

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

On February 26, 2025, BGSi announced the launch of its latest five-year goal designed to drive growth and enhance profitability through 2029.

On March 17, 2025, the BGSi Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the first quarter of 2025 of C\$0.153 per common share. The dividend was paid on April 28, 2025 to common shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 2025.

On May 15, 2025, the BGSi announced that the nominees listed in the management proxy circular dated March 25, 2025 were elected as Directors of BGSi. Also effective this date, Timothy O'Day stepped down from his role as Chief Executive Officer and was succeeded by Brian Kaner.

On June 17, 2025, the BGSi Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the second quarter of 2025 of C\$0.153 per common share. The dividend was paid on July 29, 2025 to common shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 2025.

On August 20, 2025, BGSi announced that it had entered into an underwriting agreement to sell C\$275 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes due 2033 pursuant to a private placement offering, at a price of C\$1,000 per C\$1,000 principal amount of notes, with an interest rate of 5.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 4 and September 4, commencing on March 4, 2026. This offering closed on September 4, 2025. Additionally, BGSi entered into a fifth amended and restated credit agreement to extend the revolving credit facilities in the aggregate amount of \$575 million with an accordion feature which can increase the facilities to a maximum of \$875 million (the "Facilities"). The Facilities provide more favorable pricing and mature in August 2030. The existing \$125 million Term Loan A maturing in March 2027 remains unchanged.

On August 29, 2025, BGSi announced the celebration of achieving its 1,000th location milestone on August 28, 2025 at a community event at a Gerber Collision and Glass location in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

On September 17, 2025, the BGSi Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the third quarter of 2025 of C\$0.153 per common share. The dividend was paid on October 29, 2025 to common shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 2025.

On October 29, 2025, BGSi announced that it has entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Joe Hudson's Collision Center ("Joe Hudson's") from TSG Consumer Partners LP, expanding the Company's footprint by 258 collision locations across the U.S. Southeast. The acquisition is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2025.

On October 29, 2025, BGSi announced that it has entered into a bought deal agreement, pursuant to which the underwriters have agreed to purchase, 5.53 million common shares of BGSi at a price of US\$141.00 per share, for gross proceeds of approximately US\$780 million. On November 4, 2025, the Company announced the closing of this offering with a total of 6.36 million common shares issued, including 829,800 common shares following the exercise in full by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional common shares, for gross proceeds of approximately US\$897 million. The common shares were offered to the public in Canada and the United States, representing BGSi's initial public offering in the United States.

On October 30, 2025, BGSi announced that it had entered into an underwriting agreement to sell C\$525 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes due 2030 pursuant to a private placement offering, at a price of C\$1,000 per C\$1,000 principal amount of notes, with an interest rate of 5.5% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on November 6 and May 6, commencing on May 6, 2026. This offering closed on November 6, 2025.

The Company completed and opened the following number of collision repair acquisitions and start-up locations during the periods listed:

Location	Number of locations added through acquisition	Number of start-ups	Total
January 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025	24	17	41
October 1, 2025 to November 11, 2025	6	2	8
Total	30	19	49

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company acquired a single location glass business in California and a single location glass business in Pennsylvania.

Included above is an eight-location multi-store operator (“MSO”) based in Virginia which was acquired in early August. This acquisition resulted in surpassing the thousandth store mark, a major milestone for the Company. Moreover, Boyd marks its entrance into Nova Scotia, adding locations in Canada through the acquisition of a five-location multi-store operator.

OUTLOOK

The improvements in Boyd’s business that began late in the second quarter of 2025 gained further traction in the third quarter and have continued to show strength in the early part of the fourth quarter. During the third quarter, same-store sales increased by 2.4%, with Boyd continuing to outperform the industry. Based on third quarter claims processing platform data, the Company estimates that repairable claims volume was down in the range of 3-5%. This represents a notable improvement from both the second quarter of 2025, which experienced an estimated decline of 6-8%, and the first quarter of 2025, during which repairable claims were down an estimated 9-10%.

Over the past year, Boyd has seen an improvement in several headwinds that have been negatively impacting repairable claims. These include a moderation in insurance premium increases, which are now back in-line with historical levels, as well as a return to growth in used vehicle prices. These trends, combined with the return to positive same-store sales in the third quarter, support the Company’s view that industry conditions are normalizing. While it remains early in the fourth quarter, same-store sales for October continued to show positive growth, delivering further improvement compared to the third quarter, falling within the range outlined in our five year plan.

The Company continues to execute on its Project 360 cost transformation plan. With over \$30 million in annualized run-rate cost savings achieved to date, Boyd is on track to reach \$70 million in total annualized run-rate cost savings by the end of 2026, with the full \$100 million expected to be realized by the end of 2029. Future savings are expected to include additional direct and indirect procurement savings as the Company focuses on a more centralized approach to purchasing in order to fully leverage Boyd’s scale.

Boyd’s outlook for new location growth remains positive and unchanged following the Joe Hudson’s Collision Center definitive agreement acquisition announcement. The Company has successfully established a foundation that enables the opening of an average of approximately eight to ten new start-up locations per quarter. In the fourth quarter of 2025, Boyd expects to open 13 new start-up locations, with an additional 18 locations currently in development through the end of September 30, 2026. Start-up location development will be complemented by acquisitions, including single shop and small MSO acquisitions.

The recently announced definitive agreement to acquire Joe Hudson’s Collision Center is expected to add 258 locations to Boyd’s network, with a concentrated presence in the US Southeast. Given the complementary nature of Boyd and Joe Hudson’s operations, the integration is expected to deliver meaningful synergies that will benefit both businesses. These include procurement savings, both direct and indirect, as well as operational efficiency improvements arising from enhanced density. Total synergies are projected to range between \$35-\$45 million, with approximately 50% anticipated in the near term and the balance by 2028. The transaction is expected to close in Q4 2025 subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory requirements.

With a return to positive same-store sales, strengthening industry fundamentals, a strong pipeline of new location growth, continued margin expansion efforts, and the pending acquisition Joe Hudson's, Boyd remains well positioned to deliver sustained growth and value creation in the years ahead.

In the long-term, management remains confident in its business model and its ability to increase enhance its industry position by expanding its presence in North America through strategic acquisitions alongside organic growth from Boyd's existing operations. Accretive growth will remain the Company's long-term focus whether it is through organic growth, new store development, or acquisitions. The North American collision repair industry remains highly fragmented and offers attractive opportunities for industry leaders to build value through complementary acquisitions and economies of scale. As a growth company, Boyd's objective continues to be to maintain a conservative dividend policy that will provide the financial flexibility necessary to support growth initiatives while gradually increasing dividends over time. The Company remains confident in its management team, systems and experience. This, along with a strong financial position and financing options, positions Boyd well for success into the future.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT & STRATEGY

As at November 11, 2025, the business environment of the Company and strategies adopted by management remain unchanged from those described in BGSI's 2024 annual MD&A.

Update on Business Strategy

Boyd is committed to its previously announced five-year goal which includes growing revenue to \$5 billion in 2029, doubling Adjusted EBITDA dollars from 2024-2029 and returning to an Adjusted EBITDA margin of 14%. Project 360, a company-wide transformational cost initiative, was introduced as a way to support these goals. Project 360 is expected to result in \$100 million of annual recurring cost savings over the 5 years with upfront investment and transition costs incurred to achieve these benefits in the \$20-23 million range. The definitive agreement to acquire Joe Hudson's is considered additive to the five-year goal.

During the second quarter the company successfully implemented the indirect staffing model and has achieved annualized run rate savings of \$30 million. Thus far in 2025, Boyd also launched several other initiatives aimed at achieving improved gross margin and reducing operating expenses, including key initiatives surrounding direct and indirect procurement spending. The Company has begun to see early progress on its direct procurement initiative through improved parts margins in the second and third quarter of 2025.

