S&P Global
Market Intelligence

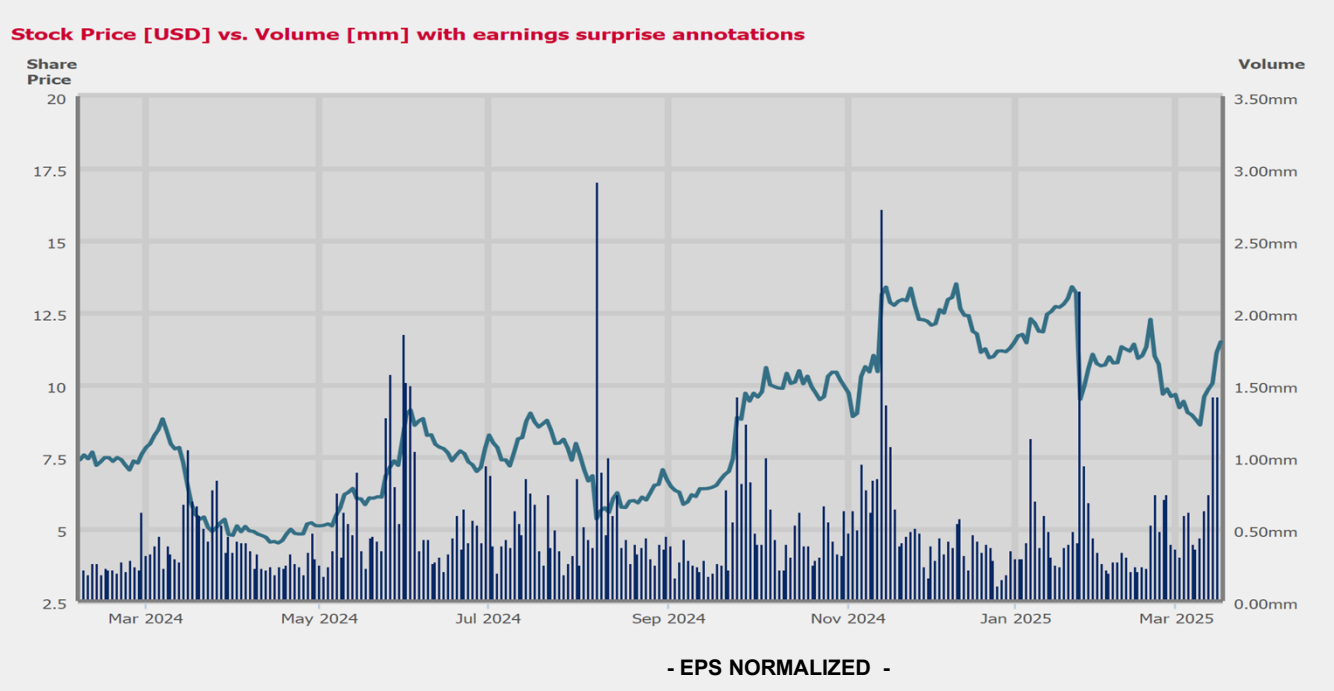
Hallador Energy Company NasdaqCM:HNRG FQ4 2024 Earnings Call Transcripts

Monday, March 17, 2025 9:30 PM GMT

S&P Global Market Intelligence Estimates

	-FQ4 2024-			-FQ1 2025-	-FY 2024-			-FY 2025-
	CONSENSUS	ACTUAL	SURPRISE	CONSENSUS	CONSENSUS	ACTUAL	SURPRISE	CONSENSUS
EPS Normalized	(0.13)	(0.15)	NM	0.02	(0.40)	(0.36)	NM	(0.32)
Revenue (mm)	95.46	94.22	(1.30 %)	80.09	401.08	404.39	0.83	373.44

