may be susceptible to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to failures during the process of upgrading or replacing software, databases or components, power outages, hardware failures, computer viruses or other cybersecurity incidents. If these information technology systems suffer severe damage, disruption or shutdown and business continuity plans do not effectively resolve the issues in a timely manner, our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, our information systems and those of third parties upon which we rely are subject to security threats and sophisticated cyber-based attacks, including, but not limited to, denial-of-service attacks, hacking, “phishing” attacks, computer viruses, ransomware, malware, employee or insider error, malfeasance, social engineering, vulnerabilities, or physical breaches, that can cause deliberate or unintentional damage, destruction or misuse, manipulation, denial of access to or disclosure of confidential or important information, either directly or by our employees, suppliers or third-party service providers. Additionally, advanced persistent attempts to gain unauthorized access or deny access to, or otherwise disrupt, our systems and those of third-party service providers we rely on are increasing in sophistication and frequency. We expect to continue to confront efforts by hackers and other third parties to gain unauthorized access or deny access to, or otherwise disrupt, our information systems and those of third parties upon which we rely. Any such attacks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. While we are not aware of any material cybersecurity threats or incidents that have had or are reasonably likely to have a material effect on us, we can provide no assurance that our efforts to actively manage technology risks potentially affecting our systems will be successful in deterring or mitigating risks to or intrusions into our systems, networks and data or in effectively detecting or resolving such risks or intrusions when they materialize. A failure of or breach in information technology security of our own systems, or those of our third-party vendors, could expose us and our employees, customers, dealers and suppliers to risks of unauthorized access, exfiltration, loss, disclosure or misuse of our, customer, employee or other third-party information or systems, the compromise of confidential information, denial of access to, manipulation or destruction of data, defective products, production downtimes and operations disruptions. Any of these events in turn could adversely affect our business or prospects, reputation and competitive position, including a material loss of customers and revenue, business, results of operations and liquidity. In addition, such breaches in security could result in litigation, regulatory action and potential liability, including liability under federal or state laws that protect the privacy of personal information, as well as the costs and operational consequences of implementing further data protection measures. Any of the foregoing may be exacerbated by a delay or failure to detect a cybersecurity incident or the full extent of such incident. In addition, disclosure or media reports of actual or perceived security vulnerabilities to our systems or those of our third-party service providers, even if no breach has been attempted or occurred, could lead to reputational harm, loss of customers and revenue or increased regulatory actions oversight and scrutiny.

Our existing and any future indebtedness could adversely affect our businesses and our ability to meet our obligations and pay dividends.

We have outstanding debt and other financial obligations and unused borrowing capacity and may incur or assume more debt in the future. As of December 31, 2024, we have \$1.1 billion of outstanding indebtedness. We also have the ability to incur an additional \$50.0 million of indebtedness pursuant to certain uncommitted credit lines, access up to \$750.0 million under our revolving credit facility under our Credit Agreement (as defined below), and in the future we may incur additional indebtedness. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources.” Our existing and any future debt could have important, adverse consequences to us and our investors, including:

- requiring a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make interest payments and principal amortization payments;
- making it more difficult to satisfy other obligations;
- increasing the risk of a future credit ratings downgrade of our debt, which could increase future debt costs and limit the future availability of debt financing;
- reducing the cash flow available to fund capital expenditures and other corporate purposes and to grow our businesses;
- increasing our vulnerability to, and limiting our flexibility to plan for or react to, general adverse economic conditions or other changes in our business and industry; and
- limiting our ability to borrow additional funds as needed or take advantage of business opportunities as they arise, pay cash dividends or repurchase shares of our common stock.

On April 4, 2022, the Company entered into a credit agreement (as amended and restated from time-to-time, the “Credit Agreement”). The Credit Agreement, which governs our term loan and revolving credit facility, contain restrictive covenants that limit our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term interest, including for example EBITDA-based leverage and interest coverage ratios. If we breach any of these restrictions and cannot obtain a waiver from the lenders on favorable terms, subject to applicable cure periods, the outstanding indebtedness (and any other indebtedness with cross-default provisions) could be declared immediately due and payable, which would adversely affect our liquidity and financial statements. In addition, any failure to obtain and maintain credit ratings from independent rating agencies would adversely

affect our cost of funds and could adversely affect our liquidity and access to the capital markets. On April 9, 2024, the Company issued \$700.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.25% senior notes due 2029 (the “Senior Notes”) governed by an indenture (the “Indenture”). In addition, the Indenture also includes certain restrictive covenants. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

We may be unable to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. We may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal and interest on our indebtedness. In addition, our actual cash requirements in the future may be greater.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, or to dispose of material assets or operations, alter our dividend policy, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. We may not be able to effect any such alternative measures on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternative actions may not allow us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. The instruments that govern our indebtedness restrict our ability to dispose of assets and may restrict the use of any proceeds from dispositions. Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to satisfy our debt obligations, or to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all, may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness or pay dividends on our common stock.

In addition, we conduct our operations through our subsidiaries. Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness will depend on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries, including certain international subsidiaries, and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Our subsidiaries may not have any obligation to pay amounts due on our indebtedness or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make adequate distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal, tax and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness.

A material disruption at any of our manufacturing facilities could adversely affect our ability to generate sales and meet customer demand.

If operations at any of our manufacturing facilities were to be disrupted as a result of a significant equipment failure, natural disaster or adverse weather conditions (including events that may be caused or exacerbated by climate change), power outage, fire, explosion, terrorism, war, civil disobedience, cyber-based attack, pandemic or other contagious outbreak, labor dispute or shortage or other reason, our financial performance could be adversely affected as a result of our inability to meet customer demand for our products.

Interruptions in production could increase our costs and reduce our sales. Any interruption in production capability could require us to make substantial capital expenditures to remedy the situation or rely on third-party manufacturers, which could negatively affect our profitability and financial condition.

Any recovery under our property damage and business interruption insurance policies may not offset the lost sales or increased costs that may be experienced during the disruption of operations, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to maintain and protect our intellectual property rights or challenges to these rights by third parties may affect our operations and financial performance.

The market for many of our products is, in part, dependent upon patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, agreements with employees, customers and other third parties including confidentiality agreements, invention assignment agreements and proprietary information agreements, to establish and maintain our intellectual property rights, and the Goodwill engendered by our trademarks and trade names. The protection and enforcement of these intellectual property rights

is therefore material to our business. The failure to protect these rights may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Litigation may be required to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights of others. It may be particularly difficult to enforce our intellectual property rights in countries where such rights are not highly developed or protected. Any action we take to protect or enforce our intellectual property rights could be costly and could absorb significant management time and attention. As a result of any such litigation, we could lose our proprietary rights.

In addition, third parties may claim that we or our customers are infringing upon their intellectual property rights. Any claims of intellectual property infringement may subject us to costly and time-consuming defense actions and, should our defenses not be successful, may result in the payment of damages, redesign of affected products, entry into settlement or license agreements, or a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from manufacturing, marketing or selling certain of our products. It is also possible that others will independently develop technology that will compete with our patented or unpatented technology. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent on the availability of raw materials, as well as parts and components used in our products.

While we manufacture many of the parts and components used in our products, we purchase a substantial amount of raw materials, parts and components from suppliers. The availability and prices for raw materials, parts and components may be subject to curtailment or change due to, among other things, suppliers' allocations to other purchasers, interruptions in production by suppliers, changes in exchange rates and prevailing price levels, inflation (and related monetary policy actions by governments in response to inflation), trade disputes and increased tariffs.

Any significant change in the supply of, or price for, these raw materials, parts or components could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, delays in the delivery of raw materials, parts or components by suppliers could cause delays in our delivery of products to our customers.

Additionally, changes in government regulations, any pandemics or other contagious outbreaks, or political and economic instability could affect our ability to continue to receive materials from suppliers in the impacted region. The loss of suppliers in these areas, any other interruption or delay in the supply of required materials or our inability to obtain these materials at acceptable prices and within a reasonable amount of time could impair our ability to meet scheduled product deliveries to our customers and could hurt our reputation and cause customers to cancel orders.

The markets we serve are highly competitive. If we are unable to respond successfully to this competition, this could reduce our sales and operating margins.

Our business operates in highly fragmented and competitive markets. To maintain and enhance our competitive position, we intend to, among other things, continue investing in manufacturing quality, marketing, customer service and support, distribution networks and research and development. We may not have sufficient resources to continue to make these investments and we may not be able to maintain our competitive position. Our competitors may develop products that are superior to our products or more widely accepted, develop methods of more efficiently and effectively providing products and services, adapt more quickly than us to new technologies or evolving customer requirements or have a larger product portfolio.

Some of our competitors may also have greater financial, marketing and research and development resources than we have or stronger name recognition. As a result, those competitors may be better able to withstand the effects of periodic economic downturns.

In addition, pricing pressures could cause us to adjust the prices of some of our products to stay competitive. The development of new technologies by competitors that may compete with our technologies could reduce demand for our products and affect our financial performance. Should we not be able to maintain or enhance the competitive values of our products or develop and introduce new products or technologies successfully, or if new products or technologies fail to generate sufficient revenues to offset research and development costs, our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

We may not be able to compete successfully with our existing competitors or with new competitors. If we fail to compete successfully, the failure may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See Item 1. "Business—Industry and Competition" for additional information about the competitive markets in which we operate.

Changes in our tax rates or exposure to additional income tax liabilities could adversely affect our financial results.

Our future effective income tax rates could be unfavorably affected by various factors, including, among others, changes in tax rates, changes in mix of earnings and losses and changes in rules and regulations in jurisdictions in which we generate income. A number of the countries where we operate have implemented, and are considering implementing, changes in relevant tax, accounting and other laws, regulations and interpretations. Additionally, longstanding international tax norms that determine each country's jurisdiction to tax cross-border international trade are subject to potential evolution. For example, many countries have enacted, proposed, or are considering enacting changes to their legislation to implement the adoption of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's ("OECD") model rules for the global minimum corporate tax of 15% for companies with global revenues and profits above certain thresholds (commonly referred to as Pillar Two). While the United States has not yet adopted Pillar Two, various other jurisdictions in which we operate around the world have enacted legislation and the OECD continues to release additional guidance. Based upon existing legislation and OECD guidance, Pillar Two could increase our future tax obligations in the countries in which we operate. As these and other tax laws, regulations and norms change or evolve, our financial results could be materially impacted. Given the unpredictability of these possible changes, we currently cannot assess whether the overall effect of such potential tax changes could adversely impact our financial results. We are continuing to evaluate and monitor the impacts of Pillar Two legislation in the jurisdictions we operate.

In addition, the amount of income taxes we pay is subject to ongoing audits by United States federal, state and local tax authorities and by non-United States tax authorities. If these audits result in assessments different from amounts recorded, our future financial results may include unfavorable tax adjustments.

Our business subjects us to the possibility of product liability lawsuits, which could harm our business.

As the manufacturer of equipment for use in industrial markets and healthcare facilities, we may be subject to product liability claims. Component failures, manufacturing nonconformances, design defects, or inadequate disclosure of product-related risks or product-related information with respect to our products could result in unsafe conditions, injury or death. In addition, some of our products contain components manufactured by third parties, which may also have defects. Our product liability insurance policies have limits that may not be sufficient to cover claims made against us. In addition, this insurance may not continue to be available at a reasonable cost. With respect to components manufactured by third-party suppliers, the contractual indemnification that we seek from our third-party suppliers may be limited and thus insufficient to cover claims made against us. If insurance coverage or contractual indemnification is insufficient to satisfy product liability claims made against us, the claims could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition. Even claims without merit could harm our reputation, reduce demand for our products, cause us to incur substantial legal costs and distract the attention of our management. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If our associates represented by trade unions or works councils engage in a strike, work stoppage or other slowdown or if the representation committees responsible for negotiating with such trade unions or works councils are unsuccessful in negotiating new and acceptable agreements when the existing agreements with associates covered by collective bargaining expire, we could experience business disruptions or increased costs.

As of December 31, 2024, approximately 36% of our associates were represented by a number of different trade unions and works councils. Further, as of that date, we had approximately 8,000 associates, representing approximately 86% of our worldwide associate base, in foreign locations. In Canada, Australia, various countries in Europe, Asia and Central and South America, by law, certain of our associates are represented by a number of different trade unions and works councils, which subject us to employment arrangements very similar to collective bargaining agreements. Further, the laws of certain foreign countries may place restrictions on our ability to take certain employee-related actions or require that we conduct additional negotiations with trade unions, works councils or other governmental authorities before we can take such actions.

If our associates represented by trade unions or works councils were to engage in a strike, work stoppage or other slowdown in the future, we could experience a significant disruption of our operations, which could lead to decreased productivity, increased labor costs and lost revenue as well as adversely impact our reputation. The representation committees that negotiate with the foreign trade unions or works councils on our behalf may not be successful in negotiating new collective bargaining agreements or other employment arrangements when the current ones expire. Furthermore, future labor negotiations could result in significant increases in our labor costs.

Our defined benefit pension plans and post-retirement medical and death benefit plans are or may become subject to funding requirements or obligations that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We operate defined benefit pension plans and post-retirement medical and death benefit plans for current and former employees worldwide. Each plan's funding position is affected by the investment performance of the plan's investments, changes in the fair value of the plan's assets, the type of investments, the life expectancy of the plan's members, changes in the actuarial assumptions used to value the plan's liabilities, changes in the rate of inflation and interest rates, our financial position, as well as other changes in economic conditions.

Furthermore, since a significant proportion of the plans' assets are invested in publicly traded debt and equity securities, they are, and will be, affected by market risks. Any detrimental change in any of the above factors is likely to worsen the funding position of each of the relevant plans, and this would likely require the plans' sponsoring employers to increase the contributions currently made to the plans to satisfy our obligations.

Our hedging activity could negatively impact our results of operations, cash flows, or leverage.

We have entered into derivatives to manage our exposure to interest rate and currency movements. If we do not accurately forecast our results of operations, execute contracts that do not effectively mitigate our economic exposure to interest rates, elect to not apply hedge accounting, or fail to comply with the complex accounting requirements for hedging, our results of operations and cash flows could be volatile, as well as negatively impacted. Additionally, some of our hedging activity addresses long-term exposures, such as our net investment in our subsidiaries. If we fail to comply with hedge accounting requirements, the gains or losses on those hedges could be recognized before the offsetting exposure materializes to offset them, potentially causing volatility in our earnings, cash or debt balances and therefore our leverage.

The loss of key leadership could have a material adverse effect on our ability to run our business.

We may be adversely affected if we lose members of our senior leadership. We are highly dependent on our senior leadership team as a result of their expertise in our industry and our business. The loss of key leadership or the inability to attract, retain and motivate sufficient numbers of qualified management personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Litigation and Regulatory Compliance

Available insurance coverage, the number of future asbestos-related claims and the average settlement value of current and future asbestos-related claims of certain subsidiaries could be different than current estimates, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain subsidiaries contributed by the Former Parent immediately prior to the consummation of the Separation and pursuant to the terms of the separation agreement entered into with the Former Parent in connection with the Separation are one of many defendants in a large number of lawsuits that claim personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos from products manufactured or used with components that are alleged to have contained asbestos. Such components were acquired from third-party suppliers and were not manufactured by any of these subsidiaries, nor were these subsidiaries producers or direct suppliers of asbestos. Additionally, pursuant to the definitive purchase agreements related to the sale of the Former Parent's Fluid Handling ("FH") and Air and Gas Handling ("AGH") businesses, the Former Parent and its subsidiaries retained the asbestos-related contingencies and insurance coverage related to these businesses, even though the Former Parent sold the operating assets of its FH and AGH businesses. In connection with the Separation, we agreed to indemnify the Former Parent for, among other things, the retained asbestos-related contingencies and liabilities related to these businesses. See Item 3. "Legal Proceedings" and Part II, Item 8. Note 19, "Commitments and Contingencies."

For purposes of our financial statements, we have estimated the future claims exposure and the amount of insurance available based upon certain assumptions with respect to future claims and liability costs. We estimate the liability costs to be incurred in resolving pending and forecasted claims for the next 15-year period as well as the amount of insurance proceeds available for such claims. We reevaluate these estimates regularly. Although we believe our current estimates are reasonable, a change in the time period used for forecasting liability costs, the actual number of future claims brought, the cost of resolving these claims, the likelihood of payment by, and the solvency of, insurers and the amount of remaining insurance available

could be substantially different than the estimates, and future revaluation of liabilities and insurance recoveries could result in material adjustments to these estimates, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, we incur defense, settlement and/or judgment costs related to those claims, a portion of which has historically been reimbursed by insurers. We also incur legal costs in connection with efforts to recover insurance from certain of the contributed subsidiaries' insurers relating to insurance coverage. These costs may be significant, and we may not be able to predict the amount or duration of such costs. Additionally, we may experience delays in receiving reimbursement from insurers, during which time we may be required to pay cash for settlement or legal defense costs. Any increase in the actual number of future claims brought against us, the costs of defending or resolving these claims, the costs of pursuing claims against our insurers, the likelihood and timing of payment by, and the solvency of, insurers and the amount of remaining insurance available, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. See Item 3."Legal Proceedings."

We have done and may continue to do business in countries subject to United States sanctions. Failure to comply with various sanction laws may result in enforcement or other regulatory actions.

Certain of our independent foreign subsidiaries have conducted and may continue to conduct business in countries subject to United States sanctions and other export controls. Failure to comply properly with various sanction laws to which we, our operations and certain of our independent foreign subsidiaries may be subject may result in enforcement or other regulatory actions. With the exception of the United States sanctions against Cuba and Iran, the applicable sanctions generally do not prohibit our foreign subsidiaries from selling non-United States-origin products and services to countries that are or have previously been subject to sanctions. However, our United States personnel, each of our domestic subsidiaries, as well as our employees of foreign subsidiaries who are United States citizens, are prohibited from participating in or otherwise facilitating any aspect of the business activities in those countries or with persons prohibited under United States sanctions. These constraints impose compliance costs and risks on our operations and may negatively affect the financial or operating performance of such business activities. In addition, the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the sanctions imposed in response to this crisis have increased the level of economic and political uncertainty. For information about our business in Russia, see also *"Our operations are exposed to risks related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and could be impacted by other wars and geopolitical turmoil."*

Our efforts to comply with United States and other applicable sanction laws may not be effective, and consequently, we may face enforcement or other actions if our compliance efforts are not or are perceived as not being wholly effective. Actual or alleged violations of these laws could lead to substantial fines or other sanctions, which could result in substantial costs. Because certain of our independent foreign subsidiaries may have contact with and inadvertently transact limited business with certain United States sanctioned countries, including sales to enterprises controlled by agencies of the governments of such countries, our reputation may suffer due to our association with these countries, which may have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, certain states and municipalities within the United States have enacted legislation regarding investments by pension funds and other retirement systems in companies that have business activities or contacts with countries that have been identified as state sponsors of terrorism and similar legislation may be pending in other states. As a result, pension funds and other retirement systems may be subject to reporting requirements with respect to investments in companies such as ESAB or may be subject to limits or prohibitions with respect to those investments that may have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

If we fail to comply with export control regulations, we could be subject to substantial fines or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some of our products manufactured or assembled in the United States are subject to the United States Export Administration Regulations, administered by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS"), which require that an export license is obtained before such products can be exported to certain countries, and the United States Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control's ("OFAC") trade and economic sanctions programs. Such regulations may prohibit or restrict our ability to, directly or indirectly, conduct activities or dealings in or with certain countries or territories as well as with certain individuals or entities. Failure to comply with these laws could harm our business by subjecting us to sanctions by the United States government, including substantial monetary penalties, denial of export privileges and debarment from United States government contracts. For example, from 2016 through 2020, one of our

foreign subsidiaries engaged in certain transactions, a limited number of which included United States origin goods, either directly or indirectly through distributors, involving sales to specially designated nationals and/or to the Crimea region of Ukraine, which may have been made in violation of relevant trade sanctions or export control laws. We submitted a voluntary disclosure report to relevant United States government agencies regarding these transactions. On March 26, 2021 and August 26, 2021, the Former Parent received letters from BIS and OFAC, respectively, warning the Former Parent against future violations, and closing their respective matters without further action. No further communications from any other relevant United States government agencies have been received.

We are subject to a variety of continuously evolving and developing laws and regulations regarding privacy, data protection and data security.

To conduct our operations, we regularly move data across national borders, and consequently we are subject to a variety of continuously evolving and developing laws and regulations in the United States and foreign jurisdictions regarding privacy, data protection and data security. The scope of the laws that may be applicable to us is often uncertain and may be conflicting, particularly with respect to foreign laws. Foreign laws we are subject to include the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (the "GDPR") and the domestic version of the GDPR adopted by the United Kingdom in January 2021. Other countries have enacted or are enacting data localization laws that require data to stay within their borders. The United States has also recently seen a significantly increased focus on the regulation of personal data, led by the passage of various comprehensive privacy and data protection laws at the state level. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act (the "CCPA") requires, among other things, covered companies to provide new disclosures to California consumers and affords such consumers certain rights, including the ability to opt out of certain types of data sharing and sales of their personal information. The California Privacy Rights Act, which went into effect in January 2023, amended the CCPA to provide for additional privacy protections. Similar legislation has been adopted and gone into effect in a number of states, and other states have proposed or adopted their own privacy bills that will come into effect over the coming years. The wave of similar legislative developments in other states in the United States creates the potential for a patchwork of overlapping but different state laws and could mark the beginning of a trend toward more stringent privacy legislation in the United States. All of these evolving compliance and operational requirements impose significant costs that are likely to increase over time. Moreover, if we fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we could be subject to fines and other penalties.

We are subject to a variety of increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws for which compliance, or related liabilities, could be costly.

We and our business are subject to international, federal, state and local environmental and safety laws and regulations, including laws and regulations governing emissions of regulated air pollutants and greenhouse gases; discharges of wastewater and storm water; storage and handling of raw materials; the use, manufacture, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous materials; generation, storage, transportation and disposal of regulated wastes; and laws and regulations governing worker safety.

These requirements impose certain responsibilities on our business, including the obligation to obtain and maintain various environmental permits. If we were to fail to comply with these requirements or fail to obtain or maintain a required permit, we could be subject to penalties and be required to undertake corrective action measures to achieve compliance.

In addition, under various federal, state and local laws, regulations and ordinances, and, in some instances, international laws, relating to the protection of the environment, a current or former owner or operator of real property may be liable for the cost to remove or remediate contamination on, under, or released from such property and for any damage to natural resources, such as soil or groundwater, resulting from such contamination.

Similarly, a generator of waste can be held responsible for contamination resulting from the treatment or disposal of such waste at any off-site location (such as a landfill), regardless of whether the generator arranged for the treatment or disposal of the waste in compliance with applicable laws. Costs associated with liability for removal or remediation of contamination or damage to natural resources could be substantial and liability under these laws may attach without regard to whether the responsible party knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the contaminants. Moreover, noncompliance could subject us to private claims for property damage or personal injury based on exposure to hazardous materials or unsafe working conditions. In addition, changes in applicable requirements or stricter interpretation of existing requirements may result in costly compliance requirements or otherwise subject us to future liabilities.

In addition, any environmental liability may be joint and several. Moreover, the presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties, or properties for which we are deemed responsible, may expose us to liability for property damage or personal injury, or materially adversely affect our ability to sell our real property interests or to borrow using the real property as collateral. We could be subject to environmental liabilities in the future as a result of historic or current operations, including historic operations at properties we acquire from third parties, which have resulted or will result in contamination.

The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to certain regulatory and financial risks related to climate change, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Continuing political and social attention to the issue of climate change has resulted in both existing and pending international agreements and national, regional or local legislation and regulatory measures to limit greenhouse gas emissions, such as cap and trade regimes, enhanced disclosure regimes, carbon taxes, restrictive permitting, increased fuel efficiency standards and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. Such measures could subject us to additional costs and restrictions and require significant operating and capital expenditures, which could impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Additionally, such measures may impact our customers, which could impact their ability or desire to continue to operate at similar levels in certain jurisdictions as historically seen or as currently anticipated, which could negatively impact their demand for our products and services. Our inability to effectively address customer concerns with respect to climate change and related sustainability matters could similarly impact customer demand for our products and services and adversely affect our business.

Our businesses are subject to extensive regulation; failure to comply with those regulations could adversely affect our reputation and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to the environmental, health, safety, anti-corruption, export control, privacy, data protection, data security and other regulations noted above, our businesses are also subject to extensive regulation by United States and non-United States governmental and self-regulatory entities at the supranational, federal, state, local and other jurisdictional levels. For example, certain of our gas control products are classified as medical devices that are subject to regulation by the United States Food and Drug Administration and under the European Union Medical Device Regulation, as well as by other federal and local governmental agencies and by certain accrediting bodies. To varying degrees, these regulators require us to comply with laws and regulations governing the development, testing, manufacturing, labeling, marketing, distribution and post-marketing surveillance of such products. We are also required to comply with ever changing labor and employment laws and regulations in multiple jurisdictions, as well as with disclosure and reporting rules relating to environmental, societal and sustainability-related topics. These changes could negatively impact our business or financial position.

These are not the only regulations that our businesses must comply with. The regulations we are subject to have tended to become more stringent over time and may be inconsistent across jurisdictions. Failure to comply with the regulations referenced above or any other regulations could result in civil and criminal, monetary and non-monetary penalties, and any such failure or alleged failure could also damage our reputation, disrupt our business, limit our ability to manufacture, import, export and sell products and services, result in loss of customers and cause us to incur significant legal and investigatory fees.

Compliance with these and other regulations may also affect our returns on investment, require us to incur significant expenses, or modify our business model or impair our flexibility in modifying product, marketing, pricing, or other strategies for growing our business. Our products and operations are also often subject to the rules of industrial standards bodies such as the International Standards Organization, and failure to comply with these rules could result in withdrawal of certifications needed to sell our products and services and otherwise adversely impact our reputation and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Shares of Our Common Stock

If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock may be negatively affected.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal controls.

The process of designing, implementing and testing the internal control over financial reporting required to comply with this obligation is time consuming, costly and complicated. If we identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, if we are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in a timely manner or to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock could be negatively affected, and we could become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the SEC, or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

Our stock price may fluctuate significantly, including from future sales of our common stock or the perception that such sales or resales may occur.

The price and trading volume of our common stock has been and may continue to be volatile and the value of an investment in our common stock could decline. Substantial fluctuations in our stock price and trading volume may be in response to a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the occurrence of any of the events or factors addressed in these “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Pursuant to that certain restriction rights agreement we entered into with Mitchell P. Rales and Steven M. Rales (together, the “Rales Holders”), the Rales Holders and their permitted transferees have registration rights for the resale of certain shares of our common stock. These registration rights would facilitate the resale of such securities into public market, and any such resale would increase the number of shares of our common stock available for public trading. The sales by the Rales Holders or their permitted transferees of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales might occur, could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

Stock markets in general have experienced volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of a particular company. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

We cannot guarantee the payment of dividends on our common stock, or the timing or amount of any such dividends.