Since the launch of Project 360, the Company has incurred costs of \$17.2 million. These costs are related to achieving the benefits already experienced, as well as other initiatives which have been launched, with the cost savings to occur in the future.

CAUTION CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements made in this interim report, other than those concerning historical financial information, may be forward-looking and therefore subject to various risks and uncertainties. Some forward-looking statements may be identified by words like “may”, “will”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, or “continue” or the negative thereof or similar variations. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements, as actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

The following table outlines forward-looking information included in this MD&A:

Forward-looking Information	Key Assumptions	Most Relevant Risk Factors
<p>Boyd plans to grow revenue to \$5 billion and double Adjusted EBITDA to \$700 million by 2029.</p>	<p>New location opportunities continue to be available and are at acceptable and accretive prices</p> <p>Financing options continue to be available at reasonable rates and on acceptable terms and conditions</p> <p>New and existing customer relationships are expected to provide acceptable levels of revenue opportunities</p> <p>Anticipated operating results of new locations would be accretive to overall Company results</p> <p>Initiatives to increase production capacity are successful</p> <p>Project 360 is successful</p> <p>Technology is leveraged to optimize mix decisions</p> <p>Material spend is optimized</p> <p>Store operating model is optimized to drive leverage as volume scales</p> <p>Tariff impacts are offset by client pricing increases</p>	<p>Acquisition market conditions change and repair shop owner demographic trends change</p> <p>Credit and refinancing conditions prevent or restrict the ability of the Company to continue growth strategies</p> <p>Changes in market conditions and operating environment</p> <p>Significant decline in the number of insurance claims</p> <p>Integration of new stores is not accomplished as planned</p> <p>Increased competition which prevents achievement of acquisition and revenue goals</p> <p>Initiatives to increase production capacity take longer than expected or are not successful</p> <p>Insurance premium inflation and overall economic uncertainty continue to impact claims volumes</p> <p>Anticipated cost savings take longer than expected or are not fully realized</p> <p>Client pricing is not adjusted to reflect tariff impacts</p>
<p>Project 360 is expected to require investment and transition costs totaling in the \$20-23 million range.</p>	<p>The actual cost for these expenditures agrees with the original estimate</p> <p>The project is completed according to the estimated timeline</p> <p>No other new requirements are identified or required during the period</p> <p>All identified costs are required during the period</p>	<p>BGSI may identify additional expenditure needs that were not originally anticipated</p> <p>BGSI may identify expenditure needs that were originally anticipated; however, are no longer required or required on a different timeline</p>

Forward-looking Information	Key Assumptions	Most Relevant Risk Factors
<p>Project 360 is expected to result in \$100 million in annual cost savings over the plan period. Improved gross margins, reduced operating expenses and improved operating expense leverage is expected to be realized during the period from 2025 to 2029. During the second quarter, Boyd successfully implemented the indirect staffing model, which has achieved an annualized cost savings run rate of \$30 million. In addition, the Company expects to realize an incremental \$40 million in annualized run rate cost savings by the end of 2026, which is expected to roll out ratably between the beginning of the third quarter and the end of 2026 and will include key initiatives surrounding direct and indirect procurement spending. Continued focus on direct and indirect procurement is expected to result in savings through a more centralized approach to fully leverage Boyd’s scale. The remaining \$30 million of the \$100 million cost savings target will be realized between 2027 and 2029.</p>	<p>The project is completed according to the estimated timeline</p> <p>Cost savings initiatives have been appropriately identified</p> <p>Adequate time and resources are dedicated to achieving cost savings objectives</p> <p>Initiatives to increase production capacity are successful</p> <p>Technology is leveraged to optimize mix decisions</p> <p>Material spend is optimized</p> <p>Store operating model is optimized to drive leverage as volume scales</p>	<p>Cost savings realized differ from amounts originally anticipated</p> <p>Timeframe for cost savings differs from original timeline</p> <p>Initiatives to increase production capacity take longer than expected or are not successful</p> <p>Anticipated cost savings take longer than expected or are not fully realized</p>
<p>The Company anticipates achieving an 80% annualized run rate on the internalization of scanning and calibration services within the next 1-2 years.</p>	<p>Staffing to service scanning and calibration continues to be available</p> <p>Necessary equipment is readily available</p> <p>Vehicles requiring scanning and calibration services increase according to industry and company projections</p>	<p>Demand for services grows more rapidly than anticipated during the timeframe</p> <p>Necessary equipment is not available in the required timeframe</p> <p>Vehicles requiring scanning and calibration services increase at a pace that differs from industry and company projections</p> <p>Vehicle population in certain geographies does not support the investment required to internalize scanning and calibration services</p>
<p>Boyd remains confident in its business model to enhance its industry position by expanding its presence in North America through strategic and accretive acquisitions alongside organic growth from Boyd’s existing operations.</p>	<p>Re-emergence of stability in economic conditions</p> <p>Stability in employment rates</p> <p>New and existing customer relationships are expected to provide acceptable levels of revenue opportunities</p> <p>The Company’s customer and supplier relationships provide it with competitive advantages to increase sales over time</p> <p>Sales share growth will more than offset systemic changes in the industry and environment</p> <p>Anticipated operating results would be accretive to overall Company results</p>	<p>Economic conditions deteriorate</p> <p>Loss of one or more key customers or loss of significant volume from any customer</p> <p>Decline in the number of insurance claims</p> <p>Inability of the Company to pass cost increases to customers over time</p> <p>Increased competition which may prevent achievement of revenue goals</p> <p>Changes in market conditions and operating environment</p> <p>Changes in weather conditions</p> <p>Inability to maintain, replace or grow technician capacity could impact organic growth</p>

Forward-looking Information	Key Assumptions	Most Relevant Risk Factors
Stated objective to gradually increase dividends over time.	<p>Growing profitability of the Company and its subsidiaries</p> <p>The continued and increasing ability of the Company to generate cash available for dividends</p> <p>Balance sheet strength and flexibility is maintained and the dividend level is manageable taking into consideration bank covenants, growth requirements and maintaining a dividend level that is supportable over time</p>	<p>BGSI is dependent upon the operating results of the Company</p> <p>Economic conditions deteriorate</p> <p>Changes in weather conditions</p> <p>Decline in the number of insurance claims</p> <p>Loss of one or more key customers or loss of significant volume from any customer</p> <p>Changes in government regulation</p>
During 2025, the Company plans to make cash capital expenditures, excluding those related to acquisition and development of new locations, within the range of 1.6% and 1.8% of sales. In addition to these capital expenditures, the Company plans to invest in network technology upgrades to further strengthen our technology and security infrastructure and prepare for advanced technology needs in the future. The investment expected in 2025 is in the range of \$10M to \$12M, with an investment in 2026 in the range of \$2 million to \$4 million.	<p>The actual cost for these capital expenditures agrees with the original estimate</p> <p>The purchase, delivery and installation of the capital items is consistent with the estimated timeline</p> <p>No other new capital requirements are identified or required during the period</p> <p>All identified capital requirements are required during the period</p>	<p>Actual expenditures could be above or below 1.6% to 1.8% of sales</p> <p>The timing of the expenditures could occur on a different timeline</p> <p>BGSI may identify additional capital expenditure needs that were not originally anticipated</p> <p>BGSI may identify capital expenditure needs that were originally anticipated; however, are no longer required or required on a different timeline</p>
The integration of Joe Hudson's is expected to deliver meaningful synergies that will benefit both businesses, including procurement savings, as well as operational efficiency improvements arising from enhanced density. Total synergies are projected to range between \$35-\$45 million, with approximately 50% anticipated in 2026 and the balance by 2028.	<p>The acquisition is completed according to the estimated timeline</p> <p>Synergy initiatives have been appropriately identified</p> <p>Adequate time and resources are dedicated to achieving synergy objectives</p>	<p>Synergies realized differ from amounts originally anticipated</p> <p>Timeframe for synergy realization differs from original timeline</p> <p>Anticipated synergies take longer than expected or are not fully realized</p>
New locations that were not in operation for the full comparative period will contribute meaningfully as their sales mature over the next two to three year period.	<p>Re-emergence of stability in economic conditions and employment rates</p> <p>New and existing customer relationships are expected to provide acceptable levels of revenue opportunities</p> <p>The Company's customer and supplier relationships provide it with competitive advantages to increase sales over time</p>	<p>Economic conditions deteriorate</p> <p>Loss of one or more key customers or loss of significant volume from any customer</p> <p>Decline in the number of insurance claims</p> <p>Increased competition which may prevent achievement of revenue goals</p> <p>Changes in market conditions and operating environment</p> <p>Inability to maintain, replace or grow technician capacity</p>