Currency: USD
Consensus as of Feb-25-2025 12:14 PM GMT



- EPS NORMALIZED -

	CONSENSUS	ACTUAL	SURPRISE
FQ1 2024	(0.18)	(0.03)	NM
FQ2 2024	(0.08)	(0.22)	NM
FQ3 2024	(0.10)	0.04	NM
FQ4 2024	(0.13)	(0.15)	NM

COPYRIGHT © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved

Table of Contents

Call Participants	.....	3
Presentation	.....	4
Question and Answer	.....	7

COPYRIGHT © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved

Call Participants

EXECUTIVES

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Marjorie A. Hargrave
Chief Financial Officer

ANALYSTS

Jay Yoon

Jeffrey Scott Grampp
Alliance Global Partners, Research Division

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

ATTENDEES

Sean Mansouri
Elevate IR

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

Presentation

Operator

Good afternoon. Thank you for attending Hallador Energy's Fourth Quarter and Full Year 2024 Earnings Conference Call. [Operator Instructions] As a reminder, this call may be recorded.

I'd now like to turn the conference over to Sean Mansouri, the company's Investor Relations adviser with Elevate IR. Please go ahead, Sean.

Sean Mansouri
Elevate IR

Thank you, and good afternoon, everyone. We appreciate you joining us to discuss our fourth quarter and full year 2024 results. With me today are President and CEO, Brent Bilsland, and CFO, Margie Hargrave.

This afternoon, we released our fourth quarter and full year 2024 financial and operating results. in a press release that is now on the Hallador Investor Relations website. Today, we will discuss those results as well as our perspective on current market conditions and our outlook. Following prepared remarks, we will open the call to answer your questions.

Before we begin, a reminder that some of our remarks today may include forward-looking statements, subject to a variety of risks, uncertainties and assumptions contained in our filings from time to time with the SEC and are also reflected in today's press release. While these forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to us, if 1 or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or if our underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those we projected or expected. In providing these remarks, Hallador has no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by law to do so. We plan on filing our Form 10-K shortly.

And with the preliminaries out of the way, I'll turn the call over to President and CEO, Brent Bilsland.

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Thanks, Sean. Thank you, everyone, for joining us this afternoon. 2024 was a transformative year for Hallador as we evolve from our traditional position as a coal producer to a vertically integrated power producer or IPP, while also advancing our products and services up the energy value chain. This deliberate shift aligns with broader market trends and our beliefs in the superior economics of the IPP model, which we feel is essential to unlocking long-term value for our shareholders.

In October of '24, we reached an important milestone in our transformation by signing a nonbinding term sheet with a leading global data center developer to support their power and accredited capacity needs for over a decade. We followed up the nonbinding term sheet with an exclusivity agreement that runs from January through early June of 2025 and provides us with comfort based on our partners' willingness to pay up to $5 million throughout the exclusivity period.

These agreements in combination with our partners additional large-scale financial commitments to third-party stakeholders necessary for the transaction, highlight the meaningful progress that we feel we've made toward finalizing a definitive agreement within our exclusivity period. While navigating these complex transactions required coordination across multiple stakeholders, we remain encouraged by the commitment of our partners, and believe this strategic partnership will drive long-term value for our shareholders.

We continue to witness the prevalent industry trend of retiring dispatchable generation, including coal, in favor of non-dispatchable resources such as wind and solar. We believe this transition from dispatchable to non-dispatchable generation makes the attributes of our subsidiary, Hallador Power much more valuable due to the enhanced reliability that we provide versus non-dispatchable generators. However, we believe the retirement of coal-based generation and lower natural gas prices could reduce the demand for coal supply, potentially lowering the value of our Sunrise Coal subsidiary. In anticipation of these market dynamics and in connection with our active management of the cost structures within Sunrise Coal, we proactively reduced volumes and shed higher-cost coal reserves, which lowered our operational cash costs in the fourth quarter.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, we also completed our annual impairment analysis, which was based upon our current operating plans, market-driven pricing and cost trends. As part of that analysis, we determined the carrying amount of Sunrise's long-lived assets were not recoverable and recorded a noncash long-lived asset impairment charge of $215.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2024. We believe this analysis underscores the necessity and foresight of our ongoing focus and transition to power generation.