We declared and paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.06 per share of ESAB’s common stock to our stockholders of record for the first quarter of 2024 and a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.08 per share of ESAB’s common stock to our stockholders of record for the second, third and fourth quarters of 2024. We cannot guarantee that we will continue to pay a dividend in the future. The payment of any dividends in the future, and the timing and amount thereof, to our stockholders will fall within the discretion of our Board.

The Board’s decisions regarding the payment of dividends will depend on many factors, such as our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, debt service obligations, restrictive covenants in our then existing debt agreements, industry practice, legal requirements and other factors that the Board deems relevant. Our ability to pay dividends will depend on our ongoing ability to generate cash from operations and on our access to the capital markets.

Issuance of our equity securities may significantly dilute our existing stockholders.

In the future, our stockholders’ percentage ownership in our common stock may be diluted because of equity issuances for acquisitions, capital market transactions or otherwise, including equity awards that we will be granting to our directors, officers and employees. These additional awards will have a dilutive effect on our earnings per share, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In addition, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (our “certificate of incorporation”) authorizes us to issue, without the approval of our stockholders, one or more classes or series of preferred stock having such designation, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights, including preferences over our common stock respecting dividends and distributions, as the Board generally may determine. The terms of one or more classes or series of preferred stock could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of our common stock. Similarly, the repurchase or

redemption rights or liquidation preferences that we could assign to holders of preferred stock could affect the residual value of the common stock.

Certain provisions in our certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws (our “bylaws”), and of Delaware law, may prevent or delay an acquisition of us, which could decrease the trading price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain, and Delaware law contains, provisions that are intended to deter coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage prospective acquirers to negotiate with the Board rather than to attempt an unsolicited takeover not approved by the Board. These provisions include, among others, the inability of our stockholders to call a special meeting or to act by written consent, rules regarding how stockholders may present proposals or nominate directors for election at stockholder meetings, the right of the Board to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval, the division of the Board into three classes of directors, with each class serving a staggered three-year term, provision that stockholders may only remove directors with cause and the ability of our directors, and not stockholders, to fill vacancies (including those resulting from an enlargement of the Board) on the Board.

In addition, because we have not chosen to be exempt from Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the “DGCL”), this provision could also delay or prevent a change of control that you may favor. Section 203 of the DGCL imposes certain restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between the Company and any holder of 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock.

Our certificate of incorporation designates the exclusive forum for the resolution of certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders. These forum selection provisions could discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, employees and stockholders.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that, unless we consent otherwise, the state courts in the State of Delaware or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal court for the District of Delaware, shall be the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of us, any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, employees or stockholders to us or our stockholders, any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or our certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine. This provision does not apply to claims brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

This forum selection clause may impose additional litigation costs on stockholders in pursuing any such claims, particularly if the stockholders do not reside in or near the State of Delaware. Our certificate of incorporation further provides that, unless we consent otherwise, the federal district courts of the United States shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. These forum selection provisions may limit the ability of our stockholders to bring a claim in a judicial forum that such stockholders find favorable for disputes with us or our directors or officers, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, employees and stockholders. It is possible that a court may find these provisions of our certificate of incorporation inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, in which case we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions. This could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations and result in a diversion of the time and resources of our management and Board of Directors.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

We maintain a cybersecurity program that is reasonably designed to protect our information against cybersecurity threats that may result in material adverse effects on the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our information systems as well as our business operations, financial condition and overall performance.

Internal Cybersecurity Team and Governance

The Board maintains responsibility for oversight of risks that may affect the Company. Our Board has delegated the primary responsibility to oversee cybersecurity matters to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee reviews the Company's policies with respect to risk assessment and enterprise risk management, including with respect to cybersecurity risks. Certain members of our Audit Committee have experience with respect to cybersecurity risk management.

The Audit Committee regularly reviews the measures implemented by the Company to identify and mitigate data protection and cybersecurity risks. As part of such reviews, the Audit Committee receives reports and presentations from members of the Company's management team responsible for overseeing the Company's cybersecurity risk program, including our Chief Information Officer ("CIO"). These reports and updates may address a wide range of topics, including recent developments, evolving standards, vulnerability assessments, third-party and independent reviews, the threat environment, technological trends and information security considerations arising with respect to the Company's peers and third parties. The Audit Committee periodically reports to the Board on data protection and cybersecurity matters. We also have protocols by which certain cybersecurity incidents are escalated within the Company and, in certain circumstances, reported to the Board and/or Audit Committee in a timely manner.

At the management level, our CIO is responsible for overseeing and implementing a cybersecurity strategy aligned with the Company's goals and needs. Our CIO has extensive experience with respect to cybersecurity matters as a result of over 20 years of relevant work experience. Our cybersecurity function is supported by highly trained cybersecurity personnel with substantial industry experience as well as our network of specialized consulting partners, regional IT leaders and our global IT infrastructure team. Our CIO receives ongoing updates from such individuals regarding the prevention, detection, mitigation and remediation of cybersecurity incidents.

In conjunction with management, the CIO regularly reviews risk management measures to identify and mitigate data protection and cybersecurity risks. Key performance indicators, emerging threats, current trends and notable detections are reported to members of the Company's senior leadership team. The global cybersecurity team also works closely with our legal team to address legal, regulatory and contractual requirements.

Risk Management and Strategy

Cybersecurity related risks are integrated into our overall enterprise risk management ("ERM") process. As a result, risks posed by cybersecurity threats are among the risks that the Company's ERM process evaluates and assesses at least annually. The results of this risk assessment, including cybersecurity, are presented to the Board of Directors annually.

The cybersecurity team implements, monitors and maintains controls that are aligned with the guidance defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology ("NIST") CyberSecurity Framework. These controls are designed to protect the confidentiality, availability and integrity of information systems. Our cybersecurity processes include automated tools and technical safeguards managed and monitored by our cybersecurity team. We view cybersecurity as a responsibility shared by all of our associates. As an organization committed to continuous improvement, we periodically conduct incident response tabletop exercises with key members of our leadership team, including our Chief Executive Officer, perform internal and external assessments and engage consultants to help assess the design and effectiveness of our program. In addition, we expect all of our associates as well as our third-party vendors to help protect against cybersecurity risks, and we conduct periodic awareness campaigns, emerging threats communications and specific trainings.

We have adopted a Global Cybersecurity Incident Response Procedure that applies in the event of a cybersecurity threat or incident. These procedures include an incident response playbook that outlines the steps to be addressed in the event of a

cybersecurity incident, from incident detection to mitigation, recovery and notification within the Company and to the Audit Committee and/or Board of Directors, as specified.

We also rely on information technology and third-party vendors to support our operations, including our secure processing of personal, confidential, sensitive, proprietary and other types of information. We employ systems and processes designed to oversee, identify and reduce the potential impact of a security incident at a third-party vendor, service provider or customer or otherwise implicating the third-party technology and systems we use. Despite ongoing efforts to continuously improve our holistic ability to protect against cyber incidents, we may not be able to protect all information systems, and such incidents may lead to reputational harm, disruption of our business operations, revenue and client loss, legal actions, or statutory penalties, among other consequences.

Due to evolving cybersecurity threats, it has and will continue to be difficult to prevent, detect, mitigate and remediate cybersecurity incidents. While we are not aware of any material cybersecurity threats or incidents that have had or are reasonably likely to materially affect us, including those having a long-term impact on our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition, there can be no guarantee that we will not be the subject of future successful attacks, threats or incidents. For additional information on the cybersecurity risks faced by our Company, refer to Item 1A. *“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our electronic information systems have been and could in the future be, subject to service interruptions, data corruption, cyber-based attacks and network security breaches. Significant disruptions in, or breaches in security of, our electronic information systems or data can adversely affect our business and financial statements.”*

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters are located in North Bethesda, Maryland in a leased facility. As of December 31, 2024, we had a total of 5 production facilities in the United States, representing a total of 0.6 million and 0.5 million square feet of owned and leased space, respectively, and 24 production facilities outside the United States, representing a total of 9.6 million and 2.2 million square feet of owned and leased space, respectively, in 14 countries in Europe, North and South America and Asia.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Discussion of legal matters is incorporated by reference to Part II, Item 8, Note 19, “Commitments and Contingencies,” in the Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Set forth below are the names, ages, positions and experience of our executive officers. All of our executive officers hold office at the pleasure of our Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Position
Shyam P. Kambeyanda	54	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
Kevin Johnson	49	Chief Financial Officer
Olivier Biebuyck	54	President, Fabrication Technology
Michele Campion	48	Chief Human Resources Officer
Curtis Jewell	43	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Eleanor Lukens	60	President, Americas
Vusa Mlingo	55	Senior Vice President, Strategy and Business Development

Shyam P. Kambeyanda has served as a member of our Board of Directors since April 2022. Mr. Kambeyanda has been President and Chief Executive Officer of ESAB since May 2016. As the leader of ESAB, Mr. Kambeyanda has overseen the growth of the fabrication technology business, expanding ESAB's global operations, improving financial performance and driving EBX throughout the business. Prior to joining ESAB, Mr. Kambeyanda most recently served as the President Americas for Eaton Corporation's Hydraulics Group. Mr. Kambeyanda joined Eaton in 1995 and held a variety of positions of increasing responsibility in engineering, quality, e-commerce, product strategy and operations management in the United States, Mexico, Europe and Asia. Mr. Kambeyanda maintains a keen international perspective on driving growth and business development in emerging markets. Mr. Kambeyanda also serves on the board of directors and Audit Committee of Veralto Corporation, a global leader in essential water and product quality solutions that was spun off from Danaher Corporation in October 2023. Mr. Kambeyanda holds bachelor's degrees in physics and general science from Coe College in Iowa and in electrical engineering from Iowa State University. Mr. Kambeyanda also earned his M.B.A from Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University and is a Six Sigma Green Belt.

Kevin Johnson has been ESAB's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") since May 2019, managing financial planning, controlling, tax, treasury, investor relations and information technology functions. From 2017 to 2019, he served as Vice President of Finance at Colfax Corporation (now Enovis), where he handled investor relations, financial planning and acquisition support. Prior to that, he held various senior financial positions at Howden starting in 2001, working in Australia, Europe and South Africa. Mr. Johnson is an Australian CPA with a bachelor's degree from Queens University, Northern Ireland, a master's degree in accounting from Macquarie University, Australia and an M.B.A. from Hasselt University, Belgium.

Olivier Biebuyck has been President, Fabrication Technology of ESAB since January 2023. Prior to his current role, Mr. Biebuyck served as President, EMEA of ESAB from April 2021 to January 2023. Mr. Biebuyck joined ESAB in May 2017 as VP/GM of ESAB's filler metals business and served in senior global positions with the company. Before joining ESAB, Mr. Biebuyck was an executive at Honeywell where he served as VP/GM of Honeywell Electronics Materials from July 2015 until April 2017 after being the Chief Marketing Officer of Honeywell Process Solutions from 2013 to 2015. Prior to that, Mr. Biebuyck was an executive at Lafarge where he held several P&L leadership roles and a senior management consultant with McKinsey & Company. Mr. Biebuyck holds a master's degree in commercial engineering from the Solvay Business School at the Brussels University in Belgium.

Michele Campion has been ESAB's Chief Human Resources Officer since April 2022 and previously served as Vice President, Human Resources of ESAB. Ms. Campion leads ESAB's global human resources strategy in partnership with the executive team. Prior to joining ESAB, she served as Vice President, Human Resources at Under Armour, Inc. from November 2014 to September 2020. She also held a variety of roles of increasing responsibility in human resources at McCormick & Co., BP, International Partnership for Microbicides and Areas Global TB Vaccine Foundation. Ms. Campion earned a bachelor's degree in biology from University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown and an M.S. degree in biotechnology with a concentration in biotech enterprise from Johns Hopkins University.

Curtis Jewell has been Senior Vice President and Corporate Secretary of ESAB Corporation since April 2022 and previously served as General Counsel of ESAB. He has significant experience leading legal teams through complex

acquisitions and crossborder initiatives while driving process improvement. Prior to his appointment at ESAB, he was the Corporate Secretary of Colfax Corporation, where he held roles of increasing responsibility since joining in February 2011. Before joining Colfax, Mr. Jewell was in private practice at Hogan Lovells LLP, where he focused on securities law and corporate governance, mergers and acquisitions and capital market transactions. He began his legal career at Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP in New York. Mr. Jewell earned his bachelor's degree in philosophy and political science from Washington University in St. Louis, and his law degree from The University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School, where he also received a Certificate in Business and Public Policy from The Wharton School.

Eleanor Lukens has been President, Americas of ESAB Corporation since January 2023. Ms. Lukens oversees ESAB's fabrication technology business in North America and South America. Before joining ESAB, Ms. Lukens served in multiple leadership roles at AMETEK, a leading global manufacturer of electronic instruments and electromechanical devices, for fifteen years. Most recently, she was Vice President and General Manager at AMETEK from August 2020 until January 2023, with global responsibility for four operating business units serving commercial aerospace, defense, aftermarket and business jet, and Vice President, General Manager for AMETEK's measurement and power systems division from September 2016 to July 2020. Earlier in her career, Ms. Lukens worked for Teleflex Incorporated and Drexelbrook Engineering. Ms. Lukens earned a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering technology from Spring Garden College and a M.B.A. with honors from Temple University, Fox School of Management.

Vusa Mlingo has been the Senior Vice President, Strategy and Business Development of ESAB Corporation since January 2022. Mr. Mlingo oversees ESAB's strategic planning, market and growth opportunity assessments and ESAB's global acquisition pipeline. Prior to ESAB, Mr. Mlingo served as Vice President of Corporate Development & Strategy at SPX FLOW, Inc., a leading provider of process solution components and systems, from April 2019 to January 2022 and previously led the company's mergers and acquisitions as Vice President of Business Development from March 2018 to April 2019. From 2006 to March 2019, Mr. Mlingo worked for Ingersoll Rand, a diversified industrial company, where he served in various roles of increasing responsibility within corporate development and strategy, product management and capital markets. Mr. Mlingo holds a bachelor's degree with honors from the University of Zimbabwe and an M.B.A. from Howard University.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ESAB on April 5, 2022. As of February 13, 2025, there were 1,172 holders of record of our common stock. The number of holders of record is based upon the actual number of holders registered at such date and does not include holders of shares in "street name" or persons, partnerships, associates, corporations or other entities identified in security position listings maintained by depositories.

We declared and paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.06 per share of ESAB's common stock to our stockholders of record for the first quarter of 2024 and a quarterly dividend of \$0.08 per share of ESAB's common stock to our stockholders of record for the second, third and fourth quarters of 2024.

The payment of dividends to our stockholders in the future, and the timing and amount thereof will fall within the discretion of our Board. The Board's decisions regarding the payment of dividends will depend on many factors, such as our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, debt service obligations, restrictive covenants in our then existing debt agreements, industry practice, legal requirements and other factors that the Board deems relevant.

Issuer Repurchase of Equity Securities

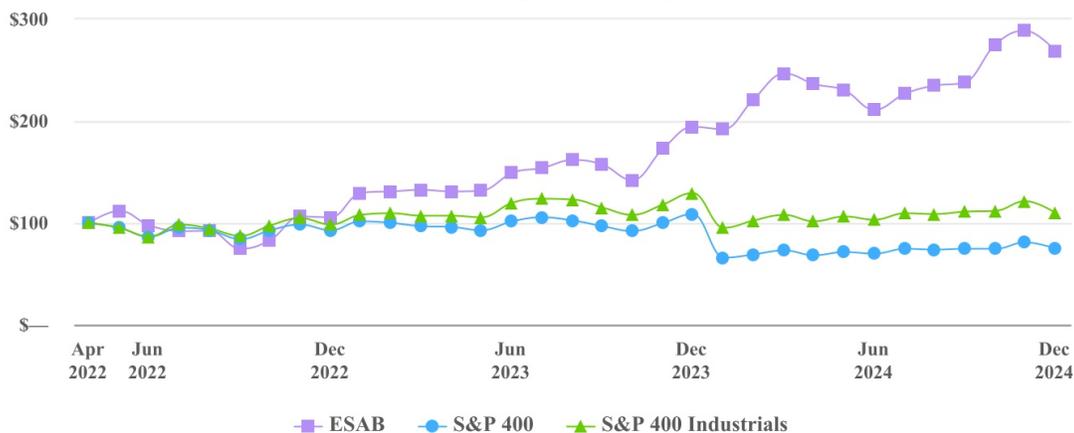
On August 13, 2024, the Board of Directors authorized and approved a stock repurchase program to repurchase up to five million shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, from time-to-time on the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or as may otherwise be determined by the Company's management in its discretion. No repurchases of the Company's common stock were made during the year ended December 31, 2024. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased will be determined by the Company's management based on its evaluation of market conditions, applicable legal requirements and other factors. There is no term associated with the repurchase authorization.

Recent Issuances of Unregistered Securities

None.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total return of holders of our common stock with the cumulative total return of the S&P MidCap 400 Index (the "S&P 400") and the S&P MidCap 400 Industrials Index (the "S&P 400 Industrials"). The graph tracks the performance of a \$100 investment, assuming reinvestment of dividends, in our common stock and in each index from April 5, 2022, the date our stock commenced regular-way trading on the New York Stock Exchange, to December 31, 2024.



Item 6. Reserved

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is designed to provide a reader of our financial statements with a narrative from the perspective of Company's management. This MD&A is divided into five main sections:

- Overview;
- Outlook;
- Results of Operations;
- Liquidity and Capital Resources; and
- Critical Accounting Policies.

The following MD&A should be read together with Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" and the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (the "Notes") included in Item 8. of this Form 10-K. The MD&A includes forward-looking statements. For a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results referred to in these forward-looking statements, see "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

See Part I, Item 1. "Business" in our Form 10-K for a discussion of ESAB's objectives and methodologies for delivering stockholder value.

We are a focused premier industrial compounder. Our rich history of innovating products, workflow solutions and our business system, EBX, enables our purpose of *Shaping the world we imagine™*. We conduct our operations through two reportable segments. These segments consist of the "Americas," which includes operations in North America and South America, and "EMEA & APAC," which includes Europe, Middle East, India, Africa and Asia Pacific. We serve a global customer base across multiple markets through a combination of direct sales and third-party distribution channels. Our customer base is highly diversified in the industrial end markets.

Outlook

We believe that we are well positioned to grow our businesses organically over the long term by enhancing our product offerings and expanding our customer base. We believe our business mix is well balanced between sales in high growth and developed markets, and equipment and consumables. We believe that our geographic and end market diversity helps mitigate the effects from cyclical industrial market exposures. Given this balance, management does not use indices other than general economic trends and business initiatives to predict the overall outlook for the Company. Instead, our individual businesses monitor key competitors and customers, including to the extent possible their sales, to gauge relative performance and outlook for the future.

We expect strategic acquisitions to contribute to our growth. We believe that our extensive experience of acquiring and effectively integrating acquisition targets should enable us to capitalize on future opportunities. We believe our recent acquisitions of Therapy Equipment Limited ("Therapy Equipment") in 2023 as well as Sager S.A. ("Sager"), ESAB Bangladesh Private Limited ("ESAB Bangladesh") (formerly known as Linde Industries Private Limited) and SUMIG Soluções para Solda e Corte Ltda. ("SUMIG") in 2024, are aligned with this strategic direction. Refer to Note 5, "Acquisitions" in the accompanying Notes contained elsewhere in this Form 10-K for additional information.

We face a number of challenges and opportunities, including the successful integration of acquired businesses, the application and expansion of our EBX tools to improve business performance and the rationalization of assets and costs. For additional information about these challenges and opportunities, refer to Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K.

The discussion that follows includes a comparison of our results of operations and liquidity and capital resources for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. We have elected not to include a comparison of our results of operations and liquidity and capital resources for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 in this report in reliance upon Instruction 1 to

Item 303(b) of Regulation S-K. This discussion can be found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, which was filed with the SEC on February 29, 2024.

Results of Operations

The following discussion of Results of Operations addresses the comparison of the periods presented. Our management evaluates the operating results of each of its reportable segments based upon Net sales, Adjusted EBITDA and Core adjusted EBITDA as defined in the “Non-GAAP Measures” section.

Items Affecting Comparability of Reported Results

The comparability of our operating results for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are affected by the following additional significant items:

Russia and Ukraine conflict

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the sanctions and other actions taken by governments in response to the crisis have increased the level of economic and political uncertainty. For the year ended December 31, 2024, Russia represented approximately 5% of the Company’s total revenue, and approximately \$13 million of its Net income. Excluding any goodwill allocation, Russia has approximately 4% of the Company’s total net assets as of December 31, 2024, including approximately \$30 million of Cash and cash equivalents that may be subject to delays in withdrawing from Russia, based upon the current environment at that time. In case of the disposition of the Russia business, a portion of goodwill would need to be allocated and disposed of at the relative fair value attributable to the Russia business. Russia has a cumulative translation loss of approximately \$130 million as of December 31, 2024, which could be realized upon a transition out. For additional information of the associated risks, refer to the Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” section.

Acquisitions

We complement our organic growth plans with acquisitions and other investments. Acquisitions can significantly affect our reported results, and we report the change in our Net sales between periods both from existing and acquired businesses. The change in Net sales due to acquisitions for the periods presented in this filing represents the incremental sales as a result of acquisitions.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations

During 2024 and 2023, a significant portion of our Net sales, 78% in each period, were derived from operations outside of the United States with the majority of those sales denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. Because much of our manufacturing and employee costs are outside the United States, a significant portion of our costs are also denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. Changes in foreign exchange rates can translationally impact our results of operations and are quantified when significant.

For the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to 2023, fluctuations in foreign currencies reduced Net sales by 3.2%, Gross profit by 2.8% and Selling, general and administrative expenses by 1.2%.

Seasonality

Our European operations typically experience a slowdown during the July and August vacation seasons.

Material Costs

Our results may be sensitive to cost changes in our raw materials. Our largest material purchases are for components and raw materials including steel, iron, copper and aluminum. Historically, we have been generally successful in passing raw material cost increases on to our customers in the form of higher prices. While we seek to take actions to manage this risk, future changes in component and raw material costs may adversely impact earnings.

Sales and Cost Mix

The Gross profit margins within our business vary in relation to the relative mix of many factors, including the type of product, the location in which the product is manufactured, the end market application for which the product is designed, and the percentage of total revenue represented by consumables, which often have lower margins than equipment.

The mix of sales was as follows for the periods presented.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Consumables	67 %	69 %
Equipment	33 %	31 %

Non-GAAP Measures

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP performance measure that we include in this report because it is a key metric used by our management to assess our operating performance. ESAB presents this non-GAAP financial measure including and excluding Russia due to economic and political volatility caused by the Russia and Ukraine conflict, which we believe results in enhanced investor interest in these alternate presentations. Adjusted EBITDA excludes from Net income from continuing operations the effect of Income tax expense, Interest expense and other, net, Pension settlement loss, Restructuring and other related charges, acquisition-amortization and other related charges and depreciation and other amortization. We also present Adjusted EBITDA margin, which is subject to the same adjustments as Adjusted EBITDA. Further, we present these non-GAAP performance measures on a segment basis, where we exclude the impact of Restructuring and other related charges, acquisition-amortization and other related charges and depreciation and other amortization from operating income. We also present Core adjusted EBITDA and Core adjusted EBITDA margin, which are subject to the same adjustments as Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin, respectively, and which remove the impact of Russia for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA margin, Core adjusted EBITDA and Core adjusted EBITDA margin assist management in comparing our operating performance over time because certain items may obscure underlying business trends and make comparisons of long-term performance difficult, as they are of a nature and/or size that occur with inconsistent frequency or relate to unusual events or discrete restructuring plans and other initiatives that are fundamentally different from our ongoing productivity and core business. Management also believes that presenting these measures allows investors to view our performance using the same measures that we use in evaluating our financial and business performance and trends.

Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information calculated in accordance with GAAP. Investors are encouraged to review the reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.

The following tables set forth a reconciliation of Net income from continuing operations, the most directly comparable financial statement measure, to Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA margin, Core adjusted EBITDA and Core adjusted EBITDA margin by segment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024		
	Americas	EMEA & APAC	Total
	(Dollars in millions) ⁽¹⁾		
Net income from continuing operations (GAAP)			\$ 293.1
Income tax expense			77.3
Interest expense and other, net			64.9
Pension settlement loss			12.2
Operating income (GAAP)	\$ 203.2	\$ 244.2	\$ 447.5
Adjusted to add:			
Restructuring and other related charges ⁽²⁾	3.0	7.2	10.2
Acquisition-amortization and other related charges ⁽³⁾	18.6	15.9	34.5
Depreciation and other amortization	14.5	22.2	36.6
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 239.2	\$ 289.6	\$ 528.8
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Russia (non-GAAP) ⁽⁴⁾	—	18.1	18.1
Core adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 239.2	\$ 271.5	\$ 510.7
Adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP)	20.3 %	18.5 %	19.3 %
Core adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP) ⁽⁵⁾	20.3 %	19.2 %	19.7 %

⁽¹⁾ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

⁽²⁾ Includes severance and other termination benefits, including outplacement services, as well as the cost of relocating associates, relocating equipment, lease termination expenses and other costs in connection with the closure and optimization of facilities and product lines.

⁽³⁾ Includes transaction expenses, amortization of acquired intangibles, fair value charges on acquired inventories and integration expenses.

⁽⁴⁾ Numbers calculated following the same definition as Adjusted EBITDA for total Company.

⁽⁵⁾ Net sales were \$149.6 million relating to Russia for the year ended December 31, 2024.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Americas	EMEA & APAC	Total
	(Dollars in millions) ⁽¹⁾		
Net income from continuing operations (GAAP)			\$ 223.4
Income tax expense			95.7
Interest expense and other, net			85.1
Operating income (GAAP)	\$ 182.5	\$ 221.7	\$ 404.2
Adjusted to add:			
Restructuring and other related charges ⁽²⁾	6.5	17.6	24.1
Acquisition-amortization and other related charges ⁽³⁾	20.9	15.9	36.9
Depreciation and other amortization	14.8	21.2	36.0
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 224.7	\$ 276.4	\$ 501.1
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Russia (non-GAAP) ⁽⁴⁾	—	18.4	18.4
Core adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 224.7	\$ 258.0	\$ 482.7
Adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP)	18.5 %	17.7 %	18.1 %
Core adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP) ⁽⁵⁾	18.5 %	18.4 %	18.4 %

⁽¹⁾ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

⁽²⁾ Includes severance and other termination benefits, including outplacement services, as well as the cost of relocating associates, relocating equipment, lease termination expenses, impairment of long-lived assets and other costs in connection with the closure and optimization of facilities and product lines.

⁽³⁾ Includes transaction expenses, amortization of acquired intangibles, fair value charges on acquired inventories and integration expenses.

⁽⁴⁾ Numbers calculated following the same definition as Adjusted EBITDA for total Company.

⁽⁵⁾ Net sales were \$153.8 million relating to Russia for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Total Company

Sales

Net sales decreased for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared with the year ended December 31, 2023. The following table presents the components of changes in our consolidated Net sales.