We caution that the foregoing table contains what BGSI believes are the material forward-looking statements and is not exhaustive. Therefore, when relying on forward-looking statements, investors and others should refer to the "Risk Factors" section of BGSI's Annual Information Form, the "Business Risks and Uncertainties" and other sections of our Management's Discussion and Analysis and our other periodic filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities. All forward-looking statements presented herein should be considered in conjunction with such filings.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES AND RATIOS

EBITDA AND ADJUSTED EBITDA

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) is not a calculation defined in IFRS Accounting Standards. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net earnings in measuring the performance of BGSi, nor should it be used as an exclusive measure of cash flow. BGSi reports EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin because they are key measures that management uses to evaluate performance of the business and to reward its employees. EBITDA is also a concept utilized in measuring compliance with debt covenants. EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are measures commonly reported and widely used by investors and lending institutions as an indicator of a company’s operating performance and ability to incur and service debt, and as a valuation metric. While EBITDA is used to assist in evaluating the operating performance and debt servicing ability of BGSi, investors are cautioned that EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin as reported by BGSi may not be comparable in all instances to EBITDA as reported by other companies.

CPA Canada’s Canadian Performance Reporting Board defined Standardized EBITDA to foster comparability of the measure between entities. Standardized EBITDA represents an indication of an entity’s capacity to generate income from operations before taking into account management’s financing decisions and costs of consuming tangible and intangible capital assets, which vary according to their vintage, technological age and management’s estimate of their useful life. Accordingly, Standardized EBITDA comprises sales less operating expenses before finance costs, capital asset amortization and impairment charges, and income taxes. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated to exclude items of an unusual nature that do not reflect normal or ongoing operations of BGSi and which should not be considered in a valuation metric or should not be included in an assessment of the ability to service or incur debt. Included as an adjustment to EBITDA are acquisition and transformational cost initiatives expenses and fair value adjustments to contingent consideration and financial instruments which do not have a cash impact.. These adjustments which do not relate to the current operating performance of the business units but are typically costs incurred to expand operations as well as execute a transformation plan, expected to assist in achieving BGSi’s five-year goal. From time to time BGSi may make other adjustments to its Adjusted EBITDA for items that are not expected to recur.

The following is a reconciliation of BGSi's net earnings to Standardized EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin:

ADJUSTED EBITDA

<i>(thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net earnings	\$ 10,845	\$ 2,895	\$ 13,630	\$ 22,102
Add:				
Finance costs	18,751	18,199	54,606	51,531
Income tax expense	4,057	546	6,618	7,908
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22,319	20,289	64,713	54,591
Depreciation of right of use assets	31,998	31,330	95,412	92,087
Amortization of intangible assets	7,056	6,112	20,604	19,495
Standardized EBITDA	\$ 95,026	\$ 79,371	\$ 255,583	\$ 247,714
Add (deduct):				
Fair value adjustments	(88)	(801)	(87)	(808)
Acquisition and transformational cost initiatives	3,428	1,558	17,201	4,505
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 98,366	\$ 80,128	\$ 272,697	\$ 251,411
Sales	\$ 790,210	\$ 752,293	\$ 2,348,940	\$ 2,318,003
Adjusted EBITDA margin (%)	12.4%	10.7%	11.6%	10.8%

ADJUSTED NET EARNINGS

In addition to Standardized EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, BGSi believes that certain users of financial statements are interested in understanding net earnings excluding certain fair value adjustments and other items of an unusual or infrequent nature that do not reflect normal or ongoing operations of the Company. This can assist these users in comparing current results to historical results that did not include such items. The following is a reconciliation of BGSi's net earnings to adjusted net earnings:

<i>(thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share amounts)</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net earnings	\$ 10,845	\$ 2,895	\$ 13,630	\$ 22,102
Add (deduct):				
Fair value adjustments (non-taxable)	(88)	(801)	(87)	(808)
Acquisition and transformational cost initiatives (net of tax)	2,537	1,153	12,729	3,334
Adjusted net earnings	\$ 13,294	\$ 3,247	\$ 26,272	\$ 24,628
Weighted average number of shares	21,467,917	21,472,587	21,467,770	21,472,357
Adjusted net earnings per share	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.15

SAME-STORE SALES

Same-store sales is a measure of sales that includes only those locations in operation for the full comparative period. Same-store sales is presented excluding the impact of foreign exchange on the current period. Same-store sales is calculated by applying the prior period exchange rate to the current year sales. The following is a reconciliation of BGSI's sales to same-store sales:

<i>(thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sales	\$ 790,210	\$ 752,293	\$ 2,348,940	\$ 2,318,003
Less:				
Sales from locations not in the comparative period	(23,172)	(997)	(89,474)	(24,325)
Sales from under-performing facilities closed during the period	—	(1,972)	(632)	(8,616)
Foreign exchange	590	—	5,256	—
Same-store sales (excluding foreign exchange)	\$ 767,628	\$ 749,324	\$ 2,264,090	\$ 2,285,062

Dividends

BGSI declared dividends of C\$0.153 per share in the first, second and third quarters of 2025 (2024 - C\$0.150).

Dividends to shareholders of BGSI were declared and paid as follows:

(thousands of U.S. dollars)

Record date	Payment date		Dividend amount
March 31, 2025	April 28, 2025	\$	2,287
June 30, 2025	July 29, 2025		2,390
September 30, 2025	October 29, 2025		2,375
		\$	7,052

(thousands of U.S. dollars)

Record date	Payment date		Dividend amount
March 31, 2024	April 26, 2024	\$	2,379
June 30, 2024	July 29, 2024		2,350
September 30, 2024	October 29, 2024		2,377
		\$	7,106

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Operations						
<i>(thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)</i>						
	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2025	% change	2024	2025	% change	2024
Sales - Total	790,210	5.0	752,293	2,348,940	1.3	2,318,003
Same-store sales - Total (excluding foreign exchange) ⁽¹⁾	767,628	2.4	749,324	2,264,090	(0.9)	2,285,062
Gross margin %	46.3	1.3	45.7	46.4	2.2	45.4
Operating expense %	33.9	(3.1)	35.0	34.8	0.9	34.5
Adjusted EBITDA margin ⁽¹⁾ %	12.4	15.9	10.7	11.6	7.4	10.8
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	98,366	22.8	80,128	272,697	8.5	251,411
Acquisition and transformational cost initiatives	3,428	120.0	1,558	17,201	281.8	4,505
Depreciation and amortization	61,373	6.3	57,731	180,729	8.8	166,173
Fair value adjustments	(88)	N/A	(801)	(87)	N/A	(808)
Finance costs	18,751	3.0	18,199	54,606	6.0	51,531
Income tax expense	4,057	643.0	546	6,618	(16.3)	7,908
Adjusted net earnings ⁽¹⁾	13,294	309.4	3,247	26,272	6.7	24,628
Adjusted net earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	0.62	313.3	0.15	1.22	6.1	1.15
Net earnings	10,845	274.6	2,895	13,630	(38.3)	22,102
Basic earnings per share	0.51	292.3	0.13	0.63	(38.8)	1.03
Diluted earnings per share	0.50	284.6	0.13	0.63	(38.8)	1.03

⁽¹⁾ As defined in the non- GAAP financial measures and ratios section of the MD&A.