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

Hallador Power's ability to generate up to 6 million-megawatt hours annually at Merom continues to provide significant opportunities. The forward power price curves indicate that the margins earned on energy produced at Merom and the value of accredited capacity sales assigned to the plant continue to increase. We have seen strong indications for price improvements in 2025 and beyond, particularly in relation to data center development efforts in Indiana. It is unclear whether the forward pricing curve has yet factored in this fast-growing demand.

We have historically focused on selling energy through bespoke bilateral agreements on a unit or a plant contingent basis. However, during 2024, we sold a limited amount of power on a firm basis. While we continue to limit these types of firm sales to mitigate risk as we wait for high-priced unit contingent contracts to take effect. We expect to strategically utilize them to smooth our exposure to the spot market. This approach enables us to capture some of the episodic cash generation, largely driven by demand from extreme weather and various other conditions that stress the power grid, while also lessening the negative pricing impacts during the period of mild weather and low natural gas prices.

This also enables us to shift from the lower pricing related to our initial Merom acquisition to traditional wholesale market pricing, where we currently are in some regard, and will largely be starting in 2026 and ultimately, to the enhanced pricing and margins associated with supporting data centers and other large load end users as we look beyond 2026 and into the next decade.

Despite an ongoing surplus of natural gas and mild weather patterns, moderating energy prices throughout 2024. We began to see favorable pricing trends towards the end of the fourth quarter and early 2025. Combined with progress in our data center negotiations, this reinforces our belief that Merom's earnings potential will expand meaningfully if we execute on our strategic initiatives. Additionally, we continue to believe that the ability to store a commodity is inherently tied to the volatility of that commodity. Coal can be piled up for years thus the volatility is low. Oil and natural gas face transportation and storage challenges, which increase price volatility.

The limitations of storing viable energy coupled with non-dispatchable generation, gaining market share in an environment where the sun does not always shine and the wind does not always blow, indicates that energy price volatility could increase over the next decade. We believe this uncertain volatility will sustain a premium in forward power prices benefiting our long-term position. We are also optimistic about Hallador Power's ability to capture higher prices and energy volumes in 2025 and beyond.

In 2024, we generated 3.8 million megawatt hours at an average price of $48.62 per megawatt hour. However, for 2025, we have already contracted 4.25 million megawatt hours at an average price of $37.24 per megawatt hour. And for 2026, we have secured 3.4 million megawatt hours of sales at an average price of $44.43 per megawatt hour. This reflects approximately 71% and 56% of our potential energy sales for 2025 and 2026, respectively.

Beyond 2026, we are optimistic in our ability to sell energy at higher prices in support of data center development or to traditional wholesale customers as indicated by the higher forward curve. Beyond the transaction we are negotiating for Merom, we are actively evaluating additional strategic transactions that could expand our electric operations, increasing geographic reach and enhanced scale. While opportunities to acquire dispatchable generation assets are limited and complex, Hallador is uniquely positioned to repurpose underperforming or retiring assets to meet rising demand from data centers and onshore industrial customers. We are optimistic about the potential to add to our strategic portfolio and the long-term benefits that such a transaction could produce for the company, its shareholders and its customers.

Shifting to coal. We spent much of 2024 optimizing our Sunrise Coal division to better align with our electric operations. Following the restructuring we initiated in the first quarter, we reduced head count, focused production on our most profitable reserves and made infrastructure improvements to increase efficiency. These efforts successfully offset cost pressures while enhancing operational flexibility. In 2025, we expect our Merom power plant to consume 2.3 million tons of coal from our Sunrise Coal subsidiary as well as third parties. We expect Sunrise to sell an additional 3 million tons of coal to third parties.

