



Fourth Quarter Highlights

Comp Sales	+7.3%
Gross Margin	34.66%, -1 bps
SG&A	25.24%, -88 bps
EBIT Margin	6.53%, +115 bps
EPS	\$0.46, +58.6%

Delivered strong performance in the quarter

- Positive comps in all 12 product categories
- Positive comps in all 14 regions

- Growth primarily driven by average ticket
- ProServices business continued to perform well

Continued to capitalize on an improving macro backdrop through our Sales & Operations Planning process, improve relevance with the Pro, and expand customer experience design capabilities

Repurchased \$1.0 billion of stock and paid \$225 million in dividends

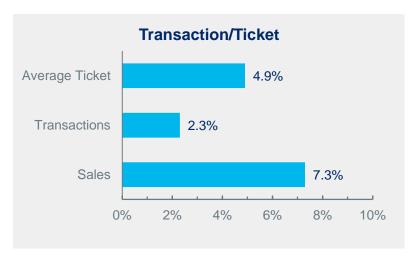


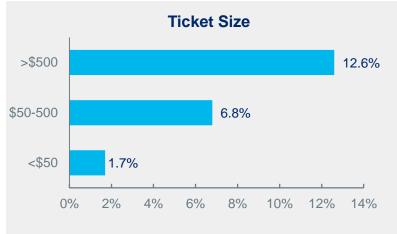
Total Sales Summary

	Total	% Change
Sales	\$12.5 B	+7.6%
Customer Transactions	189.5 M	+2.5%
Average Ticket	\$66.17	+4.9%

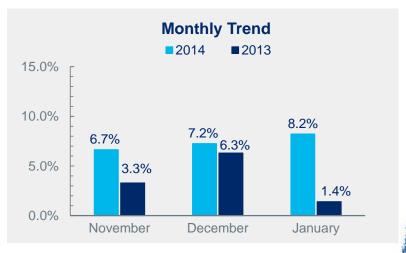


Comparable Sales Summary











Product Category Performance*

Above Average

- Flooring
- Kitchens & Appliances
 - Lumber & Building Materials
 - Millwork
 - Outdoor Power Equipment

Average

- Fashion Fixtures
- Tools & Hardware

Below Average

(All categories were positive)

- Home Fashions,
 Storage & Cleaning
- · Lawn & Garden
 - Paint
- Rough Plumbing & Electrical
 - Seasonal Living



Operating Margin Summary

	% of Sales	Leverage / (Deleverage)	Drivers
Gross Margin	34.66%	-1 bps	(+) Value Improvement (+) Seasonal sell-through (-) Product mix (-) Price actions
SG&A	25.24%	88 bps	 (+) Store payroll (+) Property taxes (+) Fixed cost leverage (+) Indirect spend reductions (+) Prior year asset impairments (-) Employee insurance
Depreciation	2.89%	28 bps	(+) Higher sales and fully depreciated assets
EBIT Margin	6.53%	115 bps	



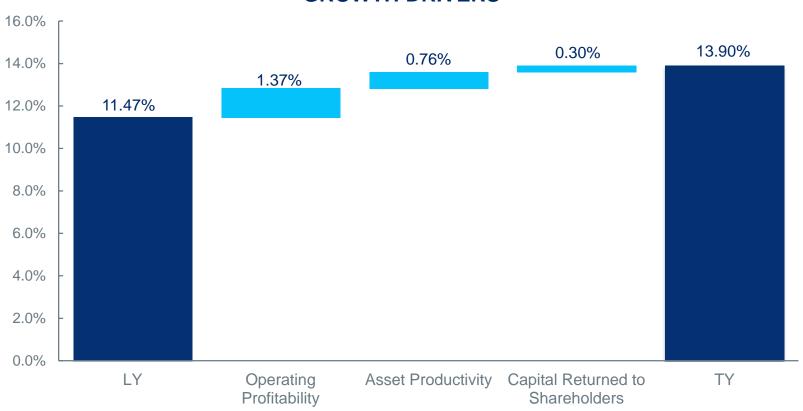
Balance Sheet Summary

		YOY Change
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$466M	+\$75M or +19.2%
Inventory	\$8.9B	-\$216M or -2.4%
Inventory Turnover	3.85x	+11 bps
Asset Turnover	1.69x	+10 bps
Accounts Payable	\$5.1B	+\$116M or +2.3%
Lease Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR	2.15x	