3rd Quarter Comparison - Three months ended September 30, 2025 vs. 2024

Sales

Sales totaled \$790.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025, an increase of \$37.9 million or 5.0% when compared to the same period of 2024. The increase in sales was the result of the following:

- Same-store sales¹ excluding foreign exchange increased \$18.3 million or 2.4% and decreased by \$0.6 million due to the translation of same-store sales at a lower Canadian dollar exchange rate. The third quarter of 2025 recognized the same number of selling and production days when compared to the same period of the prior year. Based on third quarter claims processing platform data, the Company estimates that repairable claims volume was down in the range of 3-5%. This represents a notable improvement from both the second quarter of 2025, which experienced an estimated decline of 6-8%, and the first quarter of 2025, during which repairable claims were down an estimated 9-10%. Boyd also noted a further improvement to key industry metrics throughout the quarter, namely further moderation in insurance premium increases, which are now back in-line with historical levels, as well as a return to growth in used vehicle pricing.
- \$22.2 million of incremental sales were generated from 64 new locations that were not in operation for the full comparative period, which is approximately \$0.3 million in sales per new location. These new locations will contribute meaningfully as their sales mature over the next two to three year period.
- Sales were affected by the closure of under-performing facilities which decreased sales by \$2.0 million.

Same-store sales are calculated by including sales for locations and businesses that have been in operation for the full comparative period.

Gross Profit

Gross Profit was \$365.9 million or 46.3% of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2025, compared to \$343.6 million or 45.7% of sales for the same period of 2024. Gross profit increased \$22.4 million primarily as a result of incremental sales attributable to increased same-store sales and location growth. Gross margin percentage increased due to an increase in parts margins and the benefits of internalization of scanning and calibration. Improvements in parts margin are a result of Project 360 initiatives to enhance direct parts procurement to drive cost efficiencies. To date, the Company has not experienced any material impact as a result of tariffs.

Operating Expenses

Operating Expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2025 increased \$4.1 million to \$267.6 million from \$263.4 million for the same period of 2024. Operating expenses for same-stores declined when compared to the same period of the prior year as a result of lower labor costs achieved from changes to the indirect staffing model. Incremental costs from location growth, quarter-to-quarter variation in certain accruals, and costs associated with the continued internalization of scanning calibration more than offset these decreases. Closed locations lowered operating expenses by \$1.0 million.

Operating expenses as a percentage of sales were 33.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2025, which compared to 35.0% for the same period of 2024. Operating expenses as a percentage of sales was positively impacted by Project 360, the transformational cost initiative launched during the fourth quarter of 2024. Boyd continued to make solid progress on the Project 360 cost transformation plan during the third quarter, which includes the continued realization of cost savings from the implementation of the indirect staffing model, which has achieved annualized run-rate cost savings of approximately \$30 million. The decrease as a percentage of sales was also impacted by the increase in same-store sales levels, which provided improved leveraging of certain operating costs. This improvement was moderated by incremental expense investments, including the internalization of scanning and calibration, as well as location growth. While the internalization of scanning and calibration contributes positively to gross profit and Adjusted EBITDA, it does not contribute incremental sales and

¹ As defined in the non-GAAP financial measures and ratios section of the MD&A

therefore increases operating expenses as a percentage of sales. New locations contributed positively to sales but had a higher operating expense ratio of 39.2%.

Acquisition and Transformational Cost Initiatives

Acquisition and Transformational Cost Initiatives for the three months ended September 30, 2025 were \$3.4 million compared to \$1.6 million recorded for the same period of 2024. Acquisition costs relate to various acquisitions, including acquisitions from prior periods, as well as other completed or potential acquisitions. Expenses related to the transformational cost initiatives of \$1.0 million incurred in the third quarter of 2025 are non-recurring and relate to the execution of a transformation plan expected to assist in achieving BGSi's five-year goal. No similar transformation costs were incurred during the third quarter of 2024.

Adjusted EBITDA

*Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, adjusted for contingent consideration, as well as fair value adjustments and acquisition and transformational cost initiatives ("Adjusted EBITDA")*² for the three months ended September 30, 2025 totaled \$98.4 million or 12.4% of sales compared to Adjusted EBITDA of \$80.1 million or 10.7% of sales in the same period of the prior year. The \$18.2 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA is the result of improvements in same-store sales and gross margin, as well the impact of the roll out of Project 360 that resulted in significant cost savings. This includes the continued realization of the indirect staffing model, which has achieved annualized run-rate cost savings of approximately \$30 million, as well as direct and indirect procurement savings. Continued focus on direct and indirect procurement is expected to result in savings through a more centralized approach to fully leverage Boyd's scale to lower costs and improve operations for customers.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation related to property, plant and equipment totaled \$22.3 million or 2.8% of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2025, an increase of \$2.0 million when compared to the \$20.3 million or 2.7% of sales recorded in the same period of the prior year. The increase in depreciation expense was primarily due to growth in locations, growth related to the calibration business as well as the investments in network technology upgrades. Investments in the calibration business pertain primarily to vehicles and calibration technology equipment. While, the internalization of scanning and calibration contributes positively to gross profit and Adjusted EBITDA, it does not contribute incremental sales and therefore increases depreciation as a percentage of sales.

Depreciation related to right of use assets totaled \$32.0 million, or 4.0% of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2025, as compared to \$31.3 million or 4.2% of sales for the same period of the prior year. The increase in depreciation expense was primarily due to location growth and lease renewals.

Amortization of intangible assets for the three months ended September 30, 2025 totaled \$7.1 million or 0.9% of sales, compared to the \$6.1 million or 0.8% of sales expensed for the same period of the prior year. The increase is primarily the result of the addition of new intangible assets from acquisitions.

Finance Costs

Finance Costs of \$18.8 million or 2.4% of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2025 increased from \$18.2 million or 2.4% of sales for the same period of the prior year. The increase in finance costs was due primarily to increased lease liabilities as a result of location growth and lease renewals and the interest on senior unsecured notes. This was partially offset by decreased interest on the revolving credit facility primarily driven by lower principal balances and decreased rates.

² As defined in the non-GAAP financial measures and ratios section of the MD&A.

Income Taxes

Current and Deferred Income Tax Expense of \$4.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 compared to \$0.5 million for the same period of the prior year. Income tax expense has not been impacted by significant permanent difference in the current period.

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA"). The OBBBA makes permanent key elements of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in 2017 that were set to expire at the end of 2025, including 100% bonus depreciation and revisions to the business interest expense limitation. The Company incorporated the 100% bonus depreciation and revisions to business interest expense limitation in the third quarter ending September 30, 2025. Incorporating the new legislation did not have a material impact on the results of operations, but reduced current income tax expense and cash paid for income taxes in the third quarter of 2025.