Turning to our results for the fourth quarter. Our wholly owned subsidiary, Hallador Power generated 1.16 million megawatt hours in Q4, up 5% from the 1.1 million megawatts in the third quarter. While the energy environment remains volatile, during the quarter, we continued to see incremental improvements based on stronger pricing and higher dispatch rates. The gas inventory levels are returning towards the historic norms, resulting in higher natural gas prices than we have seen in recent quarters.

Looking ahead, our focus remains on maximizing the value of our Merom Power Plant while actively pursuing opportunities to acquire additional dispatchable generators, that can add durability, scale and geographic expansion to our electric operations. Additionally, we are forging strong relationships with counterparties seeking limited volume firm energy sales to secure favorable

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

collateral terms and effectively manage our forward power sales and risk in 2025 and 2026, which we believe will enhance our financial flexibility in the short to medium term.

We are excited about our continued transformation from a commodities focused coal producer to an IPP. A strategy we believe will unlock expanding energy market margins, drive sustainable growth and enhance cash flow generation for our shareholders.

I will now hand the call over to our CFO, Margie Hargrave, to take you through our financial results. Marjie?

Marjorie A. Hargrave
Chief Financial Officer

Thank you, Brent, and good afternoon, everyone. Jumping right into the fourth quarter results. On a segment basis, electric sales for the fourth quarter were $69.7 million compared to $71.7 million for Q3 and $37.1 million in the prior year period, while coal sales were $23.4 million for the fourth quarter compared to $31.7 million in Q3 and $91.7 million in the prior year period. The expected year-over-year decline in coal sales was driven by our decision to reduce coal production as part of the restructuring of our Sunrise Coal division.

On a consolidated basis, we generated $94.8 million in revenue for the fourth quarter compared to $104.8 million in Q3 and $119.2 million in the prior year period. Net loss for the quarter was $215.8 million, compared to net income of $1.6 million in Q3 and net loss of $10.2 million in the prior year period. As Brent mentioned earlier, Q4 net loss was impacted by an approximate $215 million noncash write-down associated with the value of our Sunrise Coal subsidiary.

Operating cash flow for the fourth quarter increased to $38.9 million compared to operating cash used of $12.9 million in Q3 and $20.1 million in the prior year period, with the increase driven by a prepaid physical delivered power contract entered into during the fourth quarter. Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled in our earnings press release issued earlier today was $6.2 million for Q4 compared to $9.6 million in Q3 and $2.1 million in the prior year period. We invested $13.8 million in capital expenditures during the fourth quarter bringing total 2024 CapEx to $53.4 million.

As we look to 2025, we expect CapEx to be approximately $66 million for the year with roughly 20% related to federally mandated EPA ELG regulation. As of December 31, 2024, our forward energy and capacity sales position increased to $685.7 million compared to $616.9 million at the end of Q3 and $658.1 million as of December 31, 2023. When combined with our forward fuel sales, which were up more than 40% to $460.7 million compared to the end of Q3, our total forward sales book, as of December 31, 2024, was $1.6 billion compared to $1.4 billion at the end of Q3 and $1.5 billion as of December 31, 2023.

In response to the more challenging environment for spot pricing, we continue to focus on strengthening our balance sheet. During the fourth quarter, we reduced our total bank debt to $44 million compared to $70 million at September 30, 2024, and $91.5 million outstanding at the end of last year. Additionally, we did not utilize our ATM program in the fourth quarter and have not utilized it since Q2 2024. Total liquidity at December 31, 2024 was $37.8 million compared to $34.9 million at September 30, 2024, and $26.2 million at December 31, 2023.
This concludes our prepared remarks, and we will now open it up for questions from those participating in the call. Operator, back to you.

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

Question and Answer

Operator

[Operator Instructions] Our first question comes from Nick Giles with B. Riley Securities.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Thank you very much, operator. My first question, I wanted to ask about the regulatory and review process with the grid operator. There was obviously, some reporting around a submitted EPR form. So I was curious if you'd be able to offer any additional color around where this fits into ultimately reaching a definitive agreement.