	Net Sales ⁽¹⁾	
	\$	%
For the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 2,774.8	
<i>Components of change:</i>		
Existing businesses (organic sales growth) ⁽²⁾	32.3	1.2 %
Acquisitions ⁽³⁾	23.5	0.8 %
Foreign currency translation ⁽⁴⁾	(89.7)	(3.2)%
Total Net sales decline	(34.0)	(1.2)%
For the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ 2,740.8	

⁽¹⁾ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the impact of acquisitions and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, thus providing a measure of change due to factors such as price, product mix and volume.

⁽³⁾ Represents the incremental sales attributable to acquired businesses in comparison to the portion of the prior period during which we did not own the business.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents the difference between prior year sales valued at the actual prior year foreign exchange rates and prior year sales valued at current year foreign exchange rates.

Net sales from existing businesses increased \$32.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the prior year period, due to customer pricing increases of \$19.9 million and increased sales volumes of \$12.4 million. The increase in Net sales from acquisitions of \$23.5 million was primarily attributable to the Sager, ESAB Bangladesh and SUMIG acquisitions. The changes in foreign exchange rates caused a \$89.7 million unfavorable currency translation impact.

Sales excluding Russia

Sales excluding Russia ("Core sales") for ESAB decreased for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared with the year ended December 31, 2023. The following table presents the components of changes in our consolidated Core sales.

	Core Sales ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	
	\$	%
For the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 2,620.9	
<i>Components of change:</i>		
Existing businesses (core organic sales growth) ⁽²⁾	24.6	0.9 %
Acquisitions ⁽³⁾	23.5	0.9 %
Foreign Currency translation ⁽⁴⁾	(77.9)	(3.0)%
Total Core sales decline ⁽⁵⁾	(29.8)	(1.1)%
For the year ended December 31, 2024	\$ 2,591.2	

⁽¹⁾ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the impact of acquisitions and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, thus providing a measure of change due to organic growth factors such as price, product mix and volume.

⁽³⁾ Represents the incremental sales attributable to acquired businesses in comparison to the portion of the prior period during which we did not own the business.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents the difference between prior year sales valued at the actual prior year foreign exchange rates and prior year sales valued at current year foreign exchange rates.

⁽⁵⁾ Numbers calculated following the same definition as total sales decline for total Company.

⁽⁶⁾ Represents sales excluding Russia for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Core sales from existing businesses increased \$24.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the prior year period due to customer pricing increases of \$15.4 million and increased sales volumes of \$9.2 million. The increase in Core sales from acquisitions of \$23.5 million was primarily attributable to the Sager, ESAB Bangladesh and SUMIG acquisitions. The changes in foreign exchange rates caused a \$77.9 million unfavorable currency translation impact.

Operating Results

The following table summarizes our results for the comparable periods.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(Dollars in millions)	
Gross profit	\$ 1,037.5	\$ 1,015.8
Gross profit margin	37.9 %	36.6 %
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 575.6	\$ 587.5
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 293.1	\$ 223.4
Net income margin from continuing operations	10.7 %	8.0 %
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 528.8	\$ 501.1
Adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP)	19.3 %	18.1 %
Core adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 510.7	\$ 482.7
Core adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP)	19.7 %	18.4 %
Items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA:		
Restructuring and other related charges ⁽¹⁾	\$ 10.2	\$ 24.1
Pension settlement loss	12.2	—
Acquisition - amortization and other related charges ⁽²⁾	34.5	36.9
Interest expense and other, net	64.9	85.1
Income tax expense	77.3	95.7
Depreciation and other amortization	36.6	36.0
Items excluded from Core adjusted EBITDA:		
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Russia (non-GAAP) ⁽³⁾	\$ 18.1	\$ 18.4

⁽¹⁾ Includes severance and other termination benefits, including outplacement services as well as the cost of relocating associates, relocating equipment, lease termination expenses, impairment of long-lived assets and other costs in connection with the closure and optimization of facilities and product lines.

⁽²⁾ Includes transaction expenses, amortization of acquired intangibles, fair value charges on acquired inventories and integration expenses.

⁽³⁾ Numbers calculated following the same definition as Adjusted EBITDA for total Company.

Gross profit increased \$21.7 million during 2024 in comparison to 2023, which was attributable to benefits from price increases, lower material costs, productivity gains and accretion from acquisitions, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impacts. Gross profit margin expanded 130 basis points to 37.9%, which was primarily due to aforementioned factors.

Selling, general and administrative expense decreased in comparison to 2023 primarily driven by savings from restructuring initiatives and favorable foreign currency impacts, partially offset by incremental costs from acquisitions and growth initiatives.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized a non-cash Pension settlement loss of \$12.2 million related to the transfer of plan assets to a third party as part of externalizing the risk associated with a foreign defined benefit plan.

Interest expense and other, net, decreased in comparison to 2023, primarily driven by the hyperinflationary impact in Argentina recorded in 2023, which resulted in a loss of \$26.2 million in Interest expense and other, net.

The effective tax rate for 2024 and 2023 was 20.9% and 30.0%, respectively. The difference was primarily due to changes in tax reserves and withholding tax on dividends. In 2024, the effective tax rate was lower than the United States federal statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to favorable impacts from an agreement with a taxing authority on the treatment of subsidy income in a foreign jurisdiction, favorable changes in tax reserves primarily related to a final ruling in a tax case in a foreign jurisdiction, partially offset by withholding taxes and the impact of jurisdictional mix of income in 2023.

Net income from continuing operations increased in 2024 compared to 2023, due to changes discussed above. Net income margin from continuing operations expanded primarily due to the items discussed above.

Adjusted EBITDA increased \$27.7 million and Adjusted EBITDA margin expanded by 120 basis points in 2024 compared to 2023 due to the aforementioned factors. Core adjusted EBITDA increased \$28.0 million and Core adjusted EBITDA margin expanded by 130 basis points primarily due to the aforementioned factors.

Reportable Segments

We report results in two reportable segments: Americas and EMEA & APAC.

Americas

The following table summarizes selected financial data for our Americas segment.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(Dollars in millions)	
Net sales	\$ 1,176.7	\$ 1,215.0
Gross profit	\$ 465.7	\$ 454.9
Gross profit margin	39.6 %	37.4 %
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 257.6	\$ 265.8
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 239.2	\$ 224.7
Adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP)	20.3 %	18.5 %
Items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA:		
Restructuring and other related charges	\$ 3.0	\$ 6.5
Acquisition - amortization and other related charges	18.6	20.9
Depreciation and other amortization	\$ 14.5	\$ 14.8

Net sales in our Americas segment decreased by \$38.3 million during 2024 compared to 2023. Net sales from existing business increased by \$23.0 million primarily due to customer price increases partially offset by lower sales volume. Net sales from acquisitions contributed \$14.3 million. These increases were more than offset by \$75.5 million of unfavorable currency translation. Gross profit and related margin increased primarily due to benefit from price increases, productivity gains and acquisitions partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impacts and decreased sales volumes. Selling, general and administrative expense decreased primarily due to favorable foreign currency impacts and savings from restructuring initiatives partially offset by growth initiatives and acquisitions. Adjusted EBITDA increased by \$14.5 million and margin expanded 180 basis points primarily due to the aforementioned factors.

EMEA & APAC

The following table summarizes selected financial data for our EMEA & APAC segment.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(Dollars in millions)	
Net sales	\$ 1,564.1	\$ 1,559.8
Gross profit	\$ 571.8	\$ 560.9
Gross profit margin	36.6 %	36.0 %
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 317.9	\$ 321.6
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 289.6	\$ 276.4
Adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP)	18.5 %	17.7 %
Core adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 271.5	\$ 258.0
Core adjusted EBITDA margin (non-GAAP)	19.2 %	18.4 %
Items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA:		
Restructuring and other related charges	\$ 7.2	\$ 17.6
Acquisition - amortization and other related charges	15.9	15.9
Depreciation and other amortization	22.2	21.2
Items excluded from Core adjusted EBITDA:		
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Russia (non-GAAP)	\$ 18.1	\$ 18.4

Net sales increased for our EMEA & APAC segment by \$4.3 million during 2024 compared to 2023. Net sales from existing business increased by \$9.3 million driven by higher sales volume, partially offset by lower customer pricing. Net sales from acquisitions contributed \$9.2 million. These increases were partially offset by \$14.2 million in unfavorable currency translation. Gross profit and related margin increased primarily due to the benefit from increased sales volume, lower material costs and productivity gains partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact and lower customer pricing. Selling, general and administrative expense decreased over the same period primarily due to savings from restructuring initiatives partially offset by spending on growth initiatives. Adjusted EBITDA increased by \$13.2 million and margin expanded 80 basis points primarily due to the aforementioned factors. Core adjusted EBITDA increased by \$13.5 million and margin expanded by 80 basis points due to the aforementioned factors.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We expect to finance our liquidity requirements through cash flows from operating activities. We expect that our primary ongoing requirements for cash will be for working capital, funding of acquisitions, capital expenditures and restructuring related cash outflows, asbestos-related cash outflows, debt service and required amortization of principal, stock repurchases and, pending approval from the Board of Directors, payment of cash dividends.

As of December 31, 2024, we were in compliance with the covenants under the Credit Agreement and the Indenture. The Company's weighted average interest rate of borrowings under the Credit Agreement and the Indenture was 5.24%, excluding accretion of deferred financing fees and net of interest rate hedge impacts. As of end of the year, we had the capacity for additional indebtedness of up to \$750 million available on the revolving credit facility. Additionally, we have the ability to incur \$50 million of indebtedness pursuant to certain uncommitted credit lines, consisting primarily of an uncommitted credit line that we currently have in place, which we have used from time to time in the past for short-term working capital needs. Refer to Note 15, "Debt" and Note 16, "Derivatives" in the accompanying Notes contained elsewhere in this Form 10-K for more information related to the Company's debt and derivative instruments. We believe that we could raise additional funds in the form of debt or equity if it were determined to be appropriate for strategic acquisitions or other corporate purposes. We believe that our sources of liquidity between debt and cash flows from operating activities are adequate to fund our operations for the next twelve months and thereafter.

Stock Repurchase Program

On August 13, 2024, the Board of Directors authorized and approved a stock repurchase program to repurchase up to five million shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, from time-to-time on the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or as may otherwise be determined by the Company's management in its discretion. No repurchases of the Company's common stock have been made through the year ended December 31, 2024. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased will be determined by the Company's management based on its evaluation of market conditions, applicable legal requirements and other factors. There is no term associated with the remaining repurchase authorization.

Cash Flows

As of December 31, 2024, we had \$249.4 million of Cash and cash equivalents, an increase of \$147.4 million from \$102.0 million as of December 31, 2023. The following table summarizes the change in Cash and cash equivalents during the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(Dollars in millions) ⁽¹⁾	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 355.4	\$ 330.5
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(51.8)	(48.2)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.8	4.6
Acquisitions, net of cash received	(153.7)	(18.7)
Other investing	(4.1)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(205.7)	(62.2)
Proceeds from borrowings on Senior Notes	700.0	—
Proceeds from borrowings on revolving credit facility and other	205.0	574.2
Repayments of borrowings on Term Loans	(602.5)	(12.5)
Repayments of borrowings on revolving credit facility and other	(237.0)	(763.2)
Payment of debt issuance costs and other	(13.2)	(1.0)
Payment of dividends	(17.0)	(13.3)
Distribution to noncontrolling interest holders	(3.7)	(3.9)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	31.7	(219.7)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on Cash and cash equivalents	(34.0)	(18.6)
Increase in Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 147.4	\$ 30.0

⁽¹⁾ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Cash flows from operating activities can fluctuate significantly from period to period due to changes in working capital and the timing of payments for items such as pension funding, asbestos-related costs and restructuring program funding. Changes in significant operating cash flow items are discussed below.

- Operating cash flow was positively impacted by increased operating income and lower interest and income tax payments, partially offset by lower other operating cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2024.
- Discontinued operations outflows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$15.0 million and \$15.2 million, respectively, which were primarily asbestos related.
- Restructuring initiative payments of \$10.4 million and \$20.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which includes severance and other termination benefits, including outplacement services, as well as the cost of relocating associates, relocating equipment, lease termination expenses, impairment of long-lived assets and other costs in connection with the closure and optimization of facilities and product lines.

Cash flows used in investing activities include \$153.7 million of cash used for our Sager, ESAB Bangladesh and SUMIG acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$18.7 million of cash used for our Therapy Equipment acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2023. Refer to Note 5, "Acquisitions" in the accompanying Notes contained elsewhere in this Form 10-K for additional information.

Cash flows provided by financing activities of \$31.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 was primarily driven by proceeds from borrowings on long-term debt of \$905.0 million partially offset by net repayment of borrowings on the long-term debt of \$839.5 million, payment of debt issuance costs of \$10.4 million and payment of four cash dividends totaling \$17.0 million.

Our Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2024 include \$213.4 million held in jurisdictions outside the United States. Cash repatriation of non-United States cash into the United States may be subject to taxes, other local statutory restrictions and minority owner distributions.

Contractual Obligations

Debt

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's Term A-1 loan and Senior Notes had principal amounts outstanding of \$385.0 million and \$700.0 million, respectively. In addition to the outstanding principal on our debt, we are subject to contractual obligations and commitments to make future interest payments on the Term Loans and Senior Notes on various payment dates as provided in the Credit Agreement Amendment and the Indenture. Refer to Note 15, "Debt" in the accompanying Notes contained elsewhere in this Form 10-K for expiration dates and maturity schedules on our outstanding debt obligations for the next five years.

Operating Leases

The Company leases certain office spaces, warehouses, facilities, vehicles and equipment. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had fixed lease payment obligations of \$98.4 million, with \$24.5 million payable within 12 months.

Purchase Obligations

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had other purchase obligations of \$143.3 million, with \$132.8 million payable within 12 months.

We have funding requirements associated with our pension benefit plans as of December 31, 2024, which are estimated to be \$4.5 million for the year ending December 31, 2025. Other long-term liabilities, such as those for other legal claims, employee benefit plan obligations, deferred income taxes and liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits, are excluded from this disclosure since they are not contractually fixed as to timing and amount.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that provide liquidity, capital resources, market or credit risk support that expose us to any liability that is not reflected in our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements at December 31, 2024 other than outstanding letters of credit of \$27.2 million and unconditional purchase obligations with suppliers noted above.

Critical Accounting Policies

The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our critical accounting policies have a significant impact on our results of operations and financial position. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. Our estimates are based upon our historical experience, our evaluation of business and macroeconomic trends and information from other outside sources, as appropriate. Our experience and assumptions form the basis for our judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may vary from what our management anticipates and different assumptions or estimates about the future could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position.

We believe the following accounting policies are the most critical in that they are important to the financial statements and they require the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments in the preparation of the financial statements. For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in the accompanying Notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Impairment of Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the costs in excess of the fair value of net assets acquired associated with our business acquisitions. Indefinite-lived intangible assets consist of certain trade names.

We evaluate the recoverability of Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets annually or more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change in the interim that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the asset below its carrying amount. The annual impairment test date elected by the Company is the first day of the fourth quarter. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are considered to be impaired when the carrying value of a reporting unit or asset exceeds its fair value. As of the annual impairment test date, the Company had three reporting units: Americas, EMEA & APAC and Gas Control Equipment ("GCE").

In the evaluation of Goodwill for impairment, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting entity is less than its carrying value. If we determine that it is more likely than not for a reporting unit's fair value to be greater than its carrying value, a calculation of the fair value is not performed. If we determine that it is more likely than not for a reporting unit's fair value to be less than its carrying value, a calculation of the fair value is performed and compared to the carrying value of that reporting unit. In certain instances, we may elect to forgo the qualitative assessment and proceed directly to the quantitative impairment test. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, Goodwill of that reporting unit is impaired and an impairment loss is recorded equal to the excess of the carrying value over its fair value.

Generally, we measure fair value of reporting units based on a present value of future discounted cash flows. The discounted cash flow models indicate the fair value of the reporting units based on the present value of the cash flows that the reporting units are expected to generate in the future. Significant estimates in the discounted cash flow models include the weighted average cost of capital, revenue growth rates, long-term rate of growth and profitability of our business.

An evaluation of Goodwill for impairment was performed for the three reporting units for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which indicated no impairment existed.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, a qualitative assessment was performed for the three reporting units. The carrying amount of Goodwill of the Americas, EMEA & APAC and Gas Control Equipment reporting units as of December 31, 2024 were \$629.7 million, \$896.3 million and \$126.0 million, respectively. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit requires the application of judgment and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions that can be affected by changes in business climate, economic conditions, the competitive environment and other factors. We base these fair value estimates on assumptions our management believes to be reasonable but are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Future changes in the judgments, assumptions and estimates could result in significantly different estimates of fair value in the future. An increase in discount rates, a reduction in projected cash flows due to lower revenue growth rates or lower margins compared to our projections, or a combination of the two could lead to a reduction in the estimated fair values, which may result in impairment charges that could materially affect our financial statements in any given year.

In the evaluation of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying value. If we determine that it is more likely than not for the indefinite-lived intangible asset's fair value to be greater than its carrying value, a calculation of the fair value is not performed. In certain instances, the Company may elect to forgo the qualitative assessment and proceed directly to the quantitative impairment test. If we determine that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset's fair value is less than its carrying value, a calculation is performed and compared to the carrying value of the asset. If the carrying amount of the indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. We measure the fair value of our indefinite-lived intangible assets using the "relief from royalty" method. Significant estimates in this approach include projected revenues and royalty and discount rates for each trade name evaluated.

A quantitative impairment test was performed for all the indefinite-lived trade name brands for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which indicated no impairment existed.

A sustained decline in our end-markets and geographic markets could increase the risk of impairments in future years. Actual results could differ from our estimates and projections, which would also affect the assessment of impairment. As of December 31, 2024, we have Goodwill of \$1,652.0 million and indefinite-lived trade names of \$173.9 million that are subject to at least annual review for impairment. See Note 9, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" in the accompanying Notes for further information.

Income Taxes

Prior to the Separation, our domestic and foreign operating results were included in the income tax returns of Enovis. We accounted for income taxes under the separate return method. Under this approach, the Company determined its deferred tax assets and liabilities and related tax expense as if it were filing separate tax returns.

We account for income taxes under ASC 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740"), which requires recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflecting the tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities in the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and their respective tax basis. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are reported in Other assets and Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is generally recognized in Income tax expense in the period that includes the enactment date. Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income is accounted for as a current tax expense in the year the tax is incurred.

Valuation allowances are recorded if it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, we consider various factors, including the expected level of future taxable income and available tax planning strategies. Any changes in judgment about the valuation allowance are recorded through Income tax expense and are based on changes in facts and circumstances regarding realizability of deferred tax assets.

We must presume that an income tax position taken in a tax return will be examined by the relevant tax authority and determine whether it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination based upon the technical merits of the position. An income tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. We establish a liability for unrecognized income tax benefits for income tax positions for which it is more likely than not that a tax position will not be sustained upon examination by the respective taxing authority to the extent such tax positions reduce our income tax liability. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in Income tax expense in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

Net liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits, including accrued interest and penalties, were \$17.1 million and \$30.9 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and are included in Other liabilities or as a reduction to deferred tax assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when control of promised goods or services is transferred to the customer. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services.

We provide a variety of products and services to our customers. Most of our contracts consist of a single, distinct performance obligation or promise to transfer goods or services to a customer. For contracts that include multiple performance obligations, we allocate the total transaction price to each performance obligation using our best estimate of the stand-alone selling price of each identified performance obligation. A significant majority of our revenue relates to the shipment of off-the-shelf products that is recognized when control is transferred to the customer. On a limited basis, we have agreements with customers that have multiple performance obligations. In determining whether there are multiple performance obligations, we first assess the goods or services promised in the customer arrangement and then consider the guidance in ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, to evaluate whether goods and services are capable of being distinct and are considered distinct within the customer arrangement.

To determine whether promised goods or services are separately identifiable (i.e., whether a promise to transfer a good or service is distinct in the context of the contract), we evaluate whether the contract is to deliver (1) multiple promised goods or services or (2) a combined item that comprises the individual goods or services promised in the contract. Substantially all revenue involving development and application engineering projects consists of a single performance obligation and is recognized at a point in time.

A majority of the revenue we recognize relates to contracts with customers for standard or off-the-shelf products. As control typically transfers to the customer upon shipment of the product in these circumstances, revenue is generally recognized at that point in time. For service contracts, we recognize revenue ratably over the period of performance as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the services provided.

Any recognized revenues in excess of customer billings are recorded as a component of Trade receivables. Billings to customers in excess of recognized revenues are recorded as a component of Accrued liabilities. Each contract is evaluated individually to determine the net asset or net liability position. Substantially all of our revenue is recognized at a point in time, and revenue recognition and billing typically occur simultaneously.

The period of benefit for our incremental costs of obtaining a contract would generally have less than a one-year duration; therefore, we apply the practical expedient available and expense costs to obtain a contract when incurred.

Trade receivables are presented net of an allowance for credit losses. The estimate of current expected credit losses on trade receivables considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. The allowance for credit losses was \$23.9 million as of December 31, 2024 compared to \$25.5 million as of December 31, 2023.

Asbestos Liabilities and Insurance Assets

Certain entities that became our subsidiaries in connection with the Separation are the legal obligor for certain asbestos obligations including long-term asbestos insurance assets, long-term asbestos insurance receivables, accrued asbestos liabilities, long-term asbestos liabilities, asbestos indemnity expenses, asbestos-related defense costs and asbestos insurance recoveries related to the asbestos obligations from our Former Parent's other legacy industrial businesses. As a result, we hold certain asbestos-related contingencies and insurance coverages.

These subsidiaries are each one of many defendants in a large number of lawsuits that claim personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos from products manufactured or used with components that are alleged to have contained asbestos. Such components were acquired from third-party suppliers, and were not manufactured by any of our, or our Former Parent's, subsidiaries nor were the subsidiaries, producers or direct suppliers of asbestos. The manufactured products that are alleged to have contained or used asbestos generally were provided to meet the specifications of the subsidiaries' customers, including the United States Navy. The subsidiaries settle asbestos claims for amounts we consider reasonable given the facts and circumstances of each claim. The annual average settlement payment per asbestos claimant has fluctuated during the past several years while the number of cases has steadily declined.

We expect such fluctuations to continue in the future based upon, among other things, the number and type of claims settled in a particular period and the jurisdictions in which such claims arise. To date, the majority of settled claims have been dismissed for no payment.

We have projected future asbestos-related liability costs with regard to pending and future unasserted claims based upon the Nicholson methodology. The Nicholson methodology is a standard approach used by experts and has been accepted by

numerous courts. This methodology is based upon risk equations, exposed population estimates, mortality rates and other demographic statistics. In applying the Nicholson methodology for each subsidiary we performed: (1) an analysis of the estimated population likely to have been exposed or claim to have been exposed to products manufactured by the subsidiaries based upon national studies undertaken of the population of workers believed to have been exposed to asbestos; (2) a review of epidemiological and demographic studies to estimate the number of potentially exposed people that would be likely to develop asbestos-related diseases in each year; (3) an analysis of the subsidiaries' recent claims history to estimate likely filing rates for these diseases and (4) an analysis of the historical asbestos liability costs to develop average values, which vary by disease type, jurisdiction and the nature of claim, to determine an estimate of costs likely to be associated with currently pending and projected asbestos claims. Our projections, based upon the Nicholson methodology, estimate both claims and the estimated cash outflows related to the resolution of such claims for periods up to and including the endpoint of asbestos studies referred to in item (2) above.

It is our policy to record a liability for asbestos-related liability costs for the longest period of time that we can reasonably estimate. Accordingly, no accrual has been recorded for any costs that may be paid after the next 15 years.

Projecting future asbestos-related liability costs is subject to numerous variables that are difficult to predict, including, among others, the number of future claims that might be received, the type and severity of the disease alleged by each claimant, the latency period associated with asbestos exposure, dismissal rates, costs of medical treatment, the financial resources of other companies that are co-defendants in the claims, funds available in post-bankruptcy trusts, uncertainties surrounding the litigation process from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and from case to case, including fluctuations in the timing of court actions and rulings, and the impact of potential changes in legislative or judicial standards, including potential tort reform. Furthermore, any projections with respect to these variables are subject to even greater uncertainty as the projection period lengthens. These trend factors have both positive and negative effects on the dynamics of asbestos litigation in the tort system and the related best estimate of our asbestos liability, and these effects do not move in linear fashion but rather change over multiple year periods. Accordingly, we monitor these trend factors over time and periodically assess whether an alternative forecast period is appropriate. Taking these factors into account and the inherent uncertainties, we believe that we can reasonably estimate the asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims that will be resolved in the next 15 years and have recorded that liability as our best estimate. While it is reasonably possible that the subsidiaries will incur costs after this period, we do not believe the reasonably possible loss or range of reasonably possible loss is estimable at the current time. Accordingly, no accrual has been recorded for any costs that may be paid after the next 15 years. Defense costs associated with asbestos-related liabilities as well as costs incurred in connection with pursuing insurance coverage from these subsidiaries' insurers are expensed as incurred.

We assessed these subsidiaries' existing insurance arrangements and agreements, estimated the applicability of insurance coverage for existing and expected future claims, analyzed publicly available information bearing on the current creditworthiness and solvency of the various insurers, and employed such insurance allocation methodologies as we believed appropriate to ascertain the probable insurance recoveries for asbestos liabilities. The analysis took into account self-insurance retentions, policy exclusions, pending litigation, liability caps and gaps in coverage, existing and potential insolvencies of insurers as well as how legal and defense costs will be covered under the insurance policies.

Each subsidiary has separate insurance coverage acquired prior to our ownership of each independent entity. In our evaluation of the insurance asset, we use differing insurance allocation methodologies for each subsidiary based upon the applicable law pertaining to the affected subsidiary.

Our analyses are based on currently known facts and a number of assumptions. However, projecting future events, such as new claims to be filed each year, the average cost of resolving each claim, coverage issues among layers of insurers, the method in which losses will be allocated to the various insurance policies, interpretation of the effect on coverage of various policy terms and limits and their interrelationships, the continuing solvency of various insurance companies and collectability of claims tendered, the amount of remaining insurance available, as well as the numerous uncertainties inherent in asbestos litigation could cause the actual liabilities and insurance recoveries to be higher or lower than those projected or recorded, which could materially affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flow.

See Note 19, "Commitments and Contingencies" in the accompanying Notes for additional information regarding our asbestos liabilities and insurance assets.