Net Earnings and Earnings Per Share

Net Earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2025 was \$10.8 million or 1.4% of sales compared to net earnings of \$2.9 million or 0.4% of sales in the same period of the prior year. The net earnings amount in 2025 was impacted by acquisition and transformational cost initiatives of \$2.5 million (net of tax). *Adjusted net earnings*³ for the third quarter of 2025 was \$13.3 million, or 1.7% of sales. This compares to Adjusted net earnings of \$3.2 million or 0.4% of sales in the same period of 2024. Net earnings and Adjusted net earnings for the period benefited from higher Adjusted EBITDA. Net earnings and Adjusted net earnings were negatively impacted by increased depreciation expense and increased finance costs. The increase in depreciation expense was primarily due to growth in locations, the investments in network technology upgrades, as well as growth related to the calibration business. The increase in finance costs was due primarily to increased lease liabilities as a result of location growth and lease renewals.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share was \$0.51 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2025 compared to \$0.13 for the third quarter of 2024. Adjusted net earnings per share was \$0.62 compared to \$0.15 for the third quarter of 2024.

Year-to-date Comparison - Nine months ended September 30, 2025 vs. 2024

Sales

Sales totaled \$2,348.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 an increase of \$30.9 million or 1.3% when compared to the same period of 2024. The increase in sales was the result of the following:

- \$65.1 million of incremental sales were generated from 90 new locations that were not in operation for the full comparative period, which is approximately \$0.7 million in sales per new location. These new locations will contribute meaningfully as their sales mature over the next two to three year period.
- Same-store sales excluding foreign exchange decreased \$21.0 million or 0.9%, and decreased a further \$5.3 million due to the translation of same-store sales at a lower Canadian dollar exchange rate. The first nine months of 2025 recognized one less selling and production day when compared to the same period of the prior year, which decreased selling and production capacity by approximately 0.5%. While industry headwinds continued to impact same-store sales, the Company has continued to outperform the industry.
- Sales were affected by the closure of under-performing facilities which decreased sales by \$8.0 million.

Same-store sales are calculated by including sales for locations and businesses that have been in operation for the full comparative period.

³ As defined in the non-GAAP financial measures and ratios section of the MD&A.

Gross Profit

Gross Profit was \$1,090.7 million or 46.4% of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 compared to \$1,051.6 million or 45.4% of sales for the same period of 2024. Gross profit increased \$39.1 million as a result of incremental sales from location growth and the internalization of scanning and calibration, partially offset by same-store sales declines when compared to the prior period. Gross margin percentage increased due to several factors, including the benefits of internalization of scanning and calibration, increase in parts margin, and improvements in performance based pricing. Improvements to parts margin are a result of Project 360 initiatives to enhance direct parts procurement to drive cost efficiencies. To date, the Company has not experienced any material impact as a result of tariffs.

Operating Expenses

Operating Expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 increased \$17.8 million to \$818.0 million from \$800.2 million for the same period of 2024. The increase in operating expenses was primarily the result of location growth and inflationary increases, quarter-to-quarter variation in certain accruals, and costs associated with the continued internalization of scanning and calibration. Partially offsetting these increases were lower labor costs as a result of changes to the indirect staffing model. Closed locations lowered operating expenses by \$2.9 million.

Operating expenses as a percentage of sales were 34.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, which compared to 34.5% for the same period of 2024. Operating expenses as a percentage of sales was positively impacted by the introduction of Project 360, the transformational cost initiative launched during the fourth quarter of 2024. Boyd continued to make solid progress on its Project 360 cost transformation plan during the third quarter. This includes the continued realization of the indirect staffing model, which has achieved annualized run-rate cost savings of approximately \$30 million. More than offsetting this positive impact were lower same-store sales causing negative leverage, and an investment in facilities maintenance costs, with spend in the year being elevated due to pent-up demand from deferred work. The Company also experienced incremental costs associated with the internalization of scanning and calibration. While the internalization contributes positively to gross profit and Adjusted EBITDA, it does not contribute incremental sales and therefore increases operating expenses as a percentage of sales. Operating expenses as a percentage of sales was also negatively impacted by new locations, which contributed sales but with a higher operating expense ratio.

Acquisition and Transformational Cost Initiatives

Acquisition and Transformational Cost Initiatives for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was \$17.2 million compared to \$4.5 million recorded for the same period of 2024. Acquisition costs relate to various acquisitions, including acquisitions from prior periods, as well as other completed or potential acquisitions. Expenses related to the transformational cost initiatives of \$12.8 million incurred in the current year are non-recurring and relate to the execution of a transformation plan expected to assist in achieving BGS's five-year goal. No similar transformation costs were incurred during the same period of last year.

Adjusted EBITDA

Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, adjusted for contingent consideration, as well as fair value adjustments and acquisition and transformational cost initiatives ("Adjusted EBITDA") for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 totaled \$272.7 million or 11.6% of sales compared to Adjusted EBITDA of \$251.4 million or 10.8% of sales in the same period of 2024. The \$21.3 million increase was primarily driven by increased sales, improvements in gross margin, as well as the impact of the roll out of Project 360 that resulted in significant cost savings. This includes the continued realization of the indirect staffing model, which has achieved annualized run-rate cost savings of approximately \$30 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation related to property, plant and equipment totaled \$64.7 million or 2.8% of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, an increase of \$10.1 million when compared to the \$54.6 million or 2.4% of sales recorded in the same period of 2024. The increase in depreciation expense was primarily due to location growth, growth related to the calibration business as well as the investment in network technology upgrades. Investments in the calibration business pertain primarily to vehicles and calibration technology equipment. While, the internalization of scanning and calibration contributes positively to gross profit and Adjusted EBITDA, it does not contribute incremental sales and therefore increases depreciation as a percentage of sales. Depreciation expense as a percentage of sales has been impacted by same-store sales declines.

Depreciation related to right of use assets totaled \$95.4 million, or 4.1% of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, as compared to \$92.1 million or 4.0% of sales for the same period of 2024. The increase in depreciation expense was primarily due to location growth. Depreciation expense as a percentage of sales has been impacted by same-store sales declines.

Amortization of intangible assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 totaled \$20.6 million or 0.9% of sales, an increase of \$1.1 million when compared to the \$19.5 million or 0.8% of sales expensed for the same period of 2024. The increase is primarily the result of the addition of new intangible assets from acquisitions.

Finance Costs

Finance Costs of \$54.6 million or 2.3% of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 increased from \$51.5 million or 2.2% of sales for the same period of 2024. The increase in finance costs was primarily due to increased lease liabilities as a result of location growth and lease renewals.

Income Taxes

Current and Deferred Income Tax Expense of \$6.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 compared to an expense of \$7.9 million for the same period of 2024. Income tax expense has not been impacted by significant permanent difference in the current period.

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA"). The OBBBA makes permanent key elements of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in 2017 that were set to expire at the end of 2025, including 100% bonus depreciation and revisions to the business interest expense limitation. The Company incorporated the 100% bonus depreciation and revisions to business interest expense limitation in the third quarter ending September 30, 2025. Incorporating the new legislation did not have a material impact on the results of operations, but reduced current income tax expense and cash paid for income taxes in the third quarter of 2025.

Net Earnings and Earnings Per Share

Net Earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was \$13.6 million or 0.6% of sales compared to net earnings of \$22.1 million or 1.0% of sales in the same period of the prior year. The net earnings amount in 2025 was impacted by acquisition and transformational cost initiatives, net of tax of \$12.7 million. *Adjusted net earnings*⁴ for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was \$26.3 million, or 1.1% of sales. This compares to Adjusted net earnings of \$24.6 million or 1.1% of sales in the same period of 2024. Net earnings and Adjusted net earnings benefited from higher Adjusted EBITDA. Net earnings and Adjusted net earnings were negatively impacted by increased depreciation expense and increased finance costs. The increase in depreciation expense was primarily due to growth in locations, investments in network technology upgrades, as well as growth related to the calibration business. The increase in finance costs was primarily due to increased lease liabilities as a result of location growth and lease renewals.