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Yes, Nick. Well, look, we -- those were -- EPR filings are done by utilities at various locations across the state in their network -- their respective networks. We certainly can't comment to all of those. We would probably highlight that there are several developers and hyperscalers out there asking to take electrons off the grid for various developments. And we can't speak to which one we're particularly involved with at this time.

We would say that we're thrilled that there are multiple access requests throughout the state because Hallador is in a position to sell to any and all of them should our -- should we not go forward with the particular development that we're with now. So I guess what I'm saying is, is we're not going to comment as to where our particular -- the location of our particular project, but we are happy that there are multiple projects out there, should our project not come to fruition. So lots of good backup opportunities out there that we see on the radar as possibilities.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Understood. No, Brent, that's helpful. Maybe just to ask it in a different way. I mean how should we think about remaining items between now and a definitive agreement, is there further due diligence required in the case of the developer? Or have we reached the stage in the process where it really could just be down to a series of approvals.

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Yes. We're not going to be able to shed a ton of light, I apologize, as to all the steps and where we're at in that process. We -- during Q1, we signed an exclusivity agreement that runs through the first week of June. So I think that speaks to some degree to timing. And we were certainly glad to see the financial commitment from our counterparty with that agreement, but we've also seen further commitments with our counterparty with some of the other players in the process.

So look, we continue to be encouraged with the process that is made and the sincerity and commitment that we see from our counterparty. And we think we've made great progress. But a deal is not done until a deal is signed. And when that happens, we'll announce it, but we don't anticipate making a lot of announcements between today and the finish line, right? When it's signed, then we'll have a deal and it will be announced.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Understood. No, that's helpful. Maybe just as we think about the long-term agreement itself and Merom. I believe there could be a requirement to co-fire with natural gas after the turn of the decade. And so I was curious if you could speak to what's required at Merom and maybe the capital intensity of any upgrade.

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Yes. So the current law does state that all coal-fired power plants, must co-fire, I think, by 2032, that allows them to run to 2039 and beyond. And so we have begun studies to review that process and what that would take. We are fortunate that we have a natural gas line in close proximity to the plant. And we have hired a group to study that, that has performed many co-firing of coal-fired power

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

plants throughout the country, including a sister unit to Merom. So we feel that the feasibility of such a study is -- of such a process is very doable. And as we learn more about the cost and timing of that, we'll share that with the market, but we're not prepared to do that today.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Got it. Got it. That's helpful. Maybe 1 more, if I could. I mean, Brent, you mentioned additional opportunities to acquire generating assets beyond Merom. And so I was curious if you could add any color around geography, scale and how we might think about acquisition costs? I know Merom was more a transfer of ownership type of structure. And so should we think about similar opportunities where you might assume environmental liabilities and enter into some sort of forward agreement for energy?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Yes. So we certainly look at other opportunities and they're located in lots of different states across the country, both on the coal side and on the gas side. We think there are additional opportunities out there. We have teams that actively look at these things. And we just have to take them on a case-by-case basis. Everyone has different economics, different challenges, different opportunities. And so it would be really hard for me to frame up, hey, where is that going to be? And what's that going to cost? And until we're further down -- further committed with those opportunities. All we are really trying to say is that we do actively have teams out there in discussions and we're encouraged by the market.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Fair enough. That's good to hear. And then just -- sorry, as far as in terms of any agreement, should we think about energy delivery on a contingent basis similar to some of your other agreements? Or would this be more of a long-term firm commitment? Just any additional color around structure?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Yes. We typically sell the majority of our power on a unit contingent or plan contingent basis, and we would look to do that going forward in the future.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Got it. Got it. Brent, congrats on all the progress so far. I appreciate all the color and continued best of luck.

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Yes. Thank you. Thanks for your question.

Operator

Our next question comes from Jeff Grampp with Alliance Global Partners.