Return on Invested Capital

GROWTH DRIVERS





Statement of Cash Flows Summary

	Amount
Operating Cash Flow	\$4.9B
Capital Expenditures	\$0.9B
Free Cash Flow	\$4.0B
Share Repurchases:	
YTD	\$3.9B
Authorization Remaining	\$2.4B



Economic Landscape

- Key drivers of home improvement spending are real disposable personal income, employment, home prices, and housing turnover.
- Jobs, incomes and household financial conditions are expected to continue strengthening in 2015. Coupled with an increase in revolving credit usage, these trends set the stage for higher discretionary consumer spending.
- Stronger income gains, historically low mortgage rates, and moderating home price growth should provide more support to home buying in 2015.
- Our Consumer Sentiment Survey revealed that homeowners' views around personal finances and home values continue to improve.



2015 Priorities

Top-Line Growth

Capitalize on opportunities within an improving economy

- Further improve our product and service offering for the Pro customer
- Differentiate through better customer experiences
- Continue developing omni-channel capabilities

Drive Productivity and Profitability

- Continue to optimize store payroll and marketing
- Leverage our scale to get cost savings on indirect spend



2015 Business Outlook*

(based on U.S. GAAP unless otherwise noted)

- Total sales are expected to increase 4.5 to 5 percent
- Comparable sales are expected to increase 4 to 4.5 percent
- The company expects to open 15 to 20 home improvement and hardware stores
- Earnings before interest and taxes as a percentage of sales (operating margin) are expected to increase 80 to 100 basis points
- The effective income tax rate is expected to be approximately 38.1%
- Diluted earnings per share of approximately \$3.29 are expected for the fiscal year ending January 29, 2016
- Cash flow from operations are expected to be approximately \$5.0B
- Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$1.2B
- The company expects to repurchase \$3.8B of stock





Forward Looking Statements

This document includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Act"). Statements of the Company's expectations for sales growth, comparable sales, earnings and performance, shareholder value, capital expenditures, cash flows, the housing market, the home improvement industry, demand for services, share repurchases, the Company's strategic initiatives and any statement of an assumption underlying any of the foregoing, constitute "forward-looking statements" under the Act. Although we believe that the expectations, opinions, projections, and comments reflected in these forwardlooking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such statements will prove to be correct. A wide variety of potential risks, uncertainties, and other factors could materially affect our ability to achieve the results either expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements including, but not limited to, changes in general economic conditions, such as the rate of unemployment, interest rate and currency fluctuations, higher fuel and other energy costs, slower growth in personal income, changes in consumer spending, changes in the rate of housing turnover, the availability of consumer credit and of mortgage financing, inflation or deflation of commodity prices, and other factors which can negatively affect our customers, as well as our ability to: (i) respond to adverse trends in the housing industry, such as the psychological effects of lower home prices, and moderating rates of growth in housing renovation and repair activity, as well as uneven recovery in commercial building activity; (ii) secure, develop, and otherwise implement new technologies and processes designed to enhance our efficiency and competitiveness; (iii) attract, train, and retain highly-qualified associates; (iv) manage our business effectively as we adapt our traditional operating model to meet the changing expectations of our customers; (v) maintain, improve, upgrade and protect our critical information systems from data security breaches and other cyber threats; (vi) respond to fluctuations in the prices and availability of services, supplies, and products; (vii) respond to the growth and impact of competition; (viii) address changes in existing or new laws or regulations that affect consumer credit, employment/labor, trade, product safety, transportation/logistics, energy costs, health care, tax or environmental issues; and (ix) respond to unanticipated weather conditions that could adversely affect sales. In addition, we could experience additional impairment losses if the actual results of our operating stores are not consistent with the assumptions and judgments we have made in estimating future cash flows and determining asset fair values. For more information about these and other risks and uncertainties that we are exposed to, you should read the "Risk Factors" and "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and the description of material changes therein or updated version thereof, if any, included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.