⁴ As defined in the non-GAAP financial measures and ratios section of the MD&A.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share was \$0.63 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 compared to \$1.03 for the same period of 2024. Adjusted net earnings per share was \$1.22 compared to \$1.15 for the same period of 2024.

Summary of Quarterly Results									
<i>(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)</i>									
	2025 Q3	2025 Q2	2025 Q1	2024 Q4	2024 Q3	2024 Q2	2024 Q1	2023 Q4	
Sales	\$ 790,210	\$ 780,407	\$ 778,323	\$ 752,339	\$ 752,293	\$ 779,163	\$ 786,547	\$ 740,014	
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 98,366	\$ 93,786	\$ 80,545	\$ 83,408	\$ 80,128	\$ 89,576	\$ 81,707	\$ 94,207	
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 10,845	\$ 5,422	\$ (2,637)	\$ 2,442	\$ 2,895	\$ 10,826	\$ 8,381	\$ 19,066	
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.25	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.89	
Adjusted net earnings ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13,294	\$ 10,806	\$ 2,172	\$ 6,275	\$ 3,247	\$ 11,937	\$ 9,444	\$ 19,977	
Adjusted net earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.93	

⁽¹⁾ As defined in the non-GAAP financial measures and ratios section of the MD&A.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flow from operations, together with cash on hand and undrawn credit on existing facilities are expected to be sufficient to meet operating requirements, capital expenditures and dividends. At September 30, 2025, BGSi had cash, net of outstanding deposits and cheques, held on deposit in bank accounts totaling \$64.3 million (December 31, 2024 - \$20.0 million). The net working capital ratio (current assets divided by current liabilities) was 0.70:1 at September 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – 0.62:1).

At September 30, 2025, BGSi had total debt outstanding, net of cash, of \$1,281.9 million compared to \$1,231.6 million at December 31, 2024. Debt, net of cash before lease liabilities increased from \$487.3 million at December 31, 2024 to \$521.0 million at September 30, 2025. Debt, net of cash, before lease liabilities, increased as a result of location growth. During the third quarter of 2025, BGSi successfully closed a private placement offering of C\$275 million senior unsecured notes. The net proceeds of this offering were used to repay existing indebtedness. During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company completed sale leaseback transactions for proceeds of \$33.2 million compared to \$64.9 million at December 31, 2024. The sale leaseback transactions allowed the Company to replenish capital that can be redeployed to further grow the business. During the first quarter of 2025, the Company changed its approach whereby, on a go-forward basis, the development of start-up facilities will primarily be outsourced and upon completion, ownership will transfer directly to a leasing company.

Total debt, net of cash <i>(thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Revolving credit facility & swing line (net of financing costs)	\$ 253,764	\$ 387,931	\$ 376,885	\$ 369,333	\$ 389,774
Term Loan A (net of financing costs)	124,920	124,904	124,895	124,882	124,860
Senior unsecured notes	196,512	—	—	—	—
Seller notes ⁽¹⁾	10,174	7,677	9,904	13,068	15,458
Total debt before lease liabilities	\$ 585,370	\$ 520,512	\$ 511,684	\$ 507,283	\$ 530,092
Cash	64,320	14,685	1,286	19,997	43,847
Total debt, net of cash before lease liabilities	\$ 521,050	\$ 505,827	\$ 510,398	\$ 487,286	\$ 486,245
Lease liabilities	760,888	735,645	742,217	744,295	738,895
Total debt, net of cash	\$ 1,281,938	\$ 1,241,472	\$ 1,252,615	\$ 1,231,581	\$ 1,225,140

⁽¹⁾ Seller notes are loans granted to the Company by the sellers of businesses related to the acquisition of those businesses.

Operating Activities

Cash flow generated from operations, before considering working capital changes, was \$102.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 compared to \$79.3 million in the same period of 2024.

In the third quarter of 2025, changes in working capital items used net cash of \$0.2 million compared with using net cash of \$9.0 million in the same period of 2024. Changes in accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses, income taxes, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are significantly influenced by timing of collections and expenditures.

Cash flow generated from operations before considering working capital changes, was \$254.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 compared to \$243.6 million for the same period in 2024.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, changes in working capital items provided net cash of \$18.6 million compared with using \$11.3 million in the same period of 2024. Changes in accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses, income taxes, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are significantly influenced by timing of collections and expenditures.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$7.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 compared to cash used in financing activities of \$15.0 million during the same period of the prior year. During the third quarter of 2025, cash was provided by draws of the revolving credit facility and swing line in the amount of \$123.7 million as well as the proceeds from issuance of senior unsecured notes in the amount of \$198.8 million, offset by cash used to repay draws as well as long-term debt associated with seller notes in the amount of \$259.3 million and to fund interest costs on long-term debt of \$7.7 million. Cash used by financing activities included \$29.3 million in repayments of lease liabilities and cash used to fund interest costs on lease liabilities of \$11.2 million. Cash was also used to pay dividends of \$2.4 million and financing costs associated with senior unsecured notes of \$5.0 million. During the third quarter of 2024, cash was provided by draws of the revolving credit facility and swing line, primarily to fund acquisition and new location growth activity, in the amount of \$91.2 million, offset by cash used to repay draws as well as long-term debt associated with seller notes in the amount of \$58.4 million and cash used to fund interest costs on long-term debt of \$7.8 million. Cash used by financing activities included \$27.1 million used to repay lease liabilities and cash used to fund interest costs on lease liabilities of \$10.5 million. Cash was also used to pay dividends totaling \$2.3 million.

Cash used in financing activities totaled \$77.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 compared to cash used by financing activities of \$34.9 million for the same period of 2024. During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, cash was provided by draws of the revolving credit facility and swing line in the amount of \$302.1 million as well as the proceeds from issuance of senior unsecured notes in the amount of \$198.8 million, offset by cash used to repay draws as well as long-term debt associated with seller notes in the amount of \$424.6 million and to fund interest costs on long-term debt of \$21.8 million. Cash used by financing activities included \$87.0 million in repayments of lease liabilities and cash used to fund interest costs on lease liabilities of \$33.2 million. Cash was also used to pay dividends of \$7.0 million and financing costs associated with senior unsecured notes of \$5.0 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, cash was provided by draws of the revolving credit facility in the amount of \$300.2 million offset by cash used to repay draws as well as long-term debt associated with seller notes in the amount of \$194.6 million and to fund interest costs on long-term debt of \$21.6 million. Cash used by financing activities included \$80.8 million used to repay lease liabilities and cash used to fund interest costs on lease liabilities of \$30.2 million. Cash was also used to pay dividends totaling \$7.1 million and financing costs of \$0.8 million were incurred to complete the fourth amended and restated credit agreement.

Debt Financing

On August 20, 2025, the Company entered into a fifth amended and restated credit agreement to extend the revolving credit facilities in the aggregate amount of \$575 million with an accordion feature which can increase the facilities to a maximum of \$875 million. The Facilities are accompanied by a fixed-rate Term Loan A maturing in March 2027, in the amount of \$125 million at an interest rate of 3.455%. The Facilities are with a syndicate of Canadian and U.S. banks and are secured by the shares and assets of the Company as well as guarantees by BGSI and subsidiaries, while the Term Loan A is with one of the syndicated banks. The interest rate for draws on the Facilities are based on a pricing grid of the Company's ratio of total funded debt to EBITDA as determined under the credit agreement. The Company can draw on the Facilities in either the U.S. or in Canada, in either U.S. or Canadian dollars. The Company can make draws in tranches as required. Tranches bear interest only and are not repayable until the maturity date but can be voluntarily repaid at any time. The Company has the ability to choose the base interest rate between Prime, Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA"), U.S. Prime or Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") at the Company's election. The total syndicated Facilities include a swing line up to a maximum of \$10.0 million for the Canadian borrower and \$30.0 million for the U.S. borrower. As at September 30, 2025, the Company has drawn \$255.0 million U.S. (December 31, 2024 - \$370.0 million U.S.) and the Canadian borrower had drawn \$nil (December 31, 2024 - \$nil) on the Facilities, \$125.0 million (December 31, 2024 - \$125.0 million) on the Term Loan A, and \$nil (December 31, 2024 - \$nil) on the swing line.