Jeffrey Scott Grampp
Alliance Global Partners, Research Division

At the risk of beating a dead horse, I'll try to ask the data center question in a little different way. What would you guys say are the major risks from your perspective with respect to locking something down over the next few months? Is there a way to kind of assess that on the outside at a high level?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Well, look, I mean, we always want to try to under promise and over deliver. We feel that all the trends are moving in our direction, right? I mean we have increasing demand for power, both with data centers and onshoring of industry and EV adoption, and it's the same -- and if you want to access the grid, you have to -- in MISO, you have to supply a credited capacity. And we have that. And you

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

can't -- MISO and other grid operators have stripped the accredited capacity from renewables essentially, right? I mean it used to be wind got 50% of nameplate roughly and solar got 50%, and now they get 15% and 5% effectively, and MISO has said that they are going to cut that in half again in a handful of years.

So you've got to get accredited capacity from something that has an on switch. That's coal, gas, nuke, and there are no nukes in the state of Indiana. So if you want to build something in MISO Zone 6, which is essentially the state of Indiana and the Northern third of Kentucky, you've got to get accredited capacity. And we think the only practical place to get that today is coal and gas generation. And so that's why we feel very encouraged about being able to eventually get something done. Timing is always a question mark. Again, I think we put an exclusivity period that ends in the first week of June, and that's the best signal we have for timing at this time.

Jeffrey Scott Grampp
Alliance Global Partners, Research Division

Understood. I appreciate that -- those details. That's helpful. And on the potential acquisition of other power assets understanding you can't talk without the specific transaction. But just kind of curious to dig in, like what does the buy box look like for you guys? Are there things that absolutely make sense a la coal versus things that maybe don't make sense? And also curious, how important is control over fuel supply for whatever potential power generation asset. How important is that aspect for anything in the future relative to what you have now?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

So we've mentioned before that we have looked at both coal and gas generation. And we've mentioned that we've looked at other markets besides just MISO and so -- in the U.S. As far as coal supply to a coal plant, I think it's an advantage. It provides us with a lot of flexibility. But it isn't necessarily a have to have. It certainly is a is nice to have because we do see times where the economic rent does make its way down to the fuel supply versus to the power generator.

The nice thing about the setup we have now is we're vertically integrated. And so we feel we capture that economic rent regardless of which side of the ledger, the power side or the fuel side, that it falls to. So we like our position. we certainly wouldn't be afraid of a plant in the future that we don't own the coal or the fuel supply too. But again, you just kind of have to evaluate all of these plans on a case-by-case basis, they all have pros and cons. And but we certainly think we understand how to unlock the value of the asset that we have, and we're looking to see if we can find situations that are similar to what we have today.

Operator

Our next question comes from Jay Yoon with Summit Ridge Capital Management.

Jay Yoon

My question is -- sure, so in terms of pricing on a deal, have your views changed at all? Or do you still expect a premium to the forward curves?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

No. We still expect the premium to the forward curve. Nothing in that regard has changed. We feel that the data center developers and hyperscalers continue to be very aggressive in the space. And we think that the addition of OpenAI and their Stargate Project continues to add to that competition. I mean essentially by them joining in the race, we've gone from 4 hyperscalers to 5. And so that continues to put upward pressure on the economics, which is good for us.

Jay Yoon

Right. That was my next question was, it seems like the environment has shifted in your favor in the last few months. You mentioned there's more competition for demand for power, but it also seems like the colocation deals being held up by the regulators also helped you guys. So is there potentially upward pressure on pricing that you guys could realize?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

Well, again, I mean a deal is not done until it's signed. And -- but we are -- like I said, we feel we've made good progress on our negotiations, and we're happy with the economics that we negotiated to date. And at this point, we're just trying to get that deal across the finish line.