The forward-looking statements contained in this document are based upon data available as of the date of the 4th quarter earnings release or other specified date and speak only as of such date. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf about any of the matters covered in this release are qualified by these cautionary statements and the "Risk Factors" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K to the SEC and the description of material changes, if any, therein included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. We expressly disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, change in circumstances, future events, or otherwise.



Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Management is using non-GAAP financial measures in this document because it considers them to be important supplemental measures of the Company's performance. Management also believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide additional insight for analysts and investors in evaluating the Company's financial and operating performance. Non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, net income, total debt or other financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. The Company's methods of determining these non-GAAP financial measures may differ from the methods used by other companies for these or similar non-GAAP financial measures. Accordingly, these non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to measures used by other companies.

Pursuant to the requirements of SEC Regulation G, detailed reconciliations between the Company's GAAP and non-GAAP financial results were posted, by incorporation within the appendix to this presentation, on the Company's Investor Relations website at www.Lowes.com/investor on the day the Company's operating and financial results were announced for the quarter ended January 30, 2015 and management presented certain non-GAAP financial measures during a conference call with analysts and investors. Investors are advised to carefully review and consider this information as well as the GAAP financial results that are disclosed in the Company's earnings releases and annual and quarterly SEC filings.



Non-GAAP Measures

EBIT Margin (Operating Margin)

We define EBIT Margin as earnings before interest and taxes as a percentage of sales.

Lowe's believes that EBIT Margin is a useful measure to describe the Company's operating profit.

EBITDAR

We define EBITDAR as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, share-based payments and rent.

Lease Adjusted Debt

We define Lease Adjusted Debt as short-term debt, current maturities of long-term debt, long-term debt excluding current maturities, and eight times the last four quarters' rent. We believe eight times rent is a reasonable industry standard estimate of the economic value of our leased assets.

Lowe's believes the ratio of Lease Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR is a useful supplemental measure, as it provides an indication of the results generated by the Company in relation to its level of indebtedness by reflecting cash flow that could be used to repay debt.



Non-GAAP Measures

ROIC

We define ROIC as trailing four quarters' Net Operating Profit after Tax (NOPAT) divided by the average of ending debt and equity for the last five quarters.

Lowe's believes ROIC is a useful measure of how effectively the Company uses capital to generate profits.

Free Cash Flow

We define Free Cash Flow as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures.

Lowe's believes Free Cash Flow is a useful measure to describe the Company's financial performance and measures its ability to generate excess cash from its business operations.



EBIT and EBITDAR	Four Quarters Ended January 30, 2015 January 31, 2014		
Net Earnings	2,698	2,286	
Taxes	1,578	1,387	
Interest ¹	516	476	
EBIT	4,792	4,149	
Depreciation and Amortization ²	1,579	1,553	
Share-based Payments	119	100	
Rent	445	421	
EBITDAR	6,935	6,223	

¹ Interest includes amortization of original issue discount, deferred loan costs & other non-cash amortization charges

² Depreciation and amortization represents total Company depreciation, including Distribution Networks and Millworks, as well as amortization of certain trademarks and intangibles



Lease Adjusted Debt	Four Quarters Ended January 30, 2015 January 31, 2014		
Short-term Borrowings	-	386	
Current Maturities of LTD	552	49	
Long-term Debt Excluding Current Maturities	10,815	10,086	
Total Debt	11,367	10,521	
Rent (last four quarters)	445	421	
8 Times Rent	3,562	3,368	
Lease Adjusted Debt	14,929	13,889	



EBIT and NOPAT	Four Quarters Ended January 30, 2015 January 31, 2014		
Net Earnings	2,698	2,286	
Taxes	1,578	1,387	
Interest	516	476	
EBIT	4,792	4,149	
Effective Tax Rate	36.9%	37.8%	
Tax Adjustment	1,768	1,567	
NOPAT	3,024	2,582	



Free Cash Flow	FY 2015E	FY 2014	FY 2013
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	5,000	4,929	4,111
Capital Expenditures	1,200	880	940
Free Cash Flow	3,800	4,049	3,171



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