Corporate Allocations

Prior to the Separation, we operated as part of Enovis Corporation and not as a stand-alone company. Accordingly, certain shared costs have been allocated to us and are reflected as expenses in the accompanying financial statements. We consider the allocation methodologies used to be reasonable and appropriate reflections of the related expenses attributable to us for purposes of the carve-out financial statements; however, the expenses reflected in these financial statements may not be indicative of the actual expenses that would have been incurred during the periods presented if we had operated as a separate stand-alone entity. In addition, the expenses reflected in the financial statements may not be indicative of expenses that will be incurred in the future by us. Refer to Note 21, “Related Party Transactions” in the accompanying Notes for a description of our corporate allocations and related-party transactions.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices that could impact our results of operations and financial condition. We address our exposure to these risks through our normal operating and financing activities. We do not enter into derivative contracts for trading purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

We entered into certain Term Loans and a Revolving Facility pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement. Refer to Note 15, “Debt” in our Notes included in this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our credit facilities. We are exposed to interest rate risk on the variable-rate term loans under these facilities. A hypothetical increase in interest rates of 1% during the year ended December 31, 2024 would have increased interest expense by approximately \$0.9 million. To mitigate our interest risk, in 2022, we entered into two interest rate swaps to hedge \$600 million of our floating-rate debt. In 2024, the Company issued the Senior Notes, the proceeds of which paid off the Term A-3 loan. As a result, the Company terminated one of these swaps and, as of December 31, 2024 we hedge only \$300 million of our floating-rate debt. Refer to Note 16, “Derivatives” in our Notes included in this Form 10-K for additional information.

Exchange Rate Risk

We have manufacturing sites throughout the world and sell our products globally. As a result, we are exposed to movements in the exchange rates of various currencies against the U.S. Dollar and against the currencies of other countries in which we manufacture and sell products and services. During the year ended December 31, 2024, approximately 78% of our sales were derived from operations outside the United States. We have significant manufacturing operations in European countries that are not part of the Eurozone. Sales are more highly weighted toward the Euro and U.S. Dollar. We also have significant contractual obligations in U.S. Dollars that are met with cash flows in other currencies as well as U.S. Dollars. To better match revenue and expense as well as cash needs from contractual liabilities, we regularly enter into foreign currency swaps and forward contracts.

We also face exchange rate risk from our investments in subsidiaries owned and operated in foreign countries. The effect of a change in currency exchange rates on our net investment in international subsidiaries is reflected in the Accumulated other comprehensive loss component of Equity. A 10% depreciation in major currencies, relative to the U.S. Dollar as of December 31, 2024, would result in a reduction in Equity of approximately \$164 million. As of December 31, 2024, we have six fixed-to-fixed cross-currency swaps that are expected to provide a hedge to a portion of our European net asset position. See Note 16, “Derivatives” in our Notes included in this Form 10-K for additional information.

We also face exchange rate risk from transactions from intercompany transactions between affiliates. Although we use the U.S. Dollar as our functional currency for reporting purposes, we have manufacturing sites throughout the world, and a substantial portion of our costs are incurred and sales are generated in foreign currencies. Costs incurred and sales recorded by subsidiaries operating outside of the United States are translated into U.S. Dollars using exchange rates effective during the respective period. As a result, we are exposed to movements in the exchange rates of various currencies against the U.S. Dollar. Similarly, tax costs may increase or decrease as local currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. Dollar.

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to changes in the prices of raw materials used in our production processes. To manage commodity price risk, we periodically enter into fixed price contracts directly with suppliers.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of ESAB Corporation

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited ESAB Corporation'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) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, ESAB Corporation (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 consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated and combined 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) and our report dated February 20, 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

Tysons, Virginia
February 20, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of ESAB Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ESAB Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated and combined 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 20, 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.

Asbestos Liability

Description of the Matter

At December 31, 2024, the Company's asbestos liability balance was \$294.1 million. As discussed in Note 19 of the consolidated financial statements, certain of the Company's subsidiaries are defendants in a large number of lawsuits that claim personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos from products manufactured with components that are alleged to have contained asbestos. The Company records an asbestos liability for probable pending and future claims over the period that the Company believes it can reasonably estimate such claims.

Auditing the asbestos liability was complex and highly judgmental due to the significant estimation of numerous variables required in determining the asbestos obligation. In particular, the estimates were sensitive to significant assumptions such as the period of time over which claims activity can be reasonably predicted, the number of future asbestos-related claims that may be received, the type and severity of disease alleged by each claimant, dismissal rates, the latency period associated with asbestos exposure, and settlement values. These assumptions have a significant effect on the asbestos liability.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's process to estimate the asbestos liability, including controls related to estimates of expected future claims and other key assumptions underlying the calculation of the obligation. We also tested management's controls over the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the calculation.

To audit the asbestos liability recorded by management, we performed procedures that included, among others, evaluating the methodology applied and the significant assumptions used in the Company's calculation. For example, we assessed management's assumptions for the nature and rate of future claims, claims disposition and settlement patterns by comparing these assumptions to the Company's historical experience and industry data. We considered the Company's historical data and industry data in evaluating the adequacy of the Company's projections. We developed, with the assistance of an internal actuarial specialist, an independent range of estimated asbestos liability. We tested the completeness and accuracy of the claims data used by management. We also performed analyses to determine the sensitivity of changes in certain assumptions, such as the period over which claims can be estimated, to the calculated liability.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

Tysons, Virginia
February 20, 2025

ESAB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net sales	\$ 2,740,803	\$ 2,774,766	\$ 2,593,480
Cost of sales	1,703,348	1,759,015	1,707,950
Gross profit	1,037,455	1,015,751	885,530
Selling, general and administrative expense	579,778	587,475	533,369
Restructuring and other related charges	10,227	24,110	23,096
Operating income	447,450	404,166	329,065
Pension settlement loss (gain)	12,155	—	(9,136)
Interest expense and other, net	64,890	85,074	37,950
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	370,405	319,092	300,251
Income tax expense	77,348	95,727	69,170
Net income from continuing operations	293,057	223,365	231,081
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(22,309)	(12,341)	(3,068)
Net income	270,748	211,024	228,013
Income attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of taxes	(5,906)	(5,739)	(4,266)
Net income attributable to ESAB Corporation	\$ 264,842	\$ 205,285	\$ 223,747
<i>Earnings (loss) per share - basic</i>			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 4.73	\$ 3.59	\$ 3.75
Loss on discontinued operations	(0.37)	(0.20)	(0.05)
Net income per share - basic	\$ 4.36	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.70
<i>Earnings (loss) per share - diluted</i>			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 4.68	\$ 3.56	\$ 3.74
Loss on discontinued operations	(0.37)	(0.20)	(0.05)
Net income per share - diluted	\$ 4.31	\$ 3.36	\$ 3.69

See Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

ESAB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Dollars in thousands

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 270,748	\$ 211,024	\$ 228,013
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Foreign currency translation, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$6,141, \$4,545 and \$(2,930)	(108,472)	47,258	(175,719)
Unrealized (loss) gain on derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges, net of tax (benefit) expense of \$(1,611), \$(1,087) and \$3,240	(5,554)	(3,732)	11,102
Defined benefit pension and other post-retirement plan activity, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$2,458, \$2,639 and \$(1,840)	8,918	7,338	6,192
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(105,108)	50,864	(158,425)
Comprehensive income	165,640	261,888	69,588
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4,394	5,887	678
Comprehensive income attributable to ESAB Corporation	\$ 161,246	\$ 256,001	\$ 68,910

See Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

ESAB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 249,358	\$ 102,003
Trade receivables, less allowance for credit losses of \$23,850 and \$25,477	370,321	385,198
Inventories, net	403,711	392,858
Prepaid expenses	55,665	61,771
Other current assets	69,327	55,890
Total current assets	1,148,382	997,720
Property, plant and equipment, net	298,347	294,305
Goodwill	1,651,993	1,588,331
Intangible assets, net	487,993	499,535
Lease asset - right of use	89,859	95,607
Other assets	357,401	353,131
Total assets	\$ 4,033,975	\$ 3,828,629
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 15,000	\$ —
Accounts payable	318,493	306,593
Accrued liabilities	298,558	313,489
Total current liabilities	632,051	620,082
Long-term debt	1,060,739	1,018,057
Other liabilities	532,936	542,833
Total liabilities	2,225,726	2,180,972
Equity:		
Common stock - \$0.001 par value - Authorized 600,000,000; 60,517,574 and 60,295,634 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively	61	60
Additional paid-in capital	1,901,337	1,881,054
Retained earnings	597,180	350,557
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(729,574)	(624,272)
Total ESAB Corporation equity	1,769,004	1,607,399
Noncontrolling interest	39,245	40,258
Total equity	1,808,249	1,647,657
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,033,975	\$ 3,828,629

See Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

ESAB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts

	Common Stock		Additional Paid- in Capital	Retained Earnings	Former Parent's Investment	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount						
Balance at January 1, 2022	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,921,623	\$ (460,888)	\$ 40,993	\$ 2,501,728
Net income	—	—	—	168,310	55,437	—	4,266	228,013
Distributions to noncontrolling owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,420)	(3,420)
Dividends declared (\$0.15 per share)	—	—	—	(9,079)	—	—	—	(9,079)
Former Parent Common stock-based award activity	—	—	—	—	1,728	—	—	1,728
Net Transfers from Former Parent, including Separation Adjustments	—	—	4,346	—	70,643	(59,263)	—	15,726
Net consideration paid to Former Parent, in connection with the Separation	—	—	—	—	(1,200,000)	—	—	(1,200,000)
Issuance of common stock in connection with the Separation and reclassification of Net Investment from Former Parent	60,034,311	60	1,849,371	—	(1,849,431)	—	—	—
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax benefit of \$1,530	—	—	—	—	—	(154,837)	(3,588)	(158,425)
Former Parent Common stock-based award activity	60,414	—	12,187	—	—	—	—	12,187
Balance at December 31, 2022	60,094,725	\$ 60	\$ 1,865,904	\$ 159,231	\$ —	\$ (674,988)	\$ 38,251	\$ 1,388,458
Net income	—	—	—	205,285	—	—	5,739	211,024
Dividends declared (\$0.23 per share)	—	—	—	(13,959)	—	—	—	(13,959)
Distributions to noncontrolling owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,880)	(3,880)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax expense of \$6,097	—	—	—	—	—	50,716	148	50,864
Common stock-based award activity	200,909	—	15,150	—	—	—	—	15,150
Balance at December 31, 2023	60,295,634	\$ 60	\$ 1,881,054	\$ 350,557	\$ —	\$ (624,272)	\$ 40,258	\$ 1,647,657
Net income	—	—	—	264,842	—	—	5,906	270,748
Dividends declared (\$0.30 per share)	—	—	—	(18,219)	—	—	—	(18,219)
Distributions and purchases relating to noncontrolling interest	—	—	2,860	—	—	(1,706)	(5,407)	(4,253)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax expense of \$6,988	—	—	—	—	—	(103,596)	(1,512)	(105,108)
Common stock-based award activity	221,940	1	17,423	—	—	—	—	17,424
Balance at December 31, 2024	60,517,574	\$ 61	\$ 1,901,337	\$ 597,180	\$ —	\$ (729,574)	\$ 39,245	\$ 1,808,249

See Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

ESAB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Dollars in thousands

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 270,748	\$ 211,024	\$ 228,013
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and other impairment charges	66,790	75,034	65,978
Stock-based compensation expense	19,780	16,122	12,964
Deferred income tax	(2,601)	(25,408)	(20,199)
Non-cash interest expense	2,886	1,195	1,972
Pension settlement loss (gain)	12,155	—	(9,136)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables, net	(4,848)	(6,006)	(8,142)
Inventories, net	(22,495)	17,958	(10,066)
Accounts payable	31,861	(19,819)	(28,794)
Other operating assets and liabilities	(18,877)	60,394	(18,232)
Net cash provided by operating activities	355,399	330,494	214,358
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(51,779)	(48,178)	(40,243)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3,805	4,600	4,849
Acquisitions, net of cash received	(153,664)	(18,665)	(149,029)
Other investing	(4,058)	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(205,696)	(62,243)	(184,423)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from borrowings on Senior Notes	700,000	—	—
Proceeds from borrowings on Term Loans	—	—	1,000,000
Proceeds from borrowings on revolving credit facility and other	205,000	574,150	805,881
Repayments of borrowings on Term Loans	(602,500)	(12,500)	—
Repayments of borrowings on revolving credit facility and other	(237,005)	(763,173)	(585,491)
Payment of debt issuance costs and other	(13,156)	(972)	(6,206)
Payment of dividends	(16,992)	(13,342)	(6,054)
Consideration to Former Parent in connection with the Separation	—	—	(1,200,000)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest holders	(3,678)	(3,880)	(3,420)
Transfers from Former Parent, net	—	—	2,847
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	31,669	(219,717)	7,557
Effect of foreign exchange rates on Cash and cash equivalents	(34,017)	(18,555)	(6,677)
Increase in Cash and cash equivalents	147,355	29,979	30,815
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	102,003	72,024	41,209
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 249,358	\$ 102,003	\$ 72,024
Supplemental disclosures:			
Interest payments, net	\$ 62,280	\$ 79,148	\$ 34,678
Income tax payments, net	\$ 94,525	\$ 132,902	\$ 85,659

See Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Founded in 1904, ESAB Corporation (“ESAB” or the “Company”) is a focused premier industrial compounder. ESAB provides its partners with fabrication technology advanced equipment, consumables, gas control equipment, robotics and digital solutions. The Company’s rich history of innovative products, workflow solutions and its business management system, ESAB Business Excellence (“EBX”), enables the Company’s purpose of *Shaping the world we imagine™*. The Company’s products are utilized to solve challenges in a wide range of industries, including cutting, joining and automated welding. The Company conducts its operations through two reportable segments. These segments consist of the “Americas,” which includes operations in North America and South America and “EMEA & APAC,” which includes Europe, Middle East, India, Africa and Asia Pacific.

The Company’s fiscal year ends December 31. The Company’s first three quarters end on the last business day of the 13th week after the end of the prior quarter.

Separation from Enovis

On April 4, 2022 (the “Distribution Date”), Colfax Corporation (“Colfax,” “Enovis” or the “Former Parent”) completed the spin-off of Colfax’s Fabrication Technology business and certain other corporate entities, through a tax-free, pro rata distribution (the “Distribution”) of 90% of the outstanding common stock of ESAB to Colfax stockholders (the spin-off and related distribution, collectively, the “Separation”). To effect the Separation, each Colfax stockholder of record as of close of business on March 23, 2022 received one share of ESAB common stock for every three shares of Colfax common stock held on the record date. As of the year ended December 31, 2022, Enovis no longer owned any of the Company’s outstanding common stock.

In connection with the Separation, on April 4, 2022, ESAB and Enovis entered into a separation and distribution agreement as well as various other related agreements (collectively the “Separation Agreements”) that govern the Separation and the relationships between the parties going forward, including a transition services agreement, an employee matters agreement, a tax matters agreement, an intellectual property matters agreement and license agreement for EBX. Refer to Note 21, “Related Party Transactions” for further details.

Russia and Ukraine Conflict

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the sanctions imposed in response have increased the level of economic and political uncertainty. While ESAB continues to closely monitor the situation and evaluate options, the Company is meeting current contractual obligations while addressing applicable laws and regulations. For the year ended December 31, 2024, Russia represented approximately 5% of the Company’s total revenue, and approximately \$13 million of its Net income. Excluding any goodwill allocation, Russia has approximately 4% of the Company’s total net assets as of December 31, 2024, including approximately \$30 million of Cash and cash equivalents that may be subject to delays in withdrawing from Russia, based upon the current environment at that time. In case of the disposition of the Russia business, a portion of goodwill would need to be allocated and disposed of at the relative fair value attributable to the Russia business. Russia has a cumulative translation loss of approximately \$130 million as of December 31, 2024, which could be realized upon a transition out. The Company is closely monitoring developments in Ukraine and Russia. Changes in laws and regulations or other factors impacting the Company’s ability to fulfill contractual obligations could have an adverse effect on the results of operations and cash flows.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements present the Company’s historical financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). The Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements reflect, in the opinion of management, all adjustments, which consist solely of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position and results of operations as of and for the periods indicated. Intercompany transactions and accounts are eliminated in consolidation.

The combined financial statements for the period prior to the Separation were derived from Enovis’s consolidated financial statements and accounting records and prepared in accordance with GAAP for the preparation of carved-out combined financial statements. Through the date of the Separation, all revenues and costs as well as assets and liabilities directly associated with ESAB have been included in the combined financial statements. Prior to the Separation, the combined financial statements also

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

included allocations of certain general, administrative, sales and marketing expenses from Enovis's corporate office and from other Enovis businesses to the Company and allocations of related assets, liabilities and the Former Parent's investment, as applicable. The allocations were determined on a reasonable basis, however, the amounts are not necessarily representative of the amounts that would have been reflected in the financial statements had the Company been an entity that operated independently of Enovis during the applicable periods. Related party allocations prior to the Separation, including the method for such allocation, are discussed further in Note 21, "Related Party Transactions." Transactions with the Former Parent are reflected in the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statements of Equity as "Net Transfers from Former Parent, including Separation Adjustments" for the year ended December 31, 2022.

For the periods subsequent to April 4, 2022, the financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis and no longer include any allocations of expenses from Enovis, as the Company became a standalone public company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The Company's Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements include all majority-owned subsidiaries over which the Company exercises control and, when applicable, entities or joint ventures for which the Company has a controlling financial interest or is the primary beneficiary. When protective rights, substantive rights or other factors exist, further analysis is performed to determine whether or not there is a controlling financial interest. The Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of consolidated subsidiaries and the noncontrolling parties' ownership share is presented as a noncontrolling interest.

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Equity Method Investments

Investments accounted for under the equity method are initially recorded at the amount of the Company's initial investment and adjusted each period for the Company's share of the investee's income or loss and dividends paid. All equity investments are reviewed periodically for indications of other-than-temporary impairment, including, but not limited to, significant and sustained decreases in quoted market prices or a series of historic and projected operating losses by investees. If the decline in fair value is considered to be other-than-temporary, an impairment loss is recorded and the investment is written down to a new carrying value.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when control of promised goods or services is transferred to the customer. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services.

The Company provides a variety of products and services to its customers. Most of the Company's contracts consist of a single, distinct performance obligation or promise to transfer goods or services to a customer. For contracts that include multiple performance obligations, we allocate the total transaction price to each performance obligation using our best estimate of the stand-alone selling price of each identified performance obligation. A significant majority of our revenue relates to the shipment of off-the-shelf products that is recognized when control is transferred to the customer. On a limited basis, we have agreements with customers that have multiple performance obligations. In determining whether there are multiple performance obligations, we first assess the goods or services promised in the customer arrangement and then consider the guidance in ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, to evaluate whether goods and services are capable of being distinct and are considered distinct within the customer arrangement. To determine whether promised goods or services are separately identifiable (i.e., whether a promise to transfer a good or service is distinct in the context of the contract), we evaluate whether the contract is to deliver (1) multiple promised goods or services or (2) a combined item that comprises the individual goods or services promised in the contract. Substantially all revenue involving development and application engineering projects consists of a single performance obligation and is recognized at a point in time.

As mentioned above, a majority of revenue recognized by the Company relates to contracts with customers for standard or off-the-shelf products. As control typically transfers to the customer upon shipment of the product in these circumstances, revenue is generally recognized at that point in time. Revenue recognition and billing typically occur simultaneously for

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

contracts recognized at a point in time. Therefore, we do not have material revenues in excess of customer billings or billings to customers in excess of recognized revenues. Refer to Note 6, "Revenue" and Note 13, "Accrued and Other Liabilities" for additional information on the Company's contract liability balances and related information.

The period of benefit for the Company's incremental costs of obtaining a contract generally have less than a one-year duration; therefore, the Company applies the practical expedient available and expenses costs to obtain a contract when incurred.

Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities

The Company collects various taxes and fees as an agent in connection with the sale of products and remits these amounts to the respective taxing authorities. These taxes and fees have been presented on a net basis within Net sales in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations and are recorded as a component of Accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets until remitted to the respective taxing authority.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development costs of \$39.2 million, \$38.8 million and \$36.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are expensed as incurred and are included in Selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations. These amounts do not include development and application engineering costs incurred in conjunction with fulfilling customer orders and executing customer projects.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all financial instruments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are presented net of an allowance for credit losses. The estimate of current expected credit losses on trade receivables considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Estimated credit losses are reviewed periodically.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Fixed manufacturing overhead costs are allocated to inventory based on normal production capacity and abnormal manufacturing activities are recognized as period costs. As of December 31, 2023, cost for a substantial portion of United States inventories was determined using the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method. The value of inventory stated on a LIFO basis as of December 31, 2023 was \$107.8 million and the valuation of LIFO inventories was made at the end of the year based on inventory levels and costs at that time. Cost of other inventories is determined by costing methods that approximate a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, the Company changed its inventory costing methodology from the previously disclosed LIFO method to the FIFO method for a portion of its inventory, as of the year ended December 31, 2024 all inventory is valued under FIFO. The Company performed this change because it believes FIFO is preferable given it provides a more consistent method for valuing inventory across the Company, better matches costs with revenues, improves comparability with peers and better reflects the current value of inventory at the balance sheet date. The LIFO expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$2.1 million and \$3.3 million, respectively which are not considered material to the Company's financial statements. The Company recorded the pre-tax cumulative benefit related to this change in accounting principle of \$4.3 million as a reduction of Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2024. Since these amounts are immaterial to all periods presented, the impact of this change was not retrospectively reflected in prior years. For further information, refer to Note 11, "Inventories, Net."

Reserves are maintained for estimated obsolescence or excess inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the net realizable value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. The reserve for excess and obsolete inventory was \$41.2 million and \$47.6 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, net is stated at historical cost, which includes the fair values of such assets acquired through acquisitions and depreciated by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Repair and maintenance expenditures are expensed as incurred unless the repair extends the useful life of the asset.

Impairment of Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the costs in excess of the fair value of net assets acquired through acquisitions by the Company.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets annually or more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change in the interim that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the asset below its carrying amount. The annual impairment test date elected by the Company is the first day of its fourth quarter. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are considered to be impaired when the carrying value of a reporting unit or asset exceeds its fair value. As of the annual impairment test date, the Company had three reporting units: Americas, EMEA & APAC and Gas Control Equipment (“GCE”).

In the evaluation of goodwill for impairment, the Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting entity is less than its carrying value. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not for a reporting unit’s fair value to be greater than its carrying value, a calculation of the fair value is not performed. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not for a reporting unit’s fair value to be less than its carrying value, a calculation of the reporting unit’s fair value is performed and compared to the carrying value of that reporting unit. In certain instances, the Company may elect to forgo the qualitative assessment and proceed directly to the quantitative impairment test. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, goodwill of that reporting unit is impaired and an impairment loss is recorded equal to the excess of the reporting unit’s carrying value over its fair value.

When a quantitative impairment test is needed, the Company measures fair value of reporting units based on a present value of future discounted cash flows. The discounted cash flow models indicate the fair value of the reporting units based on the present value of the cash flows that the reporting units are expected to generate in the future. Significant estimates in the discounted cash flow models include the weighted-average cost of capital, net sales and profitability of our business.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, a qualitative Goodwill impairment assessment was performed for the three reporting units, all of which indicated no impairment existed and therefore, no impairment charges were recorded for the respective periods. No material events that would represent impairment indicators have occurred subsequent to the performance of the 2024 annual impairment test.

In the evaluation of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment, the Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying value. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not for the indefinite-lived intangible asset’s fair value to be greater than its carrying value, a calculation of the fair value is not performed. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset’s fair value is less than its carrying value, a fair value calculation is performed and compared to the carrying value of the asset. In certain instances, the Company may elect to forgo the qualitative assessment and proceed directly to the quantitative impairment test. If the carrying amount of the indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The Company measures the fair value of its indefinite-lived intangible assets using the “relief from royalty” method. Significant estimates in this approach include projected revenues and royalty and discount rates for each trade name evaluated. At the impairment testing date, the first day of the fourth quarter, quantitative impairment tests were performed for all the indefinite-lived trade name brands for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, all of which indicated no impairment existed.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets Other than Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Definite-lived intangible assets primarily represent acquired trade names, customer relationships, acquired technology and software license agreements. The Company uses accelerated and straight-line methods of amortization with lives ranging from five to thirty years.

The Company assesses its long-lived assets and definite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be fully recoverable. To analyze recoverability, the Company projects

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

undiscounted net future cash flows over the remaining lives of such assets. If these projected cash flows are less than the carrying amounts, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value would be recognized, resulting in a write-down of the assets with a corresponding charge to earnings. The Company determined that no significant impairment indicators were evident during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Derivatives

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rates and net investment exposures. The Company does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

All derivatives are recognized at fair value on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The accounting for gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value depends on the use of the derivative and whether it is designated and qualifies for hedge accounting. The Company formally documents the relationship of the hedge with the hedged item as well as the risk-management strategy for all designated hedges. Both at inception and on an ongoing basis, the hedging instrument is assessed as to its effectiveness, when applicable. If and when a derivative is determined not to be highly effective as a hedge, the underlying hedged transaction is no longer likely to occur, or the derivative is terminated, hedge accounting is discontinued.

The Company is subject to the credit risk of the counterparties to derivative instruments. Counterparties include a number of major banks and financial institutions. The Company manages individual counterparty exposure by monitoring the credit rating of the counterparty and the size of financial commitments and exposures between the Company and the counterparty.

Certain interest rate swap agreements are qualified and designated as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of the fair value unrealized gain or loss on cash flow hedges are reported as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive loss ("AOCL") with offsetting amounts recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets depending on the position and the duration of the contract. The gain or loss on the derivative instrument due to the change in fair value is reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. If a derivative is deemed to be ineffective, the change in fair value of the derivative is recognized directly in earnings.

Certain cross-currency swap agreements are designated and qualify as a net investment hedge. The changes in the fair value of these instruments are recorded in AOCL in equity, partially offsetting the foreign currency translation adjustment of the Company's related net investment that is also recorded in AOCL. Offsetting amounts are recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets depending on the position and the duration of the contract.

The Company has certain foreign currency contracts that are not designated as hedges. These derivatives are held as offsets to certain balance sheet exposures. The gains or losses on these contracts are recognized in Interest expense and other, net, in the Company's Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations.

Warranty Costs

Estimated expenses related to product warranties are accrued as the revenue is recognized on products sold to customers and included in Cost of sales in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations. Estimates are established using historical information as to the nature, frequency and average costs of warranty claims.

Income Taxes

Prior to the Separation, the Company's domestic and foreign operating results were included in the income tax returns of Enovis. The Company accounted for income taxes under the separate return method. Under this approach, the Company determined its deferred tax assets and liabilities and related tax expense as if it were filing separate tax returns.

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740"), which requires recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflecting the tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities in the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and their respective tax basis. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are reported in Other assets and Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is generally recognized in Income tax expense in the period that includes the enactment date. Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income is accounted for as a current tax expense in the year the tax is incurred.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Valuation allowances are recorded if it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, the Company considers various factors, including the expected level of future taxable income and available tax planning strategies. Any changes in judgment about the valuation allowance are recorded through Income tax expense and are based on changes in facts and circumstances regarding realizability of deferred tax assets.

The Company must presume that an income tax position taken in a tax return will be examined by the relevant tax authority and determine whether it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination based upon the technical merits of the position. An income tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements.