Jay Yoon

Got you. Okay. And my last question, I know there's only so much you can talk about. But as we sit here today, do you feel better about getting a deal done than you did maybe 2 or 3 months ago? How do you feel about the progress you've made?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Yes. I do think that we've made material steps. Again, the financial commitment that we've seen not just to us but to other counterparties involved in the transaction is encouraging. And so from that perspective, I feel like our odds of success have continued to improve, particularly with the progress that we've made with our counterparties.

Jay Yoon

Right. And when you say financial commitment, do you mean CapEx for GPUs and things like that?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

I don't want to get too far down into where the money is going. But yes, we've seen significant financial commitments from the parties involved. And that we think they wouldn't do that if they didn't feel that there was a high probability of success.

Operator

Our next question comes from Nick Giles with B. Riley Securities.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

I just wanted to go back to the CapEx guidance you outlined earlier in the call. If you could maybe break that down between what's allocated to maintenance and what might be allocated to provisions like the ELG rule, I might have misheard that. But that's my first follow-up.

Marjorie A. Hargrave
Chief Financial Officer

Yes. We actually did -- we did say what was allocated to the ELG rules because we said about 20%. And so we have $66 million forecasted and budgeted for 2025, which is about -- it's $14.8 million for the ELG rules.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Got it. And maybe just how should we think about -- so that would imply -- would that imply upwards of $40 million for sustaining CapEx? Or how should we think about kind of a good sustaining CapEx figure to work with in the long term?

Marjorie A. Hargrave
Chief Financial Officer

Okay. I would -- honestly, we normally have about $50 million to $60 million. So if we took out the $15 million, we'd be at $51 million. We were at $53.4 million this year, 2024. So I always think between $50 million and $60 million.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Got it. That's very helpful. And maybe just along those lines, I was just curious to get an updated view of how you're thinking about capacity payments in any long-term agreement. I think previous guidance was that capacity payments could cover fixed costs of the plant. So is that still a reasonable bogey?

Marjorie A. Hargrave
Chief Financial Officer

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

Yes. Yes. It's normally about $60 million.

Nicholas Giles
B. Riley Securities, Inc., Research Division

Okay. And then I promise it will be my last one. Could you just speak to progress on the optimization of the operating footprint on the coal side. I mean where do cash costs stand today? And then as we think about fuel needs at Merom, does your internal supply cover full capacity? Or would you likely need to purchase some third-party coal as well?

Brent K. Bilsland
President, CEO & Chairman

Yes. So we made progress in the fourth quarter. Our cash costs were down into the low 40s, which was significantly better than being in the low 50s where we were earlier in the year. As far as fuel supply goes, we do purchase fuel for the plant from other suppliers throughout the state. And that just kind of helps us from a diversity of supply. And so we buy from multiple vendors for the plant.

Operator
Thank you. This concludes our question-and-answer session and today's conference call. Thank you for participating. You may now disconnect.

Copyright © 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All Rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025 by S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved.

These materials have been prepared solely for information purposes based upon information generally available to the public and from sources believed to be reliable. No content (including index data, ratings, credit-related analyses and data, research, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of S&P Global Market Intelligence or its affiliates (collectively, S&P Global). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P Global and any third-party providers, (collectively S&P Global Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Global Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions, regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content. THE CONTENT IS PROVIDED ON "AS IS" BASIS. S&P GLOBAL PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Global Parties be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages. S&P Global Market Intelligence's opinions, quotes and credit-related and other analyses are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P Global Market Intelligence may provide index data. Direct investment in an index is not possible. Exposure to an asset class represented by an index is available through investable instruments based on that index. S&P Global Market Intelligence assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P Global Market Intelligence does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. S&P Global keeps certain activities of its divisions separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain divisions of S&P Global may have information that is not available to other S&P Global divisions. S&P Global has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain nonpublic information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P Global may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P Global reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P Global's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.standardandpoors.com (free of charge), and www.ratingsdirect.com and www.globalcreditportal.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P Global publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees.
© 2025 S&P Global Market Intelligence.