The Company is subject to certain financial covenants which must be maintained to avoid acceleration of the termination of the credit agreement. The financial covenants require BGSI to maintain a senior funded debt to EBITDA ratio of no greater than 3.50 and an interest coverage ratio of not less than 2.75. For four quarters following a material acquisition, the senior funded debt to EBITDA ratio may be increased to less than 4.00. For purposes of covenant calculations, property lease payments are deducted from EBITDA, and EBITDA is further adjusted to reflect pro-forma annualized acquisition results.

The Company supplements its debt financing by negotiating with sellers in certain acquisitions to provide financing to the Company in the form of term notes. The notes payable to sellers are typically at favorable interest rates and for terms of one to 15 years. This source of financing is another means of supporting BGSF's growth, at a relatively low cost. During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, entered into two new seller notes for an aggregate amount of \$4.6 million (14 seller notes at December 31, 2024 for an aggregate amount of \$3.5 million).

On September 4, 2025, the Company announced the completion of the private placement offering of C\$275 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes (the "Notes") due 2033. The Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 5.75% payable semi-annually in arrears on March 4 and September 4, commencing on March 4, 2026. The net proceeds of the offering was used to repay the Company's existing indebtedness.

At any time prior to September 4, 2028, Boyd, may on any one or more occasions, redeem (a) up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes issued, under certain conditions, at a redemption price equal to 105.75% of the principal or; (b) all or any part of the Notes, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount plus an applicable premium.

At any time on or after September 4, 2028, Boyd may redeem all or part of the Notes at a redemption price, expressed as percentages of principal amount equal to 102.875% in 2028, 101.438% in 2029 and 100% in 2030 and thereafter.

On September 4, 2025, the optional redemption right was recognized as an embedded derivative asset with a fair value of \$3.2 million. A fair market value gain of \$87.9 thousand was recognized in the statement of earnings during the period ended September 30, 2025.

During the third quarter of 2025, the Company entered into a cross-currency swap to hedge cash flow variability from foreign currency. The swap exchanges CAD interest and principal payments for USD equivalents. On the effective date of September 4, 2025, C\$275 million was swapped for \$199 million, maturing on September 4, 2033. The fair value of the swap was an asset of \$1.1 million (2024 - \$nil), calculated using discounted cash flows for each currency leg.

Shareholders' Capital

During the first quarter of 2021, the Company instituted a stock option plan for senior management, which was approved by shareholders on May 12, 2021. The Company's stock option plan allows for the granting of options up to an amount of 250,000 Common shares under this plan. Each tranche of the options vests equally over two, three, four and five year periods. The term of an option shall be determined and approved by the People, Culture and Compensation Committee; provided that the term shall be no longer than ten years from the grant date.

The information on the outstanding options is as follows:

	Three months ended September 30, 2025		2024	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price (C\$)	Number	Weighted average exercise price (C\$)
Balance at the beginning of period	88,596	\$ 217.71	70,165	\$ 219.37
Granted during the period	—	—	1,177	230.49
Forfeited during the period	(1,800)	227.16	(1,710)	217.11
Expired during the period	(197)	216.47	—	—
Exercised during the period	(214)	172.95	(234)	198.47
Balance at the end of period	86,385	\$ 217.63	69,398	\$ 219.68
Exercisable at the end of the period	18,842	\$ 198.40	8,466	\$ 195.57

	Nine months ended September 30, 2025		2024	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price (C\$)	Number	Weighted average exercise price (C\$)
Balance at the beginning of period	67,762	\$ 219.84	54,559	\$ 198.78
Granted during the period	29,380	211.27	18,269	282.26
Forfeited during the period	(9,480)	217.24	(3,014)	222.35
Expired during the period	(197)	216.47	—	—
Exercised during the period	(1,080)	187.17	(416)	207.54
Balance at the end of period	86,385	\$ 217.63	69,398	\$ 219.68
Exercisable at the end of the period	18,842	\$ 198.40	8,466	\$ 195.57

The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was \$69.51 per option (2024 - \$97.75). The fair value of each option granted was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The option valuation was based on the following assumptions:

	2025	2024
Risk-free interest rate	2.84%	3.61%
Expected life (years)	5.5	5.5
Expected stock price volatility	30.73%	30.68%
Expected dividend yield	0.259%	0.193%

During the first quarter of 2025, Boyd cancelled 5,784 shares pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement involving the conversion of Boyd Group Income Fund to Boyd Group Services Inc., which was effective January 1, 2020. Any shares that were not deposited by December 31, 2024 ceased to represent a right or claim of any kind or nature and have been cancelled.

During the period, the Company made a prospective change to its share-based compensation plan. The Restricted Share Units (RSU) and Performance Share Units (PSU) plan will now be either cash-settled, share-settled or combination of both, at the

Company's discretion. The share-based payment plan was approved by the shareholders on May 14, 2025. The 2025 plan will be accounted for as an equity-settled share-based payment.

Under the equity-settled plan, shares awarded to employees in terms of the RSUs and PSUs are measured at the fair market value at grant date using, where applicable, an appropriate valuation model. The cost is recognized in compensation expenses with a corresponding increase in equity over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities totaled \$60.1 million and \$151.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. This compares to cash used in investing activities of \$27.2 million and \$175.8 million used in the same periods of the prior year, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company completed sale leaseback transactions for proceeds of \$24.0 and \$33.2 million, respectively. This compares to a proceeds of \$39.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024. The remainder of the investing activity in both periods related primarily to new location growth as well as the development of businesses which consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment additions.

Acquisitions and Development of Businesses

The Company completed and opened the following number of collision repair acquisitions and start-up locations during the periods listed:

	Number of locations added through acquisition	Number of start-ups	Total
January 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025	24	17	41
October 1, 2025 to November 11, 2025	6	2	8
Total	30	19	49

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company acquired a single location glass business in California and a single location glass business in Pennsylvania.

Included above is a multi-location acquisition based in Virginia which closed in early August 2025. Boyd will continue to be a strategic buyer of complementary scaled MSO acquisitions at the right economics. In addition to our established single shop pipeline, we have seen an increase in acquisition opportunities in the small regional MSO space in 2025.

The Company added 34 locations through acquisition and seven start-up locations, for a total of 41 new locations from the beginning of 2024 until the third quarter reporting date of November 4, 2024.

Included as part of cash used for acquisition and development of business were costs related to the acquisition of businesses, as well as the development of businesses which consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment additions to bring new locations up to the Company's standard of quality and also includes development of brownfield and greenfield start-up locations that have not yet opened. During the period the Company also invested in the growth of its scanning and calibration services. Expenditures in this area on vehicles and scanning and calibration technology equipment are expected to continue into the future as the Company grows its internalization of this work from 72% during the third quarter to an 80% annual run rate in the near term.