The Company establishes a liability for unrecognized income tax benefits for income tax positions for which it is more likely than not that a tax position will not be sustained upon examination by the respective taxing authority to the extent such tax positions reduce the Company's income tax liability. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in Income tax expense in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

Interest Expense and Other, Net

Interest expense and other, net is comprised of interest-bearing deposits of certain foreign subsidiaries, interest costs for the Company's debt, amortization of debt issuance costs and interest expense of derivatives designated in hedging relationships. In addition, it is comprised of:

- other non-operating expense (income) items, including certain pension-related activities,
- foreign exchange exposure on cash and intercompany positions and interest income or expense on foreign currency contracts not designated in hedging relationships and
- Argentina highly inflationary accounting transaction exchange loss on cash and cash equivalent remeasured into the Brazilian real - the direct parent's currency.

See "Foreign Currency Exchange Gains and Losses" and "Argentina Highly Inflationary Accounting" policies below for additional information.

Foreign Currency Exchange Gains and Losses

The Company's Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements are presented in U.S. Dollars. The functional currencies of the Company's operating subsidiaries are generally the local currencies of the countries in which each subsidiary is located. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. The amounts recorded in each year in Foreign currency translation in Equity are net of income taxes to the extent the underlying equity balances in the entities are not deemed to be permanently reinvested. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates of exchange in effect during the year.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of each transaction. Differences in exchange rates during the period between the date a transaction denominated in a foreign currency is consummated and the date on which it is either settled or translated for inclusion in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are recognized in Selling, general and administrative expense or Interest expense and other, net in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations for that period.

The following table summarizes the Company's net foreign transaction gains and losses included within the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In thousands)⁽¹⁾		
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 7,136	\$ 11,389	\$ 2,597
Interest expense and other, net	(158)	1,719	109
Foreign currency transaction loss, net ⁽²⁾	\$ 6,978	\$ 13,108	\$ 2,706

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes the foreign currency exchange impacts of applying highly inflationary accounting for the Company's Argentina operations, as described in the "Argentina Highly Inflationary Accounting" paragraph below.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

⁽²⁾During 2023, the weakening of the Ruble and certain South American currencies drove the increase in the loss on transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Argentina Highly Inflationary Accounting

Argentina is deemed to have a highly inflationary economy, resulting in the remeasurement of the Company's Argentinian operations into Brazilian real, the functional currency of the Argentinian entity's direct parent. Gains and losses from the remeasurement are recorded in the Company's Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations. In December 2023, the Argentine peso significantly devalued due to changes in the foreign currency exchange policy introduced by the Argentine government.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the remeasurement of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiary operating in a highly inflationary economy has resulted in a transaction foreign currency exchange loss to Cost of sales of \$8.9 million, Selling, general and administrative benefit of \$0.6 million and Interest expense and other, net loss of \$0.3 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the remeasurement of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiary operating in a highly inflationary economy has resulted in a transaction foreign currency exchange loss to Cost of sales of \$11.5 million, Selling, general and administrative benefit of \$6.7 million and Interest expense and other, net loss of \$26.2 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the remeasurement of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiary operating in a highly inflationary economy has resulted in a transaction foreign currency exchange loss to Cost of sales of \$6.6 million, Selling, general and administrative expense of \$3.3 million and Interest expense and other, net loss of \$2.4 million.

Use of Estimates

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions in preparing its Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements in accordance with GAAP. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the period presented. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

3. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company assesses the adoption impacts of recently issued accounting pronouncements on the Company's Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements as well as material updates to previous assessments.

Accounting Guidance Implemented in 2024

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued ASU No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, which enhances segment reporting by expanding the breadth and frequency of disclosures through incremental information about significant segment expenses. The guidance also requires disclosure of the Chief Operating Decision Maker's (the "CODM") position and detail of how the CODM uses financial reporting to assess the segment's performance. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company has adopted this guidance for the year ending December 31, 2024, and as discussed above, the primary impact is increased disclosure of certain financial information by segment. Refer to Note 20. "Segment Information" for further information on the impact on the Company's disclosures.

Recently Issued Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which expands disclosure requirements for income taxes, specifically related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company is currently evaluating the effect the adoption of the ASU may have on its disclosures.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

4. Discontinued Operations

The Company holds certain asbestos-related contingencies and insurance coverages from divested businesses that it does not have an interest in the ongoing operations. The Company has classified asbestos-related activity included in its Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations as part of Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes. This activity consists primarily of expected settlements, legal and administrative expenses associated with the above liabilities. Discontinued operations consist primarily of Selling, general and administrative expense, with an associated tax impact that is considered immaterial. See Note 19, "Commitments and Contingencies" for further information.

Cash used in operating activities related to discontinued operations was \$15.0 million, \$15.2 million and \$23.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

5. Acquisitions

The Company continually evaluates potential acquisitions that either strategically fit with our existing portfolio or expand our portfolio into a new and attractive business area. The Company has completed a number of acquisitions that have been accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. The Company makes an initial allocation of the purchase price at the date of acquisition based upon our understanding of the fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities. The Company obtains this information during due diligence and through other sources. As the Company obtains additional information about these assets and liabilities, including through tangible and intangible asset appraisals, and learns more about the newly acquired business, the Company is able to refine the estimates of fair value and more accurately allocate the purchase price. The Company makes appropriate adjustments to purchase price allocations prior to completion of the applicable measurement period, as required.

The following describes our acquisition activity for the three years ended December 31, 2024.

On October 31, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of SUMIG Soluções para Solda e Corte Ltda., a South American light automation and equipment business for approximately \$68 million, net of cash received, to open market opportunities and expand our portfolio in the Americas. The Company recognized intangible assets and goodwill of approximately \$23 million and \$37 million, respectively.

On July 2, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of ESAB Bangladesh Private Limited (formerly known as Linde Industries Private Limited), a leading welding company in Bangladesh, for approximately \$69 million, net of cash received, to extend the Company's position in this fast-growing region. The Company recognized intangible assets and goodwill of approximately \$15 million and \$46 million, respectively.

On February 26, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of Sager S.A., a welding repair and maintenance product and service leader in South America, for approximately \$18 million, net of cash received, to expand our portfolio in the Company's Americas region.

On January 11, 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of Therapy Equipment Limited, a regional leader in oxygen regulators, for approximately \$19 million, net of cash received, to strengthen the Company's leading global gas control equipment portfolio.

On October 31, 2022, the Company completed the acquisition of Swift Cut Automation Limited, a provider of light industrial cutting systems, for approximately \$22 million, net of cash received. This acquisition provides a market-leading automated cutting portfolio.

On October 14, 2022, the Company completed the acquisition of Ohio Medical, LLC, a United States based global leader in oxygen regulators and central gas systems, for approximately \$127 million, net of cash received. This acquisition expands the Company's presence in industrial specialty gas applications and products and broadens the Company's United States presence. The Company recognized intangible assets and goodwill of approximately \$50 million and \$60 million, respectively.

6. Revenue

The Company provides fabrication technology advanced equipment, consumables, gas control equipment, robotics and digital solutions. Substantially all revenue is recognized at a point in time. The Company disaggregates its revenue into the product groups included in the table below.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In thousands)		
Equipment	\$ 893,313	\$ 854,949	\$ 740,824
Consumables	1,847,490	1,919,817	1,852,656
Total	<u>\$ 2,740,803</u>	<u>\$ 2,774,766</u>	<u>\$ 2,593,480</u>

The sales mix in the above table is relatively consistent across both reportable segments. The consumables product grouping generally has less production complexity and shorter production cycles than equipment products.

Given the nature of the business, the total amount of unsatisfied performance obligations with an original contract duration of greater than one year as of December 31, 2024 is immaterial. In some circumstances, customers are billed in advance of revenue recognition, resulting in contract liabilities. As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, total contract liabilities were \$26.4 million, \$31.2 million and \$25.9 million, respectively, and are included in Accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, substantially all amounts included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the respective year were recognized as revenue in the following year.

The table below summarizes the activity in the Company's Allowance for credit losses included within Trade receivables in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024				
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Expense, net	Write-Offs and Deductions	Foreign Currency Translation	Balance at End of Period
	(In thousands)				
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 25,477	\$ 2,248	\$ (2,423)	\$ (1,452)	\$ 23,850

7. Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations

The Company has unvested share-based payment awards with a right to receive non-forfeitable dividends that are considered participating securities. The table below summarizes how the Company allocates earnings to participating securities and computed earnings per share using the two-class method.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)		
<i>Computation of earnings per share from continuing operations – basic:</i>			
Income from continuing operations attributable to ESAB Corporation ⁽¹⁾	\$ 287,151	\$ 217,626	\$ 226,815
Less: distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to nonvested shares	(1,370)	(1,555)	(1,600)
Income from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$ 285,781	\$ 216,071	\$ 225,215
Weighted-average shares of Common stock outstanding – basic	60,427,743	60,233,623	60,054,930
Income per share from continuing operations – basic	<u>\$ 4.73</u>	<u>\$ 3.59</u>	<u>\$ 3.75</u>
<i>Computation of earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations – diluted:</i>			
Income from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$ 285,781	\$ 216,071	\$ 225,215
Weighted-average shares of Common stock outstanding – basic	60,427,743	60,233,623	60,054,930
Net effect of potentially dilutive securities ⁽²⁾	674,320	422,123	98,129
Weighted-average shares of Common stock outstanding – dilution	61,102,063	60,655,746	60,153,059
Net income per share from continuing operations – diluted	<u>\$ 4.68</u>	<u>\$ 3.56</u>	<u>\$ 3.74</u>

⁽¹⁾ Net income from continuing operations attributable to ESAB Corporation for the respective periods is calculated using Net income from continuing operations, less Income attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of taxes, of \$5.9 million, \$5.7 million and \$4.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Potentially dilutive securities include stock options, performance-based restricted stock units and non performance-based restricted stock units.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

8. Income Taxes

Separation from Enovis

Prior to the Separation, our operating results were included in the Former Parent’s various consolidated United States federal and certain state income tax returns, as well as certain non-United States returns. For periods prior to the Separation, our combined financial statements reflect Income tax expense and deferred tax balances as if we had filed tax returns on a standalone basis separate from the Former Parent. The separate return method applies the accounting guidance for income taxes to the standalone financial statements as if we were a separate taxpayer and a standalone enterprise for the periods prior to the Separation. For periods prior to the Separation, our pretax operating results include any transactions with the Former Parent as if it were an unrelated party.

In connection with the Separation, we entered into agreements with the Former Parent, including a Tax Matters Agreement. The Tax Matters Agreement distinguishes between the treatment of tax matters for “joint” filings compared to “separate” and “unitary state” filings prior to the Separation. “Joint” filings are returns, such as the United States federal return, which include operations from both Former Parent legal entities and the Company. By contrast, “separate” filings are tax returns (primarily United States state returns and non-United States returns) that exclusively include either the Former Parent’s or the Company’s operations. “Unitary state” filings are state tax returns, which may include legal entities of both the Company and the Former Parent. In accordance with the Tax Matters Agreement, the Company is liable for and has indemnified the Former Parent against all income tax liabilities involving “separate” and “unitary state” filings for periods prior to the Separation, except to the extent a unitary state filing includes a legal entity of the Former Parent and the adjustment relates to that legal entity. The Company is also liable for fifty percent of all cash taxes paid as a result of any adjustment or redetermination or otherwise in connection with any tax contest relating to any joint return. Additionally, under the Separation Agreement, the Company is responsible for any tax indemnity related to the discontinued operations by the Former Parent.

Income from continuing operations before income taxes and Income tax expense consisted of the following per the table below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
(In thousands)			
<i>Income from continuing operations before income taxes:</i>			
Domestic operations	\$ 50,212	\$ 37,364	\$ (19,234)
Foreign operations	320,193	281,728	319,485
	<u>\$ 370,405</u>	<u>\$ 319,092</u>	<u>\$ 300,251</u>
<i>Income tax expense:</i>			
Current:			
Federal	\$ 15,717	\$ 18,034	\$ 8,928
State	2,635	3,760	2,451
Foreign	58,761	99,036	77,728
	<u>77,113</u>	<u>120,830</u>	<u>89,107</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	2,489	(11,897)	(7,501)
State	(126)	(1,341)	358
Foreign	(2,128)	(11,865)	(12,794)
	<u>235</u>	<u>(25,103)</u>	<u>(19,937)</u>
	<u>\$ 77,348</u>	<u>\$ 95,727</u>	<u>\$ 69,170</u>

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company's Income tax expense differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the United States federal statutory rate as follows in the table below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In thousands)		
Taxes calculated at the United States federal statutory rate	\$ 77,785	\$ 67,010	\$ 63,053
State taxes	1,956	1,630	2,809
Effect of tax rates on international operations	1,823	1,548	(9,010)
Changes in tax reserves	(4,206)	10,753	(350)
Research and development tax credits	(980)	(714)	(542)
Effect of United States taxation on international operations	5,239	1,527	310
Permanent differences, net	(4,061)	10,077	7,209
Provision to return	(8,350)	703	(7,055)
Withholding taxes	6,634	11,172	12,133
Capital gain	—	—	(3,655)
Valuation Allowance	(761)	(12,308)	4,503
Other	2,269	4,329	(235)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 77,348</u>	<u>\$ 95,727</u>	<u>\$ 69,170</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's effective rate of 20.9% differs from the United States federal statutory rate of 21% due to favorable impacts from an agreement with a taxing authority on the treatment of subsidy income in a foreign jurisdiction, favorable changes in tax reserves primarily related to a final ruling in a tax case in a foreign jurisdiction, partially offset by withholding taxes. The Company's effective tax rate of 30.0% for the year ended December 31, 2023 differed from the United States federal statutory rate of 21% due to changes in tax reserves, permanent differences relating to foreign subsidiaries and withholding taxes, partially offset by the favorable impact from changes in valuation allowances. The Company's effective tax rate of 23.0% for the year ended December 31, 2022 differed from the United States federal statutory rate of 21% due to the impact of withholding taxes and permanent differences relating to foreign subsidiaries, partially offset by the favorable impact of the jurisdictional mix of income. Certain countries in which we operate have adopted Pillar Two legislation effective January 1, 2024. Pillar Two did not have a material impact on our 2024 effective tax rate.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. All deferred tax assets and liabilities have been classified as noncurrent and are included in Other assets and Other liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The table below shows the temporary differences that gave rise to the significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
(In thousands)		
<i>Deferred tax assets:</i>		
Post-retirement benefit obligation	\$ 1,229	\$ 1,350
Expenses currently not deductible	59,518	52,526
Net operating loss carryforward	86,716	107,395
Tax credit carryforward	5,137	4,581
Depreciation and amortization	4,286	7,404
Inventory	10,795	12,238
Capitalized R&D costs	20,556	18,178
Leases	21,490	23,987
Other	—	2,867
Valuation allowance	(65,007)	(79,355)
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>\$ 144,720</u>	<u>\$ 151,171</u>
<i>Deferred tax liabilities:</i>		
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (125,227)	\$ (120,055)
Leases	(22,084)	(23,987)
Outside basis differences and other	(87,434)	(79,985)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(234,745)</u>	<u>(224,027)</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities, net	<u>\$ (90,025)</u>	<u>\$ (72,856)</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been classified as noncurrent and are included in Other assets and Other liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets on a net jurisdictional basis as broken out in the table below.

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
(In thousands)		
Other assets	\$ 44,816	\$ 46,602
Other liabilities	(134,841)	(119,458)
Deferred tax liability, net	<u>\$ (90,025)</u>	<u>\$ (72,856)</u>

The Company evaluates the recoverability of its deferred tax assets on a jurisdictional basis by considering whether deferred tax assets will be realized on a more likely than not basis. To the extent a portion or all of the applicable deferred tax assets do not meet the more likely than not threshold, a valuation allowance is recorded. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the valuation allowance decreased from \$79.4 million to \$65.0 million primarily due to a net decrease in the valuation allowance and underlying deferred tax balance of \$12.5 million. The decrease related to changes in the underlying deferred balances primarily relates to the reversal of the valuation allowance and the associated deferred balances in connection with a legal entity rationalization. In determining how much of the relevant deferred tax asset could be realized on a more likely than not basis, consideration was given to tax planning strategies and, when applicable, future taxable income.

The Company has United States federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$5.1 million as of December 31, 2024 expiring in years 2029 through 2036. The Company's ability to use these various carryforwards to offset any taxable income generated in future taxable periods may be limited under Section 382 and other federal tax provisions. As of December 31, 2024 the Company also has \$331.1 million foreign net operating loss carryforwards primarily in the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands that may be subject to local tax restriction limitations. The foreign net operating losses can be carried forward indefinitely, except in applicable jurisdictions that make up less than five percent of the available net operating losses.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company has not made any material changes to its indefinite reinvestment assertion with respect to earnings reinvested in its foreign operations. The majority of our global unremitted foreign earnings have been taxed or would be exempt from United States tax upon repatriation. The Company has made no provision for United States income taxes or additional non-United States taxes on certain undistributed earnings or outside basis differences of non-United States subsidiaries in which the Company remains indefinitely reinvested. A portion of these undistributed earnings may

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

be subject to foreign and United States tax consequences upon remittance. The Company cannot practically estimate the amount of additional taxes that might be payable on those undistributed earnings.

The Company records a liability for certain unrecognized income tax benefits for which it is more likely than not that a tax position will not be sustained upon examination by the respective taxing authority (“uncertain tax positions”). This liability for such uncertain tax positions includes the amount of benefit included in (i) its previously filed income tax returns and (ii) its financial results expected to be included in income tax returns to be filed for periods through the date of its Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. The Company’s total unrecognized tax benefits were \$17.1 million, \$30.9 million and \$20.2 million as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, inclusive of \$4.7 million, \$12.1 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, of interest and penalties. The Company records interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions as a component of Income tax expense, which was a benefit of \$6.2 million, an expense of \$7.9 million and a benefit of \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The table below includes a reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits (inclusive of associated interest and penalties).

	(In thousands)
Balance, January 1, 2022	\$ 37,681
Addition for tax positions taken in prior periods	1,971
Addition for tax positions taken in the current period	1,171
Reductions related to settlements with taxing authorities	(922)
Reductions resulting from a lapse of applicable statute of limitations	(2,801)
Other, including the impact of foreign currency translation and United States tax rate changes	(16,897)
Balance, December 31, 2022	20,203
Addition for tax positions taken in prior periods	13,514
Reductions related to settlements with taxing authorities	(4,160)
Transfer from Former Parent, impact of foreign currency translation and other	(473)
Other, including the impact of foreign currency translation and United States tax rate changes	1,787
Balance, December 31, 2023	30,871
Addition for tax positions taken in prior periods	6,436
Reductions for tax positions taken in prior periods	(7,825)
Reductions related to settlements with taxing authorities	(9,255)
Reductions resulting from a lapse of applicable statute of limitations	(51)
Other, including the impact of foreign currency translation	(3,092)
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 17,084

The Company files numerous group and separate tax returns in United States federal and state jurisdictions, as well as international jurisdictions. The Company is routinely examined by various United States and non-United States taxing authorities. The Company is subject to audit by the United States, various states and foreign jurisdictions. In accordance with the Tax Matters Agreement with Former Parent, the Company is the primary obligor for (i) ESAB separate company state returns for all periods; (ii) unitary state returns that include only ESAB legal entities for all periods; and (iii) ESAB separate foreign returns for all periods.

Pursuant to United States tax law, the Company filed its initial United States federal income tax return for the post-Separation period in October 2023. The Company reviews its global tax provisions on a quarterly basis. The Company accrues or adjusts contingent tax liabilities based on these reviews, the results of discussions and resolutions of matters with certain tax authorities, tax rulings and court decisions and the expiration of the statutes of limitations.

Due to the difficulty in predicting with reasonable certainty when tax audits will be fully resolved and closed, the range of reasonably possible significant increases or decreases in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits that may occur within the next 12 months is difficult to ascertain. The Company does not believe the total amount of unrecognized benefits will change by a material amount within the next 12 months due to the settlement of audits and expirations of statutes of limitations.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes Goodwill activity by segment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	Americas		EMEA & APAC		Total
	(In thousands)				
Balance, January 1, 2023	\$	585,845	\$	943,922	\$ 1,529,767
Goodwill attributable to acquisition		1,664		13,912	15,576
Impact of foreign currency translation		2,366		40,622	42,988
Balance, December 31, 2023		589,875		998,456	1,588,331
Goodwill attributable to acquisitions		44,505		46,691	91,196
Impact of foreign currency translation		(4,675)		(22,859)	(27,534)
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$	629,705	\$	1,022,288	\$ 1,651,993

The following table summarizes the Company's Intangible assets, excluding Goodwill.

	December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
	(In thousands)			
<i>Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets:</i>				
Trade names	\$ 173,912	\$ —	\$ 185,301	\$ —
<i>Definite-Lived Intangible Assets:</i>				
Customer relationships	506,226	(248,920)	496,483	(231,848)
Technology	71,912	(55,539)	73,288	(55,288)
Trade names	28,878	(11,832)	23,966	(10,983)
Software	78,122	(62,391)	80,203	(61,920)
Other intangible assets	30,424	(22,799)	22,878	(22,545)
	\$ 889,474	\$ (401,481)	\$ 882,119	\$ (382,584)

Amortization expense related to intangible assets of \$36.0 million, \$39.7 million and \$35.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are included in the Selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

The Company's expected annual amortization expense for acquired intangible assets for the next five years is as follows.

	December 31, 2024	
	(In thousands)	
2025	\$	30,754
2026		29,231
2027		25,626
2028		22,828
2029		21,399

10. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

	Depreciable Life (In years)	December 31,	
		2024	2023
		(In thousands)	
Land	n/a	\$ 14,484	\$ 15,095
Buildings and improvements	5-40	176,077	178,682
Machinery and equipment	3-15	409,045	394,318
		599,606	588,095
Accumulated depreciation		(301,259)	(293,790)
		\$ 298,347	\$ 294,305

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was \$30.6 million, \$30.0 million and \$29.5 million, respectively.

11. Inventories, Net

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
(In thousands)		
Raw materials	\$ 151,248	\$ 156,583
Work in process	41,698	43,561
Finished goods	251,994	244,580
	444,940	444,724
LIFO reserve	—	(4,279)
Less: allowance for excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventory	(41,229)	(47,587)
	<u>\$ 403,711</u>	<u>\$ 392,858</u>

At December 31, 2023, approximately 27.4% of total inventories were valued using the LIFO method. During 2024, the Company changed its costing methodology to only using FIFO method, as the Company believes FIFO is preferable given it provides a more consistent method for valuing inventory across the Company, better matches costs with revenues, improves comparability with peers and better reflects the current value of inventory at the balance sheet date. Therefore, the Company recorded the pre-tax cumulative benefit related to this change in accounting principle of \$4.3 million as a reduction of Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2024. Refer to Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” for further information regarding this change in accounting policy.

12. Leases

The Company leases certain office spaces, warehouses, production facilities, vehicles and equipment. Leases with an initial term of twelve months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet. Most leases include renewal options, which can extend the lease term into the future. The Company determines the lease term by assuming options that are reasonably certain of being renewed will be exercised. Certain of the Company’s leases include rental payments adjusted for inflation. The right-of-use lease asset is recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, with the current lease liability being included in Accrued liabilities and noncurrent lease liability being included in Other liabilities. Operating lease expense was \$24.9 million, \$25.4 million and \$21.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

	December 31, 2024	
	(In thousands)	
Future lease payments by year:		
2025	\$	24,478
2026		17,555
2027		12,403
2028		9,861
2029		8,438
Thereafter		25,628
Total		<u>98,363</u>
Less: present value discount		(10,862)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$	<u>87,501</u>
Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years):		
Operating leases		6.18
Weighted-average discount rate:		
Operating leases		4.4 %

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

13. Accrued and Other Liabilities

The table below includes a summarized breakout of Accrued and Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
	(In thousands)			
Accrued taxes and deferred tax liabilities	\$ 46,395	\$ 151,642	\$ 45,681	\$ 144,662
Compensation and related benefits	80,451	48,350	97,052	52,589
Asbestos liability	40,779	253,287	32,908	234,796
Contract liability	26,390	—	31,248	—
Lease liability	21,459	66,042	22,794	76,609
Warranty liability	12,794	—	12,606	—
Third-party commissions	17,346	—	18,711	—
Restructuring liability	4,732	374	5,345	354
Accrued interest	8,077	—	711	—
Other	40,135	13,241	46,433	33,823
	\$ 298,558	\$ 532,936	\$ 313,489	\$ 542,833

The table below summarizes the activity in the Company's warranty liability included in Accrued liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In thousands)	
Warranty liability, beginning of period	\$ 12,606	\$ 12,946
Accrued warranty expense	10,570	5,794
Changes in estimates related to pre-existing warranties	1,624	3,097
Cost of warranty service work performed	(11,426)	(10,710)
Foreign exchange translation effect and other	(580)	1,479
Warranty liability, end of period	\$ 12,794	\$ 12,606

The Company's restructuring programs include a series of actions to reduce the structural costs of the Company. The table below summarizes the activity in the Company's restructuring liability included in Accrued liabilities and Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024				
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charges	Payments	Foreign Currency Translation	Balance at End of Period
	(In thousands)				
<i>Restructuring and other related charges:</i>					
Termination benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,595	\$ 4,538	\$ (5,288)	\$ —	\$ 3,845
Facility closure costs and other ⁽²⁾	1,104	5,689	(5,112)	(420)	1,261
	\$ 5,699	\$ 10,227	\$ (10,400)	\$ (420)	\$ 5,106

⁽¹⁾ Includes severance and other termination benefits, including outplacement services.

⁽²⁾ Includes the cost of relocating associates, relocating equipment and other costs in connection with the closure and optimization of facilities and product lines.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2023				Balance at End of Period
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charges	Payments	Foreign Currency Translation	
(In thousands)					
<i>Restructuring and other related charges:</i>					
Termination benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,910	\$ 10,017	\$ (10,223)	\$ (109)	\$ 4,595
Facility closure costs ⁽²⁾	2,908	8,637	(10,483)	42	1,104
Subtotal	<u>7,818</u>	<u>18,654</u>	<u>(20,706)</u>	<u>(67)</u>	<u>5,699</u>
Non-cash charges ⁽³⁾		5,456			
		<u>\$ 24,110</u>			

⁽¹⁾ Includes severance and other termination benefits, including outplacement services.

⁽²⁾ Includes the cost of relocating associates, relocating equipment, lease termination expenses and other costs in connection with the closure and optimization of facilities and product lines.

⁽³⁾ Includes impairment of long-lived assets in connection with the closure and optimization of facilities and product lines.

14. Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors various defined benefit plans and other post-retirement benefits plans, including health and life insurance, for certain eligible employees or former employees. The other post-retirement benefit plans are immaterial. The Company uses December 31st as the measurement date for all of its employee benefit plans.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized a non-cash pension settlement loss of \$12.2 million related to the transfer of plan assets to a third party as part of externalizing the risk associated with a foreign defined benefit plan. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized a Pension settlement gain of \$9.1 million related to a completed buy-out of a foreign defined benefit plan by a third party plus the merger of two Company pension plans resulting in one plan benefiting from the surplus assets in the other plan. These amounts are reflected in the Pension settlement loss (gain) line item in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table summarizes the total changes in the Company's total and foreign pension benefits and plan assets and includes a statement of the plans' funded status.

	All Pension Benefits		Foreign Pension Benefits	
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(In thousands)			
<i>Change in benefit obligation:</i>				
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 242,743	\$ 256,022	\$ 99,215	\$ 99,401
Service cost	1,429	1,439	1,429	1,439
Interest cost	8,828	11,170	2,576	4,148
Plan amendments	(9)	175	(9)	175
Actuarial (gain) loss	(5,945)	802	1,178	335
Foreign exchange effect	(5,386)	4,079	(5,386)	4,079
Benefits paid	(21,242)	(27,720)	(4,561)	(7,138)
Settlements	(31,583)	(3,584)	(31,583)	(3,584)
Other	1,039	360	1,039	360
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	<u>189,874</u>	<u>242,743</u>	<u>63,898</u>	<u>99,215</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation, end of year	<u>\$ 186,689</u>	<u>\$ 239,578</u>	<u>\$ 60,713</u>	<u>\$ 96,049</u>
<i>Change in plan assets:</i>				
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 211,472	\$ 219,050	\$ 65,278	\$ 70,821
Actual return on plan assets	12,389	19,651	2,024	1,262
Employer contributions ⁽¹⁾	4,309	(857)	4,175	(1,015)
Foreign exchange effect	(2,028)	3,162	(2,028)	3,162
Benefits paid	(21,242)	(27,720)	(4,561)	(7,138)
Settlements	(43,283)	(2,505)	(43,283)	(2,505)
Other	289	691	289	691
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	<u>161,906</u>	<u>211,472</u>	<u>21,894</u>	<u>65,278</u>
Funded status, end of year	<u>\$ (27,968)</u>	<u>\$ (31,271)</u>	<u>\$ (42,004)</u>	<u>\$ (33,937)</u>
<i>Amounts recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31:</i>				
Non-current assets	\$ 17,228	\$ 17,300	\$ 2,072	\$ 13,426
Current liabilities	(3,113)	(3,186)	(2,979)	(3,052)
Non-current liabilities	(42,083)	(45,385)	(41,097)	(44,311)
	<u>\$ (27,968)</u>	<u>\$ (31,271)</u>	<u>\$ (42,004)</u>	<u>\$ (33,937)</u>

⁽¹⁾ The employer contribution amount for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes a refund of assets totaling \$5.1 million to the Company arising from a completed wind up of a foreign defined benefit plan.

For pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets, the accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets were \$49.3 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2024 and \$50.7 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2023. For pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets, the projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets were \$52.4 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2024 and \$55.6 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2023.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Expected contributions to the Company's pension benefit plans for the year ending December 31, 2025 are \$4.5 million. The table below includes the benefit payments that are expected to be paid during each respective fiscal year.

	Pension Benefits	
	All Plans	Foreign Plans
	(In thousands)	
2025	\$ 19,136	\$ 5,735
2026	18,347	5,368
2027	17,986	5,455
2028	17,243	5,133
2029	16,917	5,309
2030 - 2034	76,386	26,156

The Company's primary investment objective for its pension plan assets is to provide a source of retirement income for the plans' participants and beneficiaries. The assets are invested with the goal of preserving principal while providing a reasonable rate of return over the long term. Diversification of assets is achieved through strategic allocations to various asset classes. Actual allocations to each asset class vary due to periodic investment strategy changes, market value fluctuations, the length of time it takes to fully implement investment allocation positions and the timing of benefit payments and contributions. The asset allocation is monitored and rebalanced as required, as frequently as on a quarterly basis in some instances. The target allocation for plan assets varies by plan and jurisdiction.

The table below shows the actual allocation percentages for the Company's pension plan assets.

	Actual Asset Allocation	
	December 31,	
	2024	2023
<i>United States Plans:</i>		
Equity securities:		
United States	37 %	38 %
International	13 %	12 %
Fixed income	50 %	49 %
Cash and cash equivalents	0 %	1 %
<i>Foreign Plans:</i>		
Equity securities	4 %	1 %
Fixed income securities	15 %	48 %
Cash and cash equivalents	1 %	1 %
Insurance contracts	44 %	38 %
Investment funds ⁽¹⁾	36 %	12 %

⁽¹⁾ Represents various fixed income and equity securities.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The table below summarizes the Company's pension plan assets for each fair value hierarchy level for the periods presented (see Note 17, "Fair Value Measurements" for further description of the levels within the fair value hierarchy).

	December 31, 2024					December 31, 2023				
	Measured at Net Asset Value ⁽¹⁾	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Total	Measured at Net Asset Value ⁽¹⁾	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Total
	(In thousands)					(In thousands)				
<i>United States Plans:</i>										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 379	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 379	\$ —	\$ 1,237	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,237
Equity securities:										
United States large cap	28,803	—	—	—	28,803	29,289	—	—	—	29,289
United States small/mid cap	9,456	13,481	—	—	22,937	10,130	16,033	—	—	26,163
International	17,566	—	—	—	17,566	18,078	—	—	—	18,078
Fixed income mutual funds:										
United States government and corporate	69,152	—	—	—	69,152	70,283	—	—	—	70,283
Other	—	1,175	—	—	1,175	—	1,145	—	—	1,145
<i>Foreign Plans:</i>										
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾	—	238	—	—	238	—	547	—	—	547
Equity securities	—	904	—	—	904	—	921	—	—	921
Non-United States government and corporate bonds	—	3,198	—	—	3,198	—	31,147	—	—	31,147
Insurance contracts	—	—	9,608	—	9,608	—	—	24,592	—	24,592
Investment funds	—	—	7,919	—	7,919	—	—	8,050	—	8,050
Other	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	20	—	20
	<u>\$ 124,977</u>	<u>\$ 19,375</u>	<u>\$ 17,554</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 161,906</u>	<u>\$ 127,780</u>	<u>\$ 51,030</u>	<u>\$ 32,662</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 211,472</u>

⁽¹⁾ Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient (the "NAV") have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. These investments, consisting of common/collective trusts, are valued using the NAV provided by the Trustee. The NAV is based on the underlying investments held by the fund, which are traded in an active market, less its liabilities. These investments are able to be redeemed in the near-term.

⁽²⁾ The weighted-average interest crediting rates received in Cash and cash equivalents of foreign plans are immaterial relative to total plan assets.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table sets forth the components of net periodic benefit (income) cost and Other comprehensive income of the Company's total and foreign defined benefit pension plans.

	All Pension Benefits			Foreign Pension Benefits		
	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
	(In thousands)					
<i>Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Income):</i>						
Service cost	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,684	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,684
Interest cost	8,828	11,170	5,874	2,576	4,148	2,161
Amortization	1,634	1,206	4,313	130	40	687
Settlement loss (gain)	12,155	—	(9,114)	12,155	—	(9,114)
Other	(179)	—	92	(179)	(331)	92
Expected return on plan assets	(9,410)	(11,391)	(11,519)	(1,038)	(2,475)	(2,063)
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ 14,457	\$ 2,424	\$ (8,670)	\$ 15,073	\$ 2,821	\$ (6,553)
<i>Change in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations Recognized in Other Comprehensive (Gain) Loss:</i>						
Transfer from Former Parent ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 53,134	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Current year net actuarial (gain) loss	(9,598)	(7,021)	949	(483)	1,984	(12,262)
Current year prior service cost	(9)	175	862	(9)	175	862
<i>Less amounts included in net periodic benefit cost:</i>						
Amortization of net (loss)	(1,676)	(1,575)	(4,340)	(172)	(78)	(714)
Settlement / divestiture / other loss	(455)	(1,079)	(67)	(454)	(1,079)	(67)
Amortization of prior service cost	42	38	(1,067)	42	38	(1,067)
Total recognized in Other comprehensive income	\$ (11,696)	\$ (9,462)	\$ 49,471	\$ (1,076)	\$ 1,040	\$ (13,248)

⁽¹⁾ As part of the Separation, certain United States defined benefit plans, formerly sponsored by the Former Parent were transferred to the Company as of March 21, 2022 ("Transfer Date").

Each component of net periodic benefit cost (income) is included in the Company's Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. Service cost is included within Selling, general and administrative expense with the non-service costs net of expected return on plan assets and settlement loss (gain) included within Interest expense and other, net. Settlement loss (gain) is recorded within Pension settlement loss (gain) on the Company's Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations.

The table below shows the components of net unrecognized pension benefit cost included in AOCL in the Consolidated Balance Sheets that have not been recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost.

	Pension Benefits	
	December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In thousands)	
Net actuarial loss	\$ 49,917	\$ 61,573
Prior service income	(122)	(81)
	\$ 49,795	\$ 61,492

The key economic assumptions used in the measurement of the Company's pension benefits are included in the table below.

	Pension Benefits	
	December 31,	
	2024	2023
<i>Weighted-average discount rate:</i>		
All plans	4.8 %	4.4 %
Foreign plans	3.7 %	3.9 %
Weighted-average rate of increase in compensation levels for active foreign plans ⁽¹⁾	3.1 %	3.1 %

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

⁽¹⁾ Weighted-average rate of increase is only applicable to plans with compensation increase assumptions.

The key economic assumptions used in the computation of net periodic benefit cost are as included in the table below.

	Pension Benefits		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Weighted-average discount rate:			
All plans	4.4 %	4.6 %	2.2 %
Foreign plans	3.9 %	4.3 %	1.9 %
Weighted-average expected return on plan assets:			
All plans	5.1 %	5.0 %	4.8 %
Foreign plans	4.4 %	4.1 %	3.2 %
Weighted-average rate of increase in compensation levels for active foreign plans ⁽¹⁾	3.1 %	3.2 %	3.2 %

⁽¹⁾ Weighted-average rate of increase is only applicable to plans with compensation increase assumptions.

In determining discount rates, the Company utilizes the single discount rate equivalent to discounting the expected future cash flows from each plan using the yields at each duration from a published yield curve as of the measurement date.

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is determined using the calculated value of plan assets, which is based on the Company's investment policy target allocation of the asset portfolio between various asset classes and the expected real returns of each asset class over various periods of time that are consistent with the long-term nature of the underlying obligations of these plans.

The Company maintains defined contribution plans covering certain union and non-union employees. The Company's expense for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was \$7.5 million, \$7.6 million and \$8.7 million, respectively.

15. Debt

The table below shows the components of the Company's debt.

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In thousands)	
Term loans	\$ 385,000	\$ 987,500
Senior unsecured notes	700,000	—
Revolving credit facility	—	32,000
Total debt	1,085,000	1,019,500
Current portion of long-term debt	(15,000)	—
Unamortized deferred financing fees	(9,261)	(1,443)
Long-term debt	\$ 1,060,739	\$ 1,018,057

Senior Notes, Term Loans and Revolving Credit Facility

On April 4, 2022, the Company entered into a credit agreement (as amended and restated from time-to-time, the "Credit Agreement") in connection with the Separation. The Credit Agreement initially consisted of a \$750 million revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility") with a maturity date of April 4, 2027, a Term A-1 loan with an initial aggregate principal amount of \$400 million (the "Term Loan A-1 Facility"), with a maturity date of April 4, 2027 and a \$600 million 364-day senior term loan facility (the "Term Loan A-2 Facility") with a maturity date of April 3, 2023. The Revolving Facility contains a \$300 million foreign currency sublimit and a \$50 million swing line loan sub-facility.

On April 4, 2022, the Company drew down \$1.2 billion available under the credit facilities made up of (i) \$200 million under the Revolving Facility, (ii) \$400 million under the Term Loan A-1 Facility and (iii) \$600 million under the Term Loan A-2 Facility. The Company used these proceeds to make payments to Enovis of \$1.2 billion, which was used as part of the consideration for the contribution of certain assets and liabilities to the Company by Enovis in connection with the Separation.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

On June 28, 2022, the Company amended and restated the Credit Agreement by entering into Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement Amendment”). The Credit Agreement Amendment provides for a \$600 million term loan facility (the “Term Loan A-3 Facility,” collectively the “Term Facilities” with the Term A-1 Facility and Term A-2 Facility) with a maturity date of April 3, 2025 to refinance the Company’s existing Term Loan A-2 Facility. Also on June 28, 2022, the Company borrowed the entire \$600 million under Term Loan A-3 Facility to fund the repayment of the Term Loan A-2 Facility.

On April 9, 2024, the Company issued \$700 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.25% senior notes due 2029 (the “Senior Notes”) governed by an indenture (the “Indenture”). The Senior Notes have a contractual maturity interest rate of 6.25% and maturity date of April 15, 2029. The Company used the net proceeds from the Senior Notes to pay off its Term Loan A-3 Facility and pay fees associated with the offering.

As of December 31, 2024, the Credit Agreement and the Indenture consist of the following facilities:

- A \$750 million Revolving Facility with a maturity date of April 4, 2027 with zero dollars drawn;
- A Term A-1 Facility with an aggregate principal amount of \$385 million, with maturity dates through April 4, 2027; and
- Senior Notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$700 million with a maturity date of April 15, 2029.

The Credit Agreement and the Indenture contain customary covenants. These covenants limit the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to, among other things, incur debt or liens, merge or consolidate with others, dispose of assets, make investments or pay dividends. In addition, the Credit Agreement requires that the Company maintains certain financial covenants and the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants as of December 31, 2024. The Credit Agreement and the Indenture contain various events of default (including failure to comply with the covenants under the Credit Agreement and related agreements) and upon an event of default the lenders may, subject to various customary cure rights, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding under the Term A-1 Facility, Senior Notes and the Revolving Facility. Certain United States subsidiaries of the Company have agreed to guarantee the obligations of the Company under the Credit Agreement and the Senior Notes.

Loans made under the Term A-1 Facility will bear interest, at the election of the Company, at either the base rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) or at the term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) plus an adjustment (as defined in the Credit Agreement), in each case, plus the applicable interest rate margin. Loans made under the Revolving Facility will bear interest, at the election of the Company, at either the base rate or, (i) in the case of loans denominated in dollars, the term SOFR plus an adjustment or the daily simple SOFR plus an adjustment, (ii) in the case of loans denominated in Euros, the adjusted Euro Interbank Offered Rate (“EURIBOR”) and, (iii) in the case of loans denominated in sterling, Sterling Overnight Index Average (“SONIA”) plus an adjustment (as all such rates are defined in the Credit Agreement Amendment), in each case, plus the applicable interest rate margin. The applicable interest rate margin changes based upon the Company’s total leverage ratio (ranging from 1.125% to 1.750% or in the case of the base rate margin, 0.125% to 0.750%). Each swing line loan denominated in dollars will bear interest at the base rate plus the applicable interest rate margin.

To manage exposures to currency exchange rates and interest rates arising in Long-term debt, the Company entered into interest rate and cross-currency swap agreements. Refer to Note 16, “Derivatives” for additional information.

As of December 31, 2024, the weighted-average interest rate of borrowings under the Credit Agreement and the Indenture was 5.24%, including the net impact from the interest rate and cross-currency swaps and excluding accretion of deferred financing fees, and there was \$750 million of borrowing capacity available on the Revolving Facility, subject to the Company meeting financial covenants and other requirements.

Other Indebtedness

In addition to the debt agreements discussed above, the Company has the ability to incur approximately \$50 million of indebtedness pursuant to certain uncommitted credit lines, consisting of an uncommitted credit line that the Company currently has in place that the Company has used from time to time in the past for short-term working capital needs.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company is party to letter of credit facilities with an aggregate capacity of \$107.0 million. Total letters of credit of \$27.2 million were outstanding as of December 31, 2024.

Deferred Financing Fees

In total, the Company had deferred financing fees of \$9.9 million included in its Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024, which will be charged to Interest expense and other, net, over the term of the related debt instruments. The costs associated with the Term Facilities and Senior Notes noted above will be amortized over the contractual term of the related facility and the costs associated with these will be amortized over the life of the Credit Agreement or the Indenture, respectively. Of the \$9.9 million, \$0.6 million of deferred financing fees relating to the Revolving Facility are included in Other assets and \$9.3 million of deferred financing fees relating to the Term Facilities and Senior Notes are recorded as a contra-liability within Long-term debt.

Other

The Company's minimum principal payments for the next five years are broken out in the table below.

		December 31, 2024
		(in thousands)
2025	\$	15,000
2026		20,000
2027		350,000
2028		—
2029		700,000
Total debt ⁽¹⁾	\$	1,085,000

⁽¹⁾ Total debt excludes \$9.3 million of related unamortized deferred financing fees.

16. Derivatives

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage exposures to currency exchange rates and interest rates arising in connection with Long-term debt and the normal course of business. The Company has established policies and procedures that govern the risk management of these exposures. Both at inception and on an ongoing basis, the derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are assessed as to their effectiveness, when applicable.

The Company is subject to the credit risk of counterparties to derivative instruments. Counterparties include a number of major banks and financial institutions. None of the concentrations of risk with an individual counterparty was considered significant as of December 31, 2024. The Company does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. The Company records derivatives in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value.

Cash Flow Hedges

On July 14, 2022, the Company entered into two interest rate swap agreements to manage interest rate risk exposure. The aggregate notional amount of these contracts was \$600 million, maturing in April 2025. These interest rate swap agreements utilized by the Company effectively modify the Company's exposure to interest rate risk by converting a portion of the Company's floating-rate debt to a fixed rate of 3.293%, plus a spread, thus reducing the impact of interest-rate changes on future interest expense. The applicable spread may vary between 1.125% to 1.750%, depending on the total leverage ratio of the Company.

In March 2024, the Company settled one of the interest rate swaps associated with the Company's floating-rate debt and received \$5.5 million in connection with that settlement. The termination of the interest rate swap was related to the repayment of the Term A-3 Facility in April 2024. Refer to Note 15, "Debt" for further information. As this interest rate swap was designated as a cash flow hedge, \$5.5 million was deferred in AOCL and is being recognized in earnings over the period the originally forecasted hedged transaction impacts earnings. The remaining \$300 million swap is expected to continue to be hedged against the remaining floating-rate debt.

For the remaining swap, the spread was 1.250% as of December 31, 2024. This agreement involves the receipt of floating-rate amounts in exchange for fixed-rate interest payments over the life of the agreement without an exchange of the underlying principal amount. This interest rate swap agreement is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge and as such, the gain or

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

loss on the derivative instrument due to the change in fair value is reported as a component of AOCL and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. If a derivative is deemed to be ineffective, the change in fair value of the derivative is recognized directly in earnings. The Company did not have any ineffectiveness related to cash flow hedges during the year ended December 31, 2024.

The cash inflows and outflows associated with the Company's interest rate swap agreements designated as cash flow hedges are classified in cash flows from operating activities in the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows.

The Company expects a gain of \$0.7 million, net of tax, related to interest rate swap agreements to be reclassified from AOCL to earnings through such agreement's maturity in April 2025 as the hedged transactions are realized. The expected gain to be reclassified is based on current forward rates in active markets as of December 31, 2024.

The table below shows the effects of designated cash flow hedges on the Company's Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

Derivative type	(Gain) recognized in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations	Year Ended December 31,	
		2024	2023
(In thousands)			
Interest rate swap agreement(s)	Interest expense and other, net	\$ (9,104)	\$ (11,053)

Net Investment Hedges

On July 22, 2022, the Company entered into two cross-currency swap agreements, set to mature in April 2025, to partially hedge its net investment in its Euro denominated subsidiaries against adverse movements in exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and the Euro. The cross-currency swap agreements included provisions to exchange fixed-rate payments in U.S. Dollar for fixed-rate payments in Euro and were designated and qualify as a net investment hedge. These contracts had a Euro aggregate notional amount of approximately €270 million and a U.S. Dollar aggregate notional amount of \$275 million.

Prior to the maturity of these two cross-currency swaps, on June 25, 2024, the Company de-designated these swaps and entered into four new cross-currency swaps for the same above notional amounts that mature in October 2026.

On August 22, 2024, the Company entered into two additional cross-currency swap agreements, set to mature in October 2026. These contracts have a Euro aggregate notional amount of approximately €90 million and a U.S. dollar aggregate notional amount of \$100 million. These swaps are designated and accounted for as a net investment hedge.

The changes in the spot rate of these instruments are recorded in AOCL in equity, partially offsetting the foreign currency translation adjustment of the Company's related net investment that is also recorded in AOCL. The Company uses the spot method of assessing hedge effectiveness and as such, the initial value of the hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness is recognized in the Interest expense and other, net line item in the Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations under a systematic and rational method over the life of the cross-currency swap agreements. Any ineffective portions of net investment hedges are reclassified from AOCL into earnings during the period of change. Due to the de-designation transaction above on June 25, 2024, the Company will keep the balance in AOCL related to the original derivative for the duration that the investment is held. The Company did not have any ineffectiveness related to net investment hedges during the year ended December 31, 2024.

The cash inflows and outflows associated with the excluded components of the Company's cross-currency swap agreements designated as net investment hedges are classified in operating activities in the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The table below shows the effects of the excluded components of designated net investment hedges on the Company's Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

Derivative type	(Gain) recognized in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations	Year Ended December 31,	
		2024	2023
Cross currency-swap agreements	Interest expense and other, net	\$ (4,687)	\$ (4,779)

The table below shows the fair value of the derivatives recognized in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Designated as hedging instruments	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Other Liabilities	Other Assets	Other Liabilities	Other Assets
	(In thousands)			
Cross-currency swap agreements	\$ 1,830	\$ —	\$ 22,232	\$ —
Interest rate swap agreement(s)	—	842	—	9,522
Total	\$ 1,830	\$ 842	\$ 22,232	\$ 9,522

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

The Company has certain foreign currency contracts that are not designated as hedges. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had foreign currency contracts related to purchases and sales with notional values of \$178.7 million and \$232.5 million, respectively.

The table below shows the fair value of derivative instruments not designated in a hedging relationship recognized in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Not designated as hedging instruments	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Accrued Liabilities	Other Current Assets	Accrued Liabilities	Other Current Assets
	(In thousands)			
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 379	\$ 255	\$ 596	\$ 1,088

The amounts in the table above as of December 31, 2024 reflect the fair value of the Company's foreign currency contracts on a net basis where allowable under master netting agreements. Had these amounts been recognized on a gross basis, the impact would have been a \$0.4 million increase in Other current assets with a corresponding increase in Accrued liabilities.

The Company recognized the following in its Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements related to its derivative instruments not designated in a hedging relationship:

Foreign currency contracts	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In thousands)		
Change in unrealized (loss) gain	\$ (616)	\$ (1,023)	\$ 1,338
Realized gain (loss) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,490	\$ (2,928)	\$ (17,601)

⁽¹⁾ The year ended December 31, 2022 includes realized losses relating to certain corporate entities contributed to ESAB Corporation that are reflected within Interest expense and other, net, in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations. These realized losses are offset by unrealized gains which are also reflected within Interest expense and other, net, in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

17. Fair Value Measurements

The Company utilizes fair value measurement guidance prescribed by accounting standards to value its financial instruments. The guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to measure fair value. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows:

Level One: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Level Two: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level Three: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The carrying values of financial instruments, including Trade receivables and Accounts payable, approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturities. The estimated fair values may not represent actual values of the financial instruments that could be realized as of the balance sheet date or that will be realized in the future.

A summary of the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value for each fair value hierarchy level for the periods presented is in the table below (see Note 14, "Benefit Plans" for classification of the assets of the Company's benefit plans within the fair value hierarchy).

	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Total	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Total
	(In thousands)				(In thousands)			
<i>Assets:</i>								
Cash equivalents	\$ 8,990	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,990	\$ 6,027	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,027
Foreign currency contracts	—	657	—	657	—	2,261	—	2,261
Interest rate swap agreement	—	842	—	842	—	9,522	—	9,522
Deferred compensation plans	—	5,242	—	5,242	—	3,488	—	3,488
	<u>\$ 8,990</u>	<u>\$ 6,741</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 15,731</u>	<u>\$ 6,027</u>	<u>\$ 15,271</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 21,298</u>
<i>Liabilities:</i>								
Foreign currency contracts	\$ —	\$ 781	\$ —	\$ 781	\$ —	\$ 1,769	\$ —	\$ 1,769
Cross-currency swap agreements	—	1,830	—	1,830	—	22,232	—	22,232
Deferred compensation plans	—	5,242	—	5,242	—	3,488	—	3,488
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,853</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,853</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 27,489</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 27,489</u>

The Company's cash equivalents consist of investments in foreign interest-bearing deposit accounts and foreign money market mutual funds that are valued based on quoted market prices. The fair value of these investments approximate cost due to their short-term maturities and the high credit quality of the issuers of the underlying securities.

The Company measures the fair value of foreign currency contracts, cross-currency swap agreements and interest rate swap agreement(s) using Level Two inputs based on observable spot and forward rates in active markets. Additionally, the fair value of derivatives designated in hedging relationships includes a credit valuation adjustment to appropriately incorporate nonperformance risk for the Company and the respective counterparty. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the impact of the credit valuation adjustment on the Company's derivatives is immaterial. Refer to Note 16, "Derivatives" for additional information.

There were no transfers in or out of Level One, Two or Three during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of trade accounts receivable. Concentrations of credit risk are considered to exist when there are amounts collectible from multiple counterparties with similar characteristics, which could cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly impacted by economic or other conditions. The Company performs credit evaluations of its customers prior to delivery or commencement of services and normally does not require collateral. Letters of credit are occasionally required when the Company deems necessary. There are no customers that represent more than 10% of the Company's Trade receivables, net as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

18. Equity

Share Repurchase Program

On August 13, 2024, the Board of Directors authorized and approved a stock repurchase program to repurchase up to five million shares of the Company's Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, from time-to-time on the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or as may otherwise be determined by the Company's management in its discretion. No repurchases of the Company's Common stock have been made through the year ended December 31, 2024. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased will be determined by the Company's management based on its evaluation of market conditions, applicable legal requirements and other factors. There is no term associated with the repurchase authorization.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table presents the changes in the balances of each component of AOCL including reclassifications out of AOCL for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. All amounts are net of tax and noncontrolling interest, if any.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Components				
	Net Unrecognized Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Cost	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Net Investment Hedges	Cash Flow Hedges	Total
	(In thousands)				
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ (21,196)	\$ (439,692)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (460,888)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications:					
Amounts contributed by Former Parent ⁽²⁾	(50,504)	(8,759)	—	—	(59,263)
Net actuarial gain	113	—	—	—	113
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,712	(82,351)	(8,336)	—	(88,975)
Loss on long-term intra-entity foreign currency transactions	—	(83,105)	—	—	(83,105)
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	10,782	10,782
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(48,679)	(174,215)	(8,336)	10,782	(220,448)
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	6,028	—	—	320	6,348
Net current period Other comprehensive (loss) income	(42,651)	(174,215)	(8,336)	11,102	(214,100)
Balance at December 31, 2022	(63,847)	(613,907)	(8,336)	11,102	(674,988)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications:					
Net actuarial gain	8,969	—	—	—	8,969
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(3,285)	(11,143)	(8,879)	—	(23,307)
Gain on long-term intra-entity foreign currency transactions	—	70,428	—	—	70,428
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	4,834	4,834
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	5,684	59,285	(8,879)	4,834	60,924
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	(1,642)	—	—	(8,566)	(10,208)
Net current period Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,042	59,285	(8,879)	(3,732)	50,716
Balance at December 31, 2023	(59,805)	(554,622)	(17,215)	7,370	(624,272)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications:					
Net actuarial gain	9,069	—	—	—	9,069
Foreign currency translation adjustment	530	(137,599)	15,968	—	(121,101)
Gain on long-term intra-entity foreign currency transactions	—	14,136	—	—	14,136
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	4,426	4,426
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	9,599	(123,463)	15,968	4,426	(93,470)
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	(146)	—	—	(9,980)	(10,126)
Purchase related to noncontrolling interest	—	(1,706)	—	—	(1,706)
Net current period Other comprehensive income (loss)	9,453	(125,169)	15,968	(5,554)	(105,302)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (50,352)	\$ (679,791)	\$ (1,247)	\$ 1,816	\$ (729,574)

⁽¹⁾ The amounts on this line within the Net Unrecognized Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Cost column are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost. See Note 14, "Benefit Plans" for additional details.