Start-ups

Start-up collision repair facilities include brownfield locations, which are existing buildings converted to Boyd’s use. In some cases this would include opening in a building that was previously a collision repair facility. The Company will also develop greenfield locations which consist of Boyd’s prototype building from the ground up. In both cases, Boyd ensures the location is favorable and zoned appropriately to be able to operate upon completion of development. Depending on a variety of factors including zoning, permitting, supply chain and availability of trades, the development of a start-up facility can take between 10 and 24 months, with greenfields generally taking longer than brownfields. During the first quarter of 2025, the Company changed its approach whereby, on a go-forward basis, the development of start-up facilities will primarily be outsourced and upon completion, ownership will transfer directly to a leasing company.

The Company believes that start-up facilities offer a number of advantages and as a result plans to continue increasing the proportion of growth using this approach. This approach provides another option to grow in geographies that are new and growing and also allows Boyd to design and develop a facility that has a preferred footprint and flow. Being able to accommodate Boyd’s future needs in terms of glass and calibration services is another benefit. These facilities are also attractive from a customer and employee perspective. Having the capability to grow through start-ups at a higher pace gives the Company optionality to invest in a way that continues to provide accretive returns when multi-shop or single location acquisition opportunities are not ideal. While the pipeline continues to grow, the Company currently has following start-up facilities in development and scheduled to open over the next twelve months:

	Number of start-up locations currently in development
October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025	13
January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026	5
April 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026	7
July 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026	6
Total	31

Start-up facilities, whether brownfield or greenfield, have a longer ramp-up period when compared to the Company’s historical single shop acquisitions. It generally takes longer for sales to build up to steady state levels in start-up locations. Whereas with single store acquisitions, it takes on average between 12-24 months to add the necessary employees and DRP relationships to drive sales to projected levels, for start-ups it can take between 24-36 months from the time of store opening. During these ramp up periods, leveraging of fixed costs is limited, which impacts the operating expense ratio and supplementing production staff wages may be required, which impacts gross margin. For start-up locations, pre-opening costs such as utilities, core staff, property taxes and shop supplies are incurred without sales revenue to offset these costs. This pattern of extended ramp up would typically result in losses for the months leading up to the opening and continue at decreasing levels as the revenue increases. Performance of newly developed locations will vary, but the long-term value creation of developing start-up sites are very attractive. Based on Boyd’s history, newly developed locations would reach maturity by the end of their third year.

Capital Expenditures

Although most of Boyd’s repair facilities are leased, funds are required to ensure facilities are properly repaired and maintained to ensure the Company’s physical appearance communicates Boyd’s standard of professional service and quality. The Company’s need to maintain its facilities and upgrade or replace equipment to meet increased complexity of newer vehicles, signage, computers, software and vehicles forms part of the annual cash requirements of the business. The Company manages these expenditures by annually reviewing and determining its capital budget needs and then authorizing major expenditures throughout the year based upon individual business cases. Excluding expenditures related to network technology upgrades and acquisition and development, the Company spent approximately \$16.2 million or 2.0% of sales on capital expenditures during the third quarter of 2025. The Company spent \$20.5 million or 2.7% of sales on capital expenditures excluding expenditures related to acquisition and development during the same period of 2024. Excluding expenditures related to network technology upgrades and acquisition and development, the Company spent approximately

\$38.7 million or 1.6% of sales on capital expenditures during the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The Company spent \$52.1 million or 2.2% of sales on capital expenditures excluding expenditures related to acquisition and development during the same period of 2024.

During 2025, the Company plans to make cash capital expenditures, excluding those related to network technology upgrades and acquisition and development of new locations, within the range of 1.6% and 1.8% of sales. In addition to these capital expenditures, the Company plans to invest in network technology upgrades to further strengthen our technology and security infrastructure and prepare for advanced technology needs in the future. During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the company spent \$9.0 million on network technology upgrades. The investment expected in 2025 is in the range of \$10 million to \$12 million, with an investment in 2026 in the range of \$2 million to \$4 million. This investment aligns with Boyd's ESG sustainability roadmap to further strengthen data privacy and cyber security.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Neither BGSi, nor any of its subsidiaries are involved in any legal proceedings which are material in any respect.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Boyd has not entered into any new related party transactions beyond the items disclosed in the 2024 annual report.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements that present fairly the financial position, financial condition and results of operations requires that BGSI make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

The critical accounting estimates are substantially unchanged from those identified in the 2024 annual MD&A.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

BGSI's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. During the third quarter of 2025, there have been no changes in BGSI's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, BGSI's internal control over financial reporting.

BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Risks and uncertainties affecting the business remain substantially unchanged from those identified in the 2024 annual MD&A, except as follows:

U.S. Public Company Costs

As a public company in the U.S., the Company will incur additional legal, accounting, NYSE-related, reporting and other expenses that were not incurred as a public company in Canada. The additional demands associated with being a U.S. public company may disrupt regular operations of the Company's business by diverting the attention of some of the Company's senior management team away from revenue-producing activities to additional management and administrative oversight, adversely affecting the Company's ability to attract and complete business opportunities and increasing the difficulty in both retaining professionals and managing and growing the Company's business. Any of these effects could harm the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

If the Company's efforts to comply with new U.S. laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies, such regulatory bodies or third parties may initiate legal proceedings against the Company and Boyd's business may be adversely affected. As a public company in the U.S., it is more expensive for the Company to obtain or retain director and officer liability insurance, and the Company will be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to continue the Company's coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for the Company to attract and retain qualified directors.

The U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), requires that the Company maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In the event that the Company is not able to demonstrate compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, that the Company's internal control over financial reporting is perceived as inadequate, or that the Company is unable to produce timely or accurate financial statements, investors may lose confidence in the Company's operating results and the price of the Company's common shares may decline. In addition, if the Company is unable to continue to meet these requirements, the Company may not be able to remain listed on the NYSE.

Foreign Private Issuer Status

Boyd is a "foreign private issuer" as such term is defined in Rule 405 under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are permitted, under a multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the U.S. and Canada, to prepare the

Company's disclosure documents filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements. Under the Exchange Act, the Company is subject to reporting obligations that, in certain respects, are less detailed and less frequent than those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. As a result, the Company does not file the same reports that a U.S. domestic issuer would file with the SEC, although it is required to file or furnish to the SEC the continuous disclosure documents that it is required to file in Canada under Canadian securities laws. In addition, the Company's officers, directors, and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short swing" profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Therefore, as compared to U.S. domestic reporting companies, the Company's shareholders may not know on as timely a basis when its officers, directors and principal shareholders purchase or sell shares, as the reporting deadlines under the corresponding Canadian insider reporting requirements are longer.

As a foreign private issuer, the Company is exempt from the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements. The Company is also exempt from Regulation FD, which prohibits issuers from making selective disclosures of material non-public information. While the Company expects to comply with the corresponding requirements relating to proxy statements and disclosure of material non-public information under Canadian securities laws, these requirements differ from those under the Exchange Act and Regulation FD and shareholders should not expect to receive in every case the same information at the same time as such information is provided by U.S. domestic companies.

In addition, as a foreign private issuer, the Company generally has the option to follow certain Canadian corporate governance practices, provided that the Company discloses the requirements it is not following and describe the Canadian practices it follows instead. As a result, the Company's shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of U.S. domestic companies that are subject to all U.S. corporate governance requirements.

The Company may cease to qualify as a foreign private issuer if a majority of its common shares are held in the United States and it fails to meet the additional requirements necessary to avoid loss of foreign private issuer status. If the Company ceases to qualify, it will be subject to the same reporting requirements and corporate governance requirements as a U.S. domestic issuer, which may increase the Company's costs of being a public company in the U.S.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BGSI's shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange under the symbols TSX: BYD.TO and NYSE: BGSI, respectively. Additional information relating to the BGSI is available on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.com), EDGAR (www.sec.gov) and the Company website (www.boydgroup.com).