⁽²⁾ Includes unrecognized pension and other post-retirement costs and accumulated currency translation adjustments of certain entities that were part of the Corporate segment of the Former Parent and were transferred to ESAB Corporation in anticipation of the Separation.

⁽³⁾ The amounts on this line within the Cash Flow Hedges column are a component of Interest expense and other, net. See Note 16, "Derivatives," for additional details.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Share-Based Payments

In connection with the Separation, the Company adopted the 2022 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “Stock Plan”) that became effective upon the Separation. Outstanding equity awards of the Former Parent held by ESAB employees at the Separation date were converted into or replaced with awards of ESAB common stock under the Stock Plan, with the intent to maintain the economic value of the equity awards immediately before and after the Distribution. The terms of the equity awards period, exercisability and vesting schedule, as applicable, generally continued unchanged. Other than converted or replacement equity awards of ESAB issued in replacement of the Former Parent’s RSUs and stock options, the terms of the converted or replacement equity awards of ESAB (e.g., vesting date and expiration date) continued unchanged. For the three months ended April 1, 2022, \$0.7 million of stock-based compensation expense was allocated to the Company. Following the Separation, the Company independently incurs stock compensation expenses as a stand-alone company.

The Company measures and recognizes compensation expense related to share-based payments based on the fair value of the instruments issued. Stock-based compensation expense is generally recognized as a component of Selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

Stock Options

Under the Stock Plan, the Company may grant options to purchase common stock, with a maximum term of 10 years at a purchase price equal to the market value of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant. Stock-based compensation expense for stock option awards is based upon the grant-date fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock option awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the entire award. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Stock-based compensation expense for the stock option awards was \$2.7 million. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had \$2.4 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to stock option awards that will be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

Restricted Stock Units

During the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company granted certain employees performance-based restricted stock units (“PRSUs”), the vesting of which is fully based on company specific performance metrics over a three-year performance period. The awards also have a service requirement that equals the respective performance periods. These PRSUs are valued at the market value of a share of common stock on the date of grant taking into consideration the probability of achieving the specified performance goal. The ultimate payout of PRSUs with a performance metric adjusts the cumulative expense based on its estimate and the percent of the requisite service period that has elapsed. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company granted certain employees PRSUs, the calculation of the final achievement of which is based on Company-specific performance metrics as well as a modifier for the Company’s total shareholder return ranking among a peer group over a three-year performance period. The awards also have a service requirement that equals the respective performance periods. The related compensation expense for each of the awards is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Stock-based compensation expense for the PRSUs was \$5.7 million.

Under the Stock Plan, the Compensation Committee may also award RSUs to select executives, employees and outside directors, which typically vest over three years after the date of grant. With limited exceptions, the employee must remain in service until the vesting date. The Compensation Committee determines the terms and conditions of each award, including any restriction period and other criteria applicable to the awards. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Stock-based compensation expense for the RSUs was \$11.4 million.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The activity of the Company's PRSUs and RSUs is included in the table below.

	PRSUs		RSUs	
	Number of Units	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Number of Units	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balance at December 31, 2023	143,875	\$ 55.86	464,730	\$ 55.21
Granted	56,767	100.33	122,155	95.23
Vested	—	—	(191,802)	56.54
Forfeited and expired	—	—	(21,463)	65.79
Balance at December 31, 2024	200,642	\$ 68.44	373,620	\$ 67.02

The fair value of shares vested during the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$10.7 million. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had \$18.5 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to PRSU and RSU awards that will be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

19. Commitments and Contingencies

Asbestos Contingencies

Certain entities that became subsidiaries of ESAB Corporation in connection with the Separation are the legal obligor for certain asbestos obligations including long-term asbestos insurance assets, long-term asbestos insurance receivables, accrued asbestos liabilities, long-term asbestos liabilities, asbestos indemnity expenses, asbestos-related defense costs and asbestos insurance recoveries related to the asbestos obligations from the Former Parent's other legacy industrial businesses. As a result, the Company holds certain asbestos-related contingencies and insurance coverages.

These subsidiaries are each one of many defendants in a large number of lawsuits that claim personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos from products manufactured or used with components that are alleged to have contained asbestos. Such components were acquired from third-party suppliers and were not manufactured by any of the Company's, or Former Parent's, subsidiaries nor were the subsidiaries producers or direct suppliers of asbestos. The manufactured products that are alleged to have contained or used asbestos generally were provided to meet the specifications of the subsidiaries' customers, including the United States Navy. The subsidiaries settle asbestos claims for amounts the Company considers reasonable given the facts and circumstances of each claim. The annual average settlement payment per asbestos claimant has fluctuated during the past several years while the number of cases has steadily declined, except for 2024 when they have been substantially even versus prior year. The Company expects fluctuations to continue in the future based upon, among other things, the number and type of claims settled in a particular period and the jurisdictions in which such claims arise. To date, the majority of settled claims have been dismissed for no payment.

The Company has classified asbestos-related activity in Loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations. This is consistent with the Former Parent's classification on the basis that, pursuant to the purchase agreement from the Former Parent's Fluid Handling business divestiture, the Former Parent retained its asbestos-related contingencies and insurance coverages. However, as the Former Parent did not retain an interest in the ongoing operations of the business subject to the contingencies, asbestos-related activity was classified as part of Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Operations of the Former Parent.

The Company has projected each subsidiary's future asbestos-related liability costs with regard to pending and future unasserted claims based upon the Nicholson methodology. The Nicholson methodology is a standard approach used by experts and has been accepted by numerous courts. Consistent with the Former Parent, it is ESAB's policy to record a liability for asbestos-related liability costs for the longest period of time that ESAB management can reasonably estimate.

The Company believes that it can reasonably estimate the asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims that will be resolved in the next 15 years and has recorded that liability as its best estimate. While it is reasonably possible that the subsidiaries will incur costs after this period, the Company does not believe the reasonably possible loss or a range of reasonably possible losses is estimable at the current time. Accordingly, no accrual has been recorded for any costs that may be paid after the next 15 years. Defense costs associated with asbestos-related liabilities as well as costs incurred related to efforts to recover insurance from the subsidiaries' insurers are expensed as incurred.

Each subsidiary has separate insurance coverage acquired prior to Company ownership. The Company estimates the insurance assets for each subsidiary based upon the applicable policy language, expected recoveries and allocation methodologies and law pertaining to the affected subsidiary's insurance policies.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The table below summarizes the Asbestos-related claims activity since December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(Number of claims)	
Claims unresolved, beginning of period	13,648	14,106
Claims filed ⁽¹⁾	5,005	4,627
Claims resolved ⁽²⁾	(4,895)	(5,085)
Claims unresolved, end of period	13,758	13,648
	(In dollars)	
Average cost of resolved claims ⁽³⁾	\$ 10,574	\$ 9,524

⁽¹⁾ Claims filed include all asbestos claims for which notification has been received or a file has been opened.

⁽²⁾ Claims resolved include all asbestos claims that have been settled, dismissed or that are in the process of being settled or dismissed based upon agreements or understandings in place with counsel for the claimants.

⁽³⁾ Excludes claims settled in Mississippi for which the majority of claims have historically been resolved for no payment and insurance recoveries.

The Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets include the amounts related to asbestos-related litigation shown in the table below.

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In thousands)	
Long-term asbestos insurance asset ⁽¹⁾	\$ 234,951	\$ 221,489
Long-term asbestos insurance receivable ⁽¹⁾	16,961	17,868
Accrued asbestos liability ⁽²⁾	40,779	32,908
Long-term asbestos liability ⁽³⁾	\$ 253,287	\$ 234,796

⁽¹⁾ Included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

⁽²⁾ Represents current accruals for probable and reasonably estimable asbestos-related liability costs that the Company believes the subsidiaries will pay and unpaid legal costs related to defending themselves against asbestos-related liability claims and legal action against the Company's insurers, which is included in Accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

⁽³⁾ Included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Management's analyses are based on currently known facts and assumptions. Projecting future events, such as new claims to be filed each year, the average cost of resolving each claim, coverage issues among layers of insurers, the method in which losses will be allocated to the various insurance policies, interpretation of the effect on coverage of various policy terms and limits and their interrelationships, the continuing solvency of various insurance companies, the amount of remaining insurance available, as well as the numerous uncertainties inherent in asbestos litigation could cause the actual liabilities and insurance recoveries to be higher or lower than those projected or recorded that could materially affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flow. From time to time, other asbestos allegations related to former businesses of the Former Parent are brought against the Company. Management currently believes no loss is probable or estimable for these other matters.

General Litigation

The Company is involved in various pending legal proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of the Company's business. None of these legal proceedings is expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations or cash flow of the Company. With respect to these proceedings, and the litigation and claims described in the proceeding paragraphs, management of the Company believes that it will either prevail, has adequate insurance coverage or has established appropriate accruals to cover potential liabilities. Legal costs related to proceedings or claims are recorded when incurred. Other costs that management estimates may be paid related to the claims are accrued when the liability is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. There can be no assurance, however, as to the ultimate outcome of any of these matters, and if all or substantially all of these legal proceedings were to be determined adverse to the Company, there could be a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations or cash flow of the Company.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had \$143.3 million of unconditional purchase obligations with suppliers, the majority of which is expected to be paid by December 31, 2025.

20. Segment Information

ESAB is a focused industrial compounder. Our rich history of innovating products, workflow solutions and our business system, EBX, enables our purpose of *Shaping the world we imagine™*. Our products include fabrication technology advanced equipment, consumables, gas control equipment, robotics and digital solutions. The Company conducts its operations through two reportable segments. These segments consist of the “Americas,” which includes operations in North America and South America and “EMEA & APAC,” which includes Europe, Middle East, India, Africa and Asia Pacific. We serve a global customer base across multiple markets through a combination of direct sales and third-party distribution channels. Our customer base is highly diversified in the industrial end markets.

The Company’s management considers its Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) as Shyam Kambeyanda, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director. The Company’s management and CODM evaluate the operating results of each reportable segments, including assessment of profit or loss, performance and allocation of resources, based upon Net sales and Adjusted EBITDA, which represents Net income from continuing operations excluding the impact of Income tax expense, Interest expense and other, net, Pension settlement loss (gain), Restructuring and other related charges, Separation costs, Acquisition - amortization and other related charges and Depreciation and other amortization. Segment results reflect the allocation of corporate overhead costs, which primarily consist of Selling, general and administrative expense.

The Company’s segment results are included in the table below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In thousands)		
<i>Net sales⁽¹⁾:</i>			
Americas	\$ 1,176,745	\$ 1,214,998	\$ 1,128,306
EMEA & APAC	1,564,058	1,559,768	1,465,174
	<u>\$ 2,740,803</u>	<u>\$ 2,774,766</u>	<u>\$ 2,593,480</u>
<i>Cost of sales:</i>			
Americas	\$ 711,082	\$ 760,134	\$ 752,641
EMEA & APAC	992,266	998,881	955,309
	<u>\$ 1,703,348</u>	<u>\$ 1,759,015</u>	<u>\$ 1,707,950</u>
<i>Allocated corporate overhead operating expense:</i>			
Americas	\$ 64,517	\$ 64,668	\$ 55,328
EMEA & APAC	97,807	103,984	85,527
	<u>\$ 162,324</u>	<u>\$ 168,652</u>	<u>\$ 140,855</u>
<i>Other operating expense:</i>			
Americas	\$ 161,946	\$ 165,454	\$ 131,760
EMEA & APAC	184,411	180,543	176,161
	<u>\$ 346,357</u>	<u>\$ 345,997</u>	<u>\$ 307,921</u>
<i>Adjusted EBITDA⁽²⁾:</i>			
Americas	\$ 239,200	\$ 224,742	\$ 188,577
EMEA & APAC	289,574	276,360	248,177
	<u>\$ 528,774</u>	<u>\$ 501,102</u>	<u>\$ 436,754</u>
<i>Depreciation, amortization and other impairment charges:</i>			
Americas	\$ 31,193	\$ 34,589	\$ 29,281
EMEA & APAC	35,978	40,445	36,697
	<u>\$ 67,171</u>	<u>\$ 75,034</u>	<u>\$ 65,978</u>
<i>Capital expenditures:</i>			
Americas	\$ 22,648	\$ 21,576	\$ 18,005
EMEA & APAC	29,131	26,602	22,238
	<u>\$ 51,779</u>	<u>\$ 48,178</u>	<u>\$ 40,243</u>

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

⁽¹⁾ For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the total Net sales originating from the United States were \$595.6 million, \$619.1 million and \$583.0 million, respectively.

⁽²⁾ The following is a reconciliation of Net income from continuing operations to Adjusted EBITDA:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In thousands)		
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 293,057	\$ 223,365	\$ 231,081
Income tax expense	77,348	95,727	69,170
Interest expense and other, net	64,890	85,074	37,950
Pension settlement loss (gain)	12,155	—	(9,136)
Restructuring and other related charges ⁽¹⁾	10,227	24,110	23,096
Separation costs ⁽²⁾	—	—	15,545
Acquisition - amortization and other related charges ⁽³⁾	34,479	36,851	34,196
Depreciation and other amortization	36,618	35,975	34,852
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 528,774</u>	<u>\$ 501,102</u>	<u>\$ 436,754</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes severance and other termination benefits, including outplacement services, as well as the cost of relocating associates, relocating equipment, lease termination expenses, impairment of long-lived assets and other costs in connection with the closure and optimization of facilities and product lines.

⁽²⁾ Includes non-recurring charges and employee costs related to the planning and execution of the Separation within the Selling, general and administrative expense line within the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

⁽³⁾ Includes transaction expenses, amortization of intangibles, fair value charges on acquired inventories and integration expenses.

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In thousands)	
<i>Investments in equity method investees:</i>		
Americas	\$ —	\$ —
EMEA & APAC	28,885	30,633
	<u>\$ 28,885</u>	<u>\$ 30,633</u>
<i>Total assets:</i>		
Americas	\$ 1,796,167	\$ 1,671,634
EMEA & APAC	2,237,808	2,156,995
	<u>\$ 4,033,975</u>	<u>\$ 3,828,629</u>

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In thousands)	
<i>Property, plant and equipment, net⁽¹⁾:</i>		
United States	\$ 73,036	\$ 68,398
Czech Republic	55,554	60,948
India	31,506	31,258
Mexico	20,495	23,922
Poland	17,227	14,661
Russia	12,225	15,550
Other foreign countries	88,304	79,568
	<u>\$ 298,347</u>	<u>\$ 294,305</u>

⁽¹⁾ As the Company does not allocate all long-lived assets, specifically intangible assets, to each individual country, evaluation of long-lived assets in total is impracticable.

21. Related Party Transactions

Related Party Agreements

On April 4, 2022, in connection with the Separation, the Company entered into several agreements with Enovis that govern the Separation and provide a framework for the relationship between the parties going forward including a separation and distribution agreement, transition services agreement, tax matters agreement, employee matters agreements, stockholders and registration rights agreement, intellectual property matters agreement and license agreement for EBX.

Separation and Distribution Agreement

The Company entered into a separation and distribution agreement (the “Separation Agreement”) with Enovis immediately prior to the distribution of the Company’s common stock to Enovis stockholders. The Separation Agreement sets forth the Company’s agreements with Enovis regarding the principal actions to be taken in connection with the Separation. The Separation Agreement contains provisions that, among other things, relate to (i) assets, liabilities and contracts to be transferred, assumed and assigned to each of ESAB and Enovis as part of the Separation, (ii) cash distribution made to Enovis in partial consideration of the transfer of ESAB Assets to the Company in connection with the Separation and (iii) cross-indemnities principally designed to place financial responsibility for the obligations and liabilities of ESAB’s business with ESAB and financial responsibility for the obligations and liabilities of Enovis’s remaining business with Enovis.

Transition Services Agreement

The transition services agreement sets forth the terms and conditions pursuant to which the Company and its subsidiaries and Enovis and its subsidiaries will provide to each other various services. As of the year ended December 31, 2024, the related obligations have been closed out.

Tax Matters Agreement

The tax matters agreement governs the Company’s and Enovis’s respective rights, responsibilities and obligations after the Separation with respect to tax liabilities and benefits, tax attributes, the preparation and filing of tax returns, the control of audits and other tax proceedings and certain other matters regarding taxes.

Employee Matters Agreement

The employee matters agreement sets forth, among other things, the allocation of assets, liabilities and responsibilities relating to employee compensation and benefit plans and programs and other related matters in connection with the Separation, including the treatment of outstanding equity and other incentive awards and certain retirement and welfare benefit obligations.

Stockholders and Registration Rights Agreement

The stockholders and registration rights agreement sets forth the rights of the stockholders when requiring the Company to facilitate the resale of shares.

Intellectual Property Matters Agreement

The intellectual property matters agreement sets forth the terms and conditions pursuant to which Enovis and the Company have mutually granted certain personal, generally irrevocable, non-exclusive, worldwide and royalty-free rights to use certain intellectual property. The Company and Enovis are able to sublicense their rights in connection with activities relating to their businesses, but not for independent use by third parties.

EBX License Agreement

The EBX license agreement sets forth the terms and conditions pursuant to which Enovis has granted a royalty-free, non-exclusive, worldwide and nontransferable license to the Company to use EBX, solely in support of its businesses. The Company will be able to sublicense such license solely to direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries. In addition, under the EBX license agreement, Enovis and the Company each license to each other improvements made by such party to EBX during the first two years of the term of the EBX license agreement.

ESAB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Allocated Expenses

Prior to the Separation, the Company operated as part of the Former Parent and not as a stand-alone company. Accordingly, the Former Parent allocated certain shared costs to the Company that are reflected as expenses in these financial statements. These amounts included, but were not limited to, items such as general management and executive oversight, compliance, human resources, procurement and legal functions and financial management, including public company reporting, consolidated tax filings and tax planning. Management considered the allocation methodologies used by the Former Parent to be reasonable and to appropriately reflect the related expenses attributable to the Company for purposes of the three months ended April 1, 2022 combined financial statements; however, the expenses reflected in these financial statements may not be indicative of the actual expenses that would have been incurred during the periods presented if the Company had operated as a separate stand-alone entity.

The Company had no stock-based compensation plans prior to the Separation; however, certain employees of the Company participated in the Former Parent's stock-based compensation plans, which provided for the grants of stock options and RSUs among other types of awards. The expense associated with the Company's employees who participated in the plans of the Former Parent was allocated to the Company in the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations through the date of Separation.

The Company's allocated expenses from the Former Parent were \$6.0 million for the three months ended April 1, 2022, and is included in the Selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations. Following the Separation, the Company independently incurs expenses as a stand-alone company. Refer to Note 14, "Benefit Plans," for allocations of net periodic benefit associated with a Former Parent sponsored benefit plan.

22. Subsequent Events

The dividend of \$4.9 million included in Accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2024 was paid on January 17, 2025, to stockholders of record as of December 31, 2024.

On February 18, 2025, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire Bavaria Schweissttechnik, a European provider of submerged-arc welding applications, for approximately €60 million of cash consideration. This acquisition is expected to be completed during 2025, subject to the receipt of applicable regulatory approvals and customary closing conditions.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, these disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act). Our 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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, our management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Based on this assessment, our management has concluded that our 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 their report included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm."

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have occurred during the most recent completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

(c) Trading Plans

On December 13, 2024, Mr. Olivier Biebuyck, President, Fabrication Technology of the Company, adopted a trading plan intended to satisfy Rule 10b5-1(c) to sell up to 16,266 shares of Company common stock between March 13, 2025 and December 31, 2025, subject to certain conditions, all of which shares are to be acquired upon the exercise of employee stock options.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information relating to our Executive Officers is set forth in Part I of this Form 10-K under the caption “Information About Our Executive Officers”. Additional information regarding our Directors, Audit Committee and compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, if necessary, is incorporated by reference to such information included in our 2025 Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K under the captions “Election of Directors,” “Board of Directors and its Committees - Audit Committee” and “Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports.”

As part of our system of corporate governance, our Board of Directors has adopted a code of ethics that applies to all employees, including our principal executive officer, our principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or other persons performing similar functions. A copy of the code of ethics is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Investor Relations section of our website at www.esabcorporation.com. We intend to satisfy any disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or a waiver from, a provision of our code of ethics by posting such information on our website at the address above.

Information relating to our insider trading policies and procedures is incorporated by reference to such information included in our 2025 Proxy Statement under the caption “Policies on Insider Trading, Hedging and Stock Ownership.”

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information responsive to this item is incorporated by reference to such information included in our 2025 Proxy Statement under the captions “Executive Compensation,” “Director Compensation,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Compensation Committee Report,” “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation,” “CEO Pay Ratio Disclosure,” “Pay Versus Performance” and “Equity Award Grant Practices.”

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information responsive to this item is incorporated by reference to such information included in our 2025 Proxy Statement under the captions “Beneficial Ownership of Our Common Stock” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information.”

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence

Information responsive to this item is incorporated by reference to such information included in our 2025 Proxy Statement under the captions “Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions” and “Director Independence.”

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information responsive to this item is incorporated by reference to such information included in our 2025 Proxy Statement under the captions “Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees and Services” and “Audit Committee’s Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures.”

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(A) The following documents are filed as part of this report.

- (1) Financial Statements. The financial statements are set forth under Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this report on Form 10-K.
- (2) Schedules. An index of Exhibits and Schedules begins on page 93 of this report. Schedules other than those listed below have been omitted from this Annual Report because they are not required, are not applicable or the required information is included in the financial statements or the notes thereto.
- (3) Exhibits. See exhibits listed under Part (B) below.

(B) Exhibits.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, SUPPLEMENTARY DATA AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

Schedule:

**Page Number in Form
10-K**

Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Location
2.1	Separation and Distribution Agreement, dated April 4, 2022, between Enovis Corporation and ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
4.1	Description of Securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to ESAB Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 7, 2023
4.2	Indenture, dated as of April 9, 2024, by and among ESAB Corporation, as issuer, the guarantors named therein, and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 9, 2024
4.3	Form of Global Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 9, 2024
10.1	Transition Services Agreement, dated April 4, 2022, between Enovis Corporation and ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
10.2	Tax Matters Agreement, dated April 4, 2022, between Enovis Corporation and ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
10.3	Employee Matters Agreement, dated April 4, 2022, between Enovis Corporation and ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
10.4	Intellectual Property Matters Agreement, dated April 4, 2022, between Enovis Corporation and ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to ESAB Corporation’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022

10.5	EBS License Agreement, dated April 4, 2022, between Enovis Corporation and ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to ESAB Corporation's Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
10.6	Stockholder's and Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 4, 2022, between Enovis Corporation and ESAB Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to ESAB Corporation's Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
10.7	Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 17, 2022, among ESAB Corporation, Mitchell P. Rales and Steven M. Rales	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-268325) as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2022
10.8	Credit Agreement, dated April 4, 2022, by and among ESAB Corporation, as the lead borrower, the other loan parties from time to time party thereto, including any designated subsidiary borrower party thereto pursuant to the terms thereof and certain subsidiaries of the Company identified therein, as guarantors, each of the lenders from time to time party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and the co-syndication agents, joint bookrunners and joint lead arrangers named therein	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to ESAB Corporation's Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
10.9	Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement, dated June 28, 2022	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to ESAB Corporation's Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on June 28, 2022
10.10#	ESAB Corporation 2022 Omnibus Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to ESAB Corporation's Form 8-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2022
10.11#	ESAB Corporation Annual Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.12#	The ESAB Group, Inc. Excess Benefits Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.13#	The ESAB Group, Inc. Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.14#	ESAB Corporation Executive Officer Severance Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.15#	Letter Agreement, effective as of May 15, 2016, between Colfax Corporation and Shyam Kambeyanda	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.16#	Letter Agreement, dated April 26, 2019, between Colfax Corporation and Kevin Johnson	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.17#	Letter Agreement, dated April 4, 2017, between Colfax Corporation and Olivier Biebuyck	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.18#	Letter Agreement, dated December 17, 2021, between ESAB Corporation and Kevin Johnson	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022

10.19#	Letter Agreement, dated December 12, 2021, between ESAB Corporation and Olivier Biebuyck	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.20#	Letter Agreement, dated December 10, 2021, between ESAB Corporation and Curtis Jewell	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.21#	Letter Agreement, dated December 10, 2021, between ESAB Corporation and Michele Campion	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to ESAB Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 7, 2023
10.22#	Employment Agreement, dated February 21, 2022, between ESAB Corporation and Shyam Kambeyanda	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.23#	Letter Agreement, dated December 12, 2022, between ESAB Corporation and Eleanor Lukens	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to ESAB Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on February 29, 2024
10.24#	Letter Agreement, dated January 9, 2023, between ESAB Corporation and Olivier Biebuyck	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to ESAB Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on February 29, 2024
10.25#	Form of Change in Control Agreement, effective October 27, 2020 (Colfax)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.26#	Change in Control Agreement, dated October 30, 2020, between Colfax Corporation and Shyam Kambeyanda	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.27#	Form of Change in Control Agreement, effective March 5, 2021 (ESAB)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.28#	Change in Control Agreement, dated March 5, 2021, between Colfax Corporation and Shyam Kambeyanda	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.29#	Change in Control Agreement, dated March 5, 2021, between Colfax Corporation and Olivier Biebuyck	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.30#	Change in Control Agreement, dated March 5, 2021, between Colfax Corporation and Curtis Jewell	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.31#	Retention Agreement, dated March 5, 2021, between Colfax Corporation and Shyam Kambeyanda	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.32#	Form of Retention Agreement, dated March 5, 2021	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.33#	Form of Change in Control Agreement, effective February 17, 2022 (ESAB)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022

10.34#	Amended and Restated Retention Agreement, dated November 30, 2021, by and between Colfax Corporation and Kevin Johnson	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.35#	Amended and Restated Retention Agreement, dated November 30, 2021, by and between Colfax Corporation and Olivier Biebuyck	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.36#	Amended and Restated Retention Agreement, dated November 30, 2021, by and between Colfax Corporation and Curtis Jewell	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.37#	Amended and Restated Retention Agreement, dated November 30, 2021, by and between Colfax Corporation and Michele Campion	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to ESAB Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 7, 2023
10.38#	Form of ESAB Corporation Officer Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.39#	Form of ESAB Corporation Officer Performance Stock Unit Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.40#	Form of ESAB Corporation Officer Restricted Stock Unit Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.41#	Form of ESAB Corporation Outside Director Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.42#	Form of ESAB Corporation Outside Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to ESAB Corporation's registration statement on Form 10-12B/A (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on March 11, 2022
10.43#	Form of ESAB Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Mitchell P. Rales	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to ESAB Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on October 29, 2024
18.1	Letter from Ernst & Young LLP regarding Change in Accounting Principle	Filed herewith
19.1	Insider Trading Policy and Procedures	Filed herewith
97.1	ESAB Corporation Clawback Policy	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to ESAB Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-41297) as filed with the SEC on February 29, 2024

Exhibit No.	Description	Location
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	Filed herewith
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.	Filed herewith
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith

32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
Exhibit No.	Description	Location
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	Filed herewith
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document	Filed herewith
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	Filed herewith
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Filed herewith
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - The cover page from this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 is formatted in Inline XBRL (included as Exhibit 101)	Filed herewith

Indicates management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on February 20, 2025.

ESAB CORPORATION

By: /s/ SHYAM P. KAMBEYANDA
Shyam P. Kambeyanda
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Date: February 20, 2025

/s/ SHYAM P. KAMBEYANDA
Shyam P. Kambeyanda
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ KEVIN JOHNSON
Kevin Johnson
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ RENATO NEGRO
Renato Negro
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

/s/ MITCHELL P. RALES
Mitchell P. Rales
Chairman of the Board

/s/ PATRICK W. ALLENDER
Patrick W. Allender
Director

/s/ MELISSA CUMMINGS
Melissa Cummings
Director

/s/ RHONDA L. JORDAN
Rhonda L. Jordan
Director

/s/ ROBERT S. LUTZ
Robert S. Lutz
Director

/s/ STEPHANIE M. PHILLIPPS
Stephanie M. Phillipps
Director

/s/ DIDIER TEIRLINCK
Didier Teirlinck
Director

/s/ RAJIV VINNAKOTA
Rajiv Vinnakota
Director

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Cost and Expense⁽¹⁾	Write-Offs Downs Deductions and Other⁽²⁾	Write- Downs Deductions and Other⁽²⁾	Foreign Currency Translation	Balance at End of Period
(Dollars in thousands)						
Year Ended December 31, 2024:						
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 25,477	\$ 2,248	\$ (2,423)		\$ (1,452)	\$ 23,850
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	79,355	(761)	(12,478)		(1,109)	65,007
Year Ended December 31, 2023:						
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 23,471	\$ 3,902	\$ (2,289)		\$ 393	\$ 25,477
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	88,202	(12,283)	—		3,426	79,355
Year Ended December 31, 2022:						
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 23,912	\$ 4,526	\$ (4,978)		\$ 11	\$ 23,471
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets ⁽²⁾	15,465	4,503	68,876		(642)	88,202

⁽¹⁾ Amounts charged to expense are net of recoveries for the respective period.

⁽²⁾ As of December 31, 2022, valuation allowance for deferred tax assets "Other" of \$68.9 million is primarily due to valuation allowance transferred from Former Parent.

February 20, 2025

Board of Directors

ESAB Corporation
909 Rose Avenue 8th Floor
North Bethesda, MD 20852

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Note 2 and 11 of Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements of ESAB Corporation included in its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 describe a change in the method of accounting used to determine the cost of inventory at certain U.S. businesses from the last-in, first-out method to the first-in, first-out method. There are no authoritative criteria for determining a 'preferable' inventory costing method based on the particular circumstances; however, we conclude that such change in the method of accounting is to an acceptable alternative method which, based on your business judgement to make this change and for the stated reasons, is preferable in your circumstances.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Tysons, VA



ESAB Corporation
INSIDER TRADING POLICY

Federal and state laws prohibit trading in the securities of a company while in possession of material nonpublic information regarding the company or its securities. It is the policy of ESAB Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") to comply fully, and to assist the Company's directors, officers and employees in complying fully, with all federal and state laws applicable to transactions in the securities issued by the Company. Violating such laws can undermine investor trust, harm the Company's reputation, and result in your dismissal from the Company or even serious criminal and civil charges against you and the Company.

This Insider Trading Policy (this "Policy") outlines your responsibilities to avoid insider trading and other prohibited transactions specified herein as well as comply with all applicable laws.

I. SUMMARY

Preventing insider trading is necessary to comply with securities laws and to preserve the reputation and integrity of the Company. "Insider trading" occurs when any person purchases or sells a security issued by a company while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to such company or security. Insider trading is a crime. The criminal penalties for violating insider trading laws include imprisonment and significant fines. Insider trading may also result in civil penalties, including disgorgement of profits and civil fines. Insider trading is also prohibited by this Policy, and violation of this Policy may result in Company-imposed sanctions, including removal or dismissal for cause.

This Policy applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Company. As someone subject to this Policy, you are responsible for ensuring that members of your household (and individuals not residing in your household but whose transactions are subject to your influence or control) also comply with this Policy. This Policy also applies to any entities you control, including any corporations, partnerships, or trusts. Transactions by such entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for your own account. The Company may determine that this Policy applies to additional persons with access to material nonpublic information, such as contractors or consultants. This Policy extends to all activities within and outside your Company duties. Every director, officer and employee must review this Policy.

Questions regarding the Policy should be directed to the Company's General Counsel.

II. POLICY STATEMENT

No director, officer or employee (or any other person designated as subject to this Policy) shall purchase or sell any type of security while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to the security or the issuer of such security, whether the issuer of such security is the Company or any other company.

Additionally, directors, officers and key employees periodically designated by the Company may purchase or sell any security of the Company only during the period beginning on the first (1st) full business day following the public release of the Company's quarterly or annual financial results and ending on the fifteenth (15th) calendar day of the third month of the calendar quarter, and then only if the individual is not otherwise in possession of material nonpublic information. In addition, the Company requires that directors, officers and key employees of the Company trade only after obtaining clearance from the General Counsel. For additional information with respect to

these prohibitions, please refer to the Company’s “Insider Trading Procedures” available on the Company’s intranet site.

From time to time, events will occur that are material to the Company and cause certain directors, officers or employees to be in possession of material nonpublic information. When that happens, a senior officer of the Company may issue an advisory prohibiting all trading by officers, directors or other designated employees in the Company’s securities or other securities of a company with which the Company has a relationship. When such event-specific blackout periods occur, those subject to it will be notified by the Company. The event-specific blackout period will not be announced to those not subject to it, and those subject to it or otherwise aware of it should not disclose it to others.

Even if the Company has not notified you that you are subject to an event-specific blackout period, if you are aware of material nonpublic information about the Company or its securities, you should not trade in Company securities. Any failure by the Company to designate you as subject to an event-specific blackout period, or to notify you of such designation, does not relieve you of your obligation not to trade in the Company’s securities while possessing material nonpublic information.

No director, officer, or employee shall directly or indirectly communicate (or “tip”) material nonpublic information to anyone outside the Company (except in accordance with the Company’s Public Disclosure Policy) or to anyone within the Company other than for the conduct of the Company’s business and on a “need-to-know” basis.

III. EXPLANATION OF INSIDER TRADING

“Insider trading” refers to the purchase or sale of a security issued by a company while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to such company or security.

“Securities” includes stocks, bonds, notes, debentures, options, warrants, and other similar rights and convertible securities, as well as derivative instruments.

“Purchase” and “sale” are defined broadly under federal securities law. “Purchase” includes not only the actual purchase of a security, but any contract to purchase or otherwise acquire a security. “Sale” includes not only the actual sale of a security, but any contract to sell or otherwise dispose of a security. These definitions extend to a broad range of transactions, including conventional cash-for-stock transactions, conversions, the exercise of stock options, and acquisitions and exercises of warrants or puts, calls, or other derivative securities.

A. What Facts Are Material?

The materiality of a fact depends upon the circumstances. A fact is considered “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, sell, or hold a security, or if the fact is likely to have a significant effect on the market price of the security. Material information can be positive or negative and can relate to virtually any aspect of a company’s business or to any type of security, debt or equity. Also, information that something is likely to happen in the future—or even just that it may happen—could be deemed material. The broadest interpretation should be given as to whether information is material, and it is important to review the information in the context of other existing information and other surrounding facts and circumstances.

Examples of material information include (but are not limited to) information about:

- Quarterly and annual earnings or losses, earnings forecasts (including amendments to or confirmations of any previously announced forecasts) and similar financial information;
 - dividends;
 - possible mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, or dispositions;
-

- major new products, product developments or R&D breakthroughs;
- important business developments, such as major contract awards or cancellations, and strategic initiatives;
- management or control changes;
- significant borrowing or financing developments, including pending public sales or offerings of debt or equity securities;
- defaults on borrowings;
- bankruptcies;
- cybersecurity or data security incidents; and
- significant litigation or regulatory actions.

Moreover, material information does not have to be related to a company's business. For example, the contents of a forthcoming newspaper column that is expected to affect the market price of a security can be material. When in doubt, do not trade.

B. What Is Nonpublic?

Information is "nonpublic" if it is not available to the general public. In order for information to be considered public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to investors and sufficient time given for the public and trading markets to process and absorb that information.

Information generally would be considered widely disseminated if it has been disclosed through:

- a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), such as a Form 8-K or other report;
- a press release issued via a national newswire service;
- a broadcast on a widely available radio or television program;
- publication in a widely available newspaper, magazine or news website; or
- a Regulation FD compliant conference call.

Note that simply posting information to the Company's website may not be sufficient disclosure to make the information public so such information generally should not be viewed as publicly disclosed for purposes of this Policy. The circulation of rumors, even if accurate and reported in the media, does not constitute effective public dissemination.

In addition, even after a public announcement, a reasonable period of time must lapse in order for the market to react to the information. As a general rule, information should not be considered fully absorbed by the marketplace until two (2) full trading days have elapsed following publication of such information.

C. Who Is an Insider?

"Insiders" include directors, officers and any employees of a company, or anyone else who has material nonpublic information about a company. Insiders may not trade in the Company's securities while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to the Company, nor may they tip such information to anyone outside the Company (except in accordance with the Company's Public Disclosure Policy) or to anyone within the Company other than for the conduct of the Company's business and on a "need-to-know" basis.

As someone subject to this Policy, you are responsible for ensuring that members of your household also comply with this Policy. This includes family members residing with you, anyone else living in your household, and any family members not living with you whose transactions in the Company's securities are directed by you, or subject to your influence and control. This Policy also applies to any entities you control, including any corporations, partnerships, or trusts. Transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for your own account.

D. Trading by Persons Other Than Insiders

Insiders may be liable for communicating or tipping material nonpublic information to a third party (“tippee”), and insider trading violations are not limited to trading or tipping by insiders. Persons other than insiders can also be liable for insider trading, including tippees who trade on material nonpublic information tipped to them or individuals who trade on material nonpublic information that has been misappropriated. Insiders may be held liable for tipping even if they receive no personal benefit from tipping and even if no close personal relationship exists between them and the tippee.

Tippees inherit an insider’s duties and are liable for trading on material nonpublic information illegally tipped to them by an insider. Similarly, just as insiders are liable for the insider trading of their tippees, so are tippees who pass the information along to others who trade. In other words, a tippee’s liability for insider trading is no different from that of an insider. Tippees can obtain material nonpublic information by receiving overt tips from others or through, among other things, conversations at social, business, or other gatherings.

E. Penalties for Engaging in Insider Trading

The SEC, Department of Justice and other enforcement authorities have vigorously prosecuted insider trading violations. Securities laws may also impose liability on companies and other persons in positions of control. There are no minimum requirements on the size of the transaction that can trigger insider trading liability. Relatively small trades have led to civil and criminal investigations and lawsuits.

There are strict criminal penalties under federal securities laws for committing illegal insider trading, including

- SEC administrative sanctions;
- securities industry self-regulatory organization sanctions;
- civil injunctions;
- damage awards to private plaintiffs;
- disgorgement of all profits;
- civil fines for the violator of up to three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided;

- civil fines for the employer or other controlling person of a violator (i.e., where the violator is an employee or other controlled person) of up to the greater of \$1.425 million or three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided by the violator;
- criminal fines for individual violators of up to \$5 million (\$25 million for an entity); and
- imprisonment for up to 20 years.

In addition, an individual’s failure to comply with this Policy may subject the individual to Company-imposed sanctions, including but not limited to termination of employment or service for cause, whether or not the person’s failure to comply results in a violation of law. A violation of law, or even an SEC investigation that does not result in a prosecution, can tarnish a company’s or person’s reputation and irreparably damage a career.

IV. RULE 10B5-1 TRADING PLANS

Under SEC Rule 10b5-1, a purchase or sale of a security will not be deemed to have been made on the basis of material non-public information if the person making the trade demonstrates that the trade was made pursuant to a binding agreement or written plan entered into or adopted at a time that the person was not aware of any material nonpublic information. A Rule 10b5-1 plan refers to a written plan regarding the method for effecting future transactions in securities entered into or adopted at a time when the person is not aware of material non-public information. A person that effects a transaction pursuant to a valid Rule 10b5-1 plan has a defense against a claim that the transaction violated the U.S. federal insider trading rules.

Transactions under a Rule 10b5-1 plan will not be subject to this Policy if all of the following conditions below are met:

- The Rule 10b5-1 plan must comply with all applicable legal requirements, including under the Federal securities laws.
- The Rule 10b5-1 plan cannot be entered into, and may not be amended or terminated, when a person is aware of material non-public information.
- The transaction must comply with all of the terms and conditions of the Rule 10b5-1 plan.
- The Rule 10b5-1 plan must be reviewed and approved by the General Counsel prior to effecting any transactions.

V. OTHER PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

The Company considers it improper and inappropriate for its officers, directors and employees to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities, including hedging or monetization transactions. Many forms of speculative transactions are inconsistent with the goal to improve the Company's long-term performance. These transactions may also create the appearance of trading on inside information. Accordingly, officers, directors and employees are prohibited from engaging in the following transactions involving Company securities: short sales, hedging or monetization transactions and transactions in publicly traded options on Company's securities, such as puts, calls and other derivatives. Federal law also prohibits directors and executive officers from engaging in short sales.



ESAB Corporation
INSIDER TRADING PROCEDURES

VI. RELATED PROCEDURES

The Company's Insider Trading Procedures (the "Procedures"), which are available on the Company's intranet, contain practices and procedures that govern the trading of Company Securities. A violation of these Procedures is considered a violation of this Policy. You should consult the Procedures before engaging in any transaction involving the Company's securities. The Procedures may be updated from time to time as determined by the Legal Department.

Federal and state laws prohibit trading in the securities of a company while in possession of material nonpublic information regarding the company or its securities. It is the policy of ESAB Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") to comply fully, and to assist the Company's directors, officers and employees in complying fully, with all federal and state laws applicable to transactions in the securities issued by the Company.

The Company's Insider Trading Policy (the "Policy") is designed to guide you with respect to the laws prohibiting insider trading and ensure the ethical conduct of the Company's business. The following procedures ("Procedures") have been established, and will be maintained and enforced, by the Company to set up preventative measures to promote compliance with applicable laws and otherwise assist you in complying with the Policy. Please refer to the Policy for an explanation of insider trading and terms not otherwise defined in these Procedures.

A violation of these Procedures is considered a violation of the Policy and may result in the penalties set forth in the Policy.

A. Blackout Periods

The period during which the Company prepares quarterly financials is a sensitive time for insider trading purposes, as Company personnel may be more likely to possess, or be presumed to possess, material nonpublic information. To avoid the appearance of impropriety and assist Company personnel in planning transactions in the Company's securities for appropriate times, directors, officers and key employees periodically designated by the Company, may purchase or sell any security of the Company only during the period beginning on the first (1st) full business day following the public release of the Company's quarterly or annual financial results and ending on the fifteenth (15th) calendar day of the third month of the calendar quarter, and then only if the individual is not otherwise in possession of material, nonpublic information. Transactions subject to these restrictions include, without limitation, acquisitions and dispositions of Company stock, the exercise of stock options, elective transactions under the Company's 401(k) and deferred compensation plans, and the sale of Company stock issued upon exercise of stock options.

The Company periodically sets the blackout group to include key individuals that may regularly come into possession of material information. This group includes members of the Company's Board of Directors and senior management team, as well as certain persons who work in particular offices, groups such as Finance, Strategy & Business Development, and Legal, or in operational roles that may regularly have access to such information.

The prohibition on trading during blackout periods does not apply to:

- purchases of the Company's securities from the Company or sales of the Company's securities to the Company;
 - exercises of stock options or other equity awards or the surrender of shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price or in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement, or vesting of equity-based awards that, in each case, do not involve a
-

market sale of the Company's securities (the "cashless exercise" of a Company stock option through a broker *does* involve a market sale of the Company's securities, and therefore would not qualify under this exception);

- *bona fide* gifts of the Company's securities that will not result in the purchase or sale of the Company's securities during a prohibited trading period; or
- purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to any binding contract, specific instruction or written plan entered into while the purchaser or seller, as applicable, was unaware of any material nonpublic information and which contract, instruction, or plan meets all requirements of the affirmative defense provided by Rule 10b5-1 ("Rule 10b5- 1") promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise meets the requirements for Rule 10b5-1 trading plans set forth in the Policy. For more information about Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, please refer to Section IV of the Policy.

From time to time, a senior officer of the Company may issue an advisory prohibiting all trading by directors, officers or other designated employees in the Company's securities or other securities of a company with which the Company has a relationship because of developments that have not yet been disclosed to the public. Subject to the exceptions noted above, all those affected should not trade in the Company's securities while the suspension is in effect, and should not disclose to others that the Company has suspended trading.

B. Preclearance of All Trades by All Directors and Executive Officers

To provide assistance in preventing inadvertent violations of applicable securities laws and to avoid the appearance of impropriety in connection with the purchase and sale of the Company's securities, all transactions in the Company's securities by the Company's directors, executive officers and other key employees designated by the Company (each, a "Preclearance Person") must be precleared by the Company's General Counsel except for certain exempt transactions as explained in Section A of these Procedures.

A request for preclearance may be oral or in writing (including by e-mail) and should be made at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction. Preclearance does not relieve you of your responsibility to comply with all applicable federal and state securities laws. Notwithstanding receipt of preclearance, if the Preclearance Person becomes aware of material nonpublic information or becomes subject to a blackout period before the transaction is effected, the transaction may not be completed.

C. Information Relating to the Company

Access to material nonpublic information about the Company, including the Company's business, earnings, or prospects, should be limited to officers, directors, and employees of the Company on a "need- to-know" basis. In addition, such information should not be communicated to anyone outside the Company under any circumstances (except in accordance with the Company's Public Disclosure Policy).

D. Acknowledgment and Training

All officers, directors and employees must provide the Company with a written acknowledgment confirming that they have reviewed and understand the Policy and these Procedures. The Company may arrange periodic trainings related to insider training and the Policy. All directors, officers and employees must complete any such trainings as required by the Company.

These Procedures may be updated from time to time by the Company.

**ESAB Corporation
Subsidiaries of the Registrant**

Entity Name	Country
Agridzaar Limited	Cyprus
AS ESAB	Norway
Canadian Cylinder Company Ltd.	Canada
CAST Limited	United Kingdom
Central Mining Finance Limited	United Kingdom
Charter Central Finance Limited	United Kingdom
Charter Central Services Limited	United Kingdom
Charter Consolidated Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
Charter Consolidated Limited	United Kingdom
Charter International Limited	Jersey
Charter Limited	United Kingdom
Charter Pension Trustee Limited	United Kingdom
Cigweld Pty Ltd.	Australia
CLFX Sweden CV	Netherlands
Colfax (Wuxi) Pump Company Limited	China
Colfax Fluid Handling Finance Limited	Republic of Ireland
Colfax Jersey Finance Limited	Jersey
Colfax UK Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
Comercializadora Thermadyne S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Conarco Alambres y Soldaduras SA	Argentina
Condor Equipamentos Industriais Ltda	Brazil
EMSA Holdings Inc.	United States
ESAB AB	Sweden
ESAB Africa Welding and Cutting (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa
ESAB ApS	Denmark
ESAB Arabia Company Limited	Saudi Arabia
ESAB Asia/Pacific Pte.Ltd.	Singapore
ESAB Bangladesh Private Limited	Bangladesh
ESAB Bulgaria EAD	Bulgaria
ESAB CentroAmerica SA	Panama
ESAB Chile SPA	Chile
ESAB Comercio e Industria de Soldadura Lda	Portugal
ESAB CZ, s.r.o. člen koncernu	Czech Republic
ESAB Europe GmbH	Switzerland
ESAB Finance Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
ESAB Finance Holdings LLC	United States
ESAB France SAS	France
ESAB GCE Holdings AB	Sweden
ESAB Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Austria
ESAB Group (Ireland) Limited	Republic of Ireland
ESAB Group (UK) Limited	United Kingdom
ESAB Group Canada Inc.	Canada
ESAB Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
ESAB HUB LLC	United States
ESAB Iberica, S.A.U.	Spain
ESAB India Limited	India
ESAB Industria e Comercio Ltda	Brazil

ESAB International Holdings LLC	United States
ESAB Kazakhstan LLC	Kazakhstan
ESAB Kft.	Hungary
ESAB Limited (Thailand)	Thailand
ESAB Limited Liability Company	Russia
ESAB Mexico SA de CV	Mexico
ESAB Mexico Services SA de CV	Mexico
ESAB Middle East FZE	United Arab Emirates
ESAB Middle East LLC	United Arab Emirates
ESAB Nederland B.V.	Netherlands
ESAB Polska Sp. z.o.o.	Poland
ESAB Romania Trading SRL	Romania
ESAB Saldatura SpA	Italy
ESAB SeAH Corporation	South Korea
ESAB SeAH Welding Products (Yantai) Co. Limited	China
ESAB Slovakia sro	Slovakia
ESAB Sp. z.o.o.	Poland
ESAB Sweden Holdings AB	Sweden
ESAB Ukraine LLC	Ukraine
ESAB VAMBERK, s.r.o., člen koncernu	Czech Republic
ESAB Welding & Cutting GmbH	Germany
ESAB Welding & Cutting Products (Shanghai) Management Company Limited	China
ESAB Welding Products (Jiangsu) Co Limited	China
ESAB-Mor Welding Kft	Hungary
Evrador Trading Limited	Cyprus
EWAC Alloys Limited	India
Exelvia (Bermuda) Limited	Bermuda
Exelvia Cyprus Limited	Cyprus
Exelvia Group India BV	Netherlands
Exelvia Holding Limitada	Brazil
Exelvia Holdings BV	Netherlands
Exelvia International Holdings BV	Netherlands
Exelvia Netherlands BV	Netherlands
Gas Control Equipment Iberica S.L.	Spain
Gas Control Equipment Limited	United Kingdom
Gas-Arc Group Limited	United Kingdom
GCE Gas Control Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	China
GCE Gas Control Equipment S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
GCE Gas Control Equipment, Inc.	United States
GCE GmbH	Germany
GCE Group AB	Sweden
GCE Hungaria Kft.	Hungary
GCE India Private Ltd.	India
GCE Krass LLC	Russia
GCE Latin America SA	Panama
GCE Mujelli S.p.A.	Italy
GCE Norden AB	Sweden
GCE Portugal Unipessoal LDA	Portugal
GCE Romania s.r.l.	Romania
GCE S.A.S.	France

GCE Sales s.r.o.	Czech Republic
GCE Sp. z.o.o.	Poland
GCE, s.r.o.	Czech Republic
HE Deutschland Holdings GmbH	Germany
HKS-Prozesstechnik GmbH	Germany
Howden North America Inc.	United States
HTP Beteiligungs AG	Switzerland
Imo Holdings, LLC	United States
Imo Industries LLC	United States
Jinan Red Hawk International Trading Co., Ltd.	China
MT FOREIGN HOLDINGS, INC.	United States
NV E.S.A.B.	Belgium
Ohio Medical, LLC	United States
Oy ESAB	Finland
OZAS-ESAB Sp. z o.o.	Poland
PT Karya Yasantara Cakti	Indonesia
PT Victor Teknologi Indonesia	Indonesia
SAGER S.A.S.	Colombia
Shawebone Holdings Inc.	United States
SIAM ESAB Welding & Cutting Limited	Thailand
Soldaduras West Arco S.A.S.	Colombia
Soldex Holdings I LLC	United States
Soldex S.A.	Peru
SUMIG Solucoes Para Solda E Corte LTDA	Brazil
SUMIG USA Corporation	United States
Swift-Cut Automation Limited	United Kingdom
Swift-Cut Europe BV	Netherlands
TBI Industries GmbH	Germany
TBI Shandong Industries Co., Ltd.	China
The British South Africa Company	United Kingdom
The Central Mining & Investment Corporation Limited	United Kingdom
The ESAB Group, Inc.	United States
Therapy Equipment Limited	United Kingdom
Thermadyne Brazil Holdings Ltd.	Cayman Islands
Thermadyne de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Thermadyne South America Holdings Ltd.	Cayman Islands
Thermadyne Victor Ltda.	Brazil
Thermal Dynamics Europe Srl	Italy
Victor Equipment Company	United States
Victor Equipment de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Victor Technologies Asia SDN BHD	Malaysia
Victor Technologies Australia Pty Ltd.	Australia
Victor Technologies Group, Inc.	United States
Victor Technologies Holdings, Inc.	United States
Victor Technologies International, Inc.	United States
Warren Pumps LLC	United States
Welding & Cutting Products LLC	United States
Weldnote LDA	Portugal

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

- (1) Form S-3 (No. 333-277500) of ESAB Corporation, and
- (2) Form S-8 (No. 333-264047) pertaining to the ESAB Corporation 2022 Omnibus Incentive Plan

of our reports dated February 20, 2025, with respect to the consolidated and combined financial statements and schedule of ESAB Corporation, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of ESAB Corporation, included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of ESAB Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Tysons, Virginia
February 20, 2025

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Shyam P. Kambeyanda, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of ESAB Corporation;
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 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 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.

Dated: February 20, 2025

/s/ Shyam P. Kambeyanda

Shyam P. Kambeyanda
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Kevin Johnson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of ESAB Corporation;
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 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 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.

Dated: February 20, 2025

/s/ Kevin Johnson

Kevin Johnson
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
(as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)**

I, Shyam P. Kambeyanda, as President and Chief Executive Officer of ESAB Corporation (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 to my knowledge:

1. the annual report on Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended December 31, 2024 (the "Report"), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 20, 2025

/s/ Shyam P. Kambeyanda

Shyam P. Kambeyanda
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
(as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)**

I, Kevin Johnson, as Executive Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer of ESAB Corporation (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 to my knowledge:

1. the annual report on Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended December 31, 2024 (the "Report"), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 20, 2025

/s/ Kevin Johnson

Kevin Johnson
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)