



October 10, 2014

Fastenal Company Reports 2014 Third Quarter Earnings

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 10, 2014 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Fastenal Company of Winona, MN (Nasdaq:FAST) reported the results of the quarter ended September 30, 2014. Except for per share information, or as otherwise noted below, dollar amounts are stated in thousands.

Net sales (and the related daily sales), pre-tax earnings, net earnings, and net earnings per share were as follows for the periods ended September 30:

	Nine-month Period			Three-month period		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Net sales	\$ 2,807,253	2,512,346	11.7%	\$ 980,814	858,424	14.3%
Business days	191	191		64	64	
Daily sales	\$ 14,698	13,154	11.7%	\$ 15,325	13,413	14.3%
Pre-tax earnings	\$ 598,615	556,194	7.6%	\$ 212,988	188,643	12.9%
% of sales	21.3%	22.1%		21.7%	22.0%	
Net earnings	\$ 375,759	349,407	7.5%	\$ 133,314	119,350	11.7%
Net earnings per share (basic)	\$ 1.27	1.18	7.6%	\$ 0.45	0.40	12.5%

BUSINESS UPDATE

In July 2013, we disclosed our intention to increase our investment in people at the store level and in additional leadership personnel at the district and regional levels. We felt this expanded investment was necessary to add 'selling energy' to the organization. With expanded investment comes expanded expectations - in July 2013 we grew average daily sales over the same month in the preceding year in the low single digits, in September 2014 we grew average daily sales over the same month in the preceding year by 12.9%.

We believe these investments in 'selling energy', when combined with the related investments in 'support energy' (people, distribution, and internal manufacturing capabilities), in new store locations, and in FAST Solutions[®] (industrial vending) devices gives us a great platform for growth. Set forth below is information related to average employee headcount during the quarters indicated and actual employee headcount, store count, and FAST Solutions[®] (industrial vending) device count as of the end of the periods indicated:

	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2013	YTD Change	Sept. 2013	Year Over Year Change
Average full-time equivalent store employee count	10,715	9,771	9.7%	9,350	14.6%
Average full-time equivalent employee count	15,866	14,482	9.6%	13,963	13.6%
Employee count	18,425	17,277	6.6%	16,529	11.5%
Number of stores	2,647	2,687	-1.5%	2,686	-1.5%
FAST Solutions [®] (industrial vending) machines (device count)	45,596	40,775	11.8%	39,180	16.4%

In our second quarter 2014 earnings release we discussed the shorter term impacts we were seeing related to gross profit and working capital. The first of these, gross profit, received numerous questions on our follow-up earnings call. Therefore, we felt a revisit of the 'pathway to profit' leverage within our business model was appropriate.

Later in this document there is a discussion about the 'Profit Drivers of Our Business', it is very similar to the discussion in prior quarters. This discussion summarizes the relative profitability of our business based on store size (size defined by monthly sales). Here is an important item to note, our relative gross profit declines as our stores get larger. This occurs because a larger store has larger customers, and these larger customers have more focused buying patterns. These focused buying patterns allow us to offer better pricing (hence the lower gross profit); however, these focused buying patterns also allow us to

operate with lower relative operating expenses. This is also part of the 'pathway to profit'. To quantify this, the average gross profit in our two largest groups of stores (stores with net sales of \$100 thousand to \$150 thousand per month and greater than \$150 thousand per month) was approximately 90 basis points (or 0.9 percentage points) below the total store average in the most recent quarter. Conversely, the average gross profit at our smallest two groups of stores (stores with net sales of less than \$30 thousand per month and \$30 thousand to \$60 thousand per month) was approximately 220 basis points above the total store average.

In the second and third quarters of this year, our gross profit was slightly below the range we have cited over the last several years (a range of 51% to 53%). Since 2010, we have had about 60% of our quarters in the range of 51% to 52%. We are optimists; therefore, we previously disclosed that we believe a range of 51% to 53% would be normal. However, given our performance, we now believe a range of 51% to 52% or simply 'around 51%' would probably be more appropriate.

As we indicated last quarter, sales growth and the resulting increase in average sales per store is the greatest driver of our long-term operating profit gains. We state this because we understand our gross profit percentage typically declines as our average store grows, but history shows our operating expenses as a percentage of net sales will typically fall much faster and will produce the profit expansion inherent in our 'pathway to profit'. For example, the group of large stores identified above with approximately 90 basis points of lower gross profit have pre-tax profit margins approximately 350 basis points higher than the total store average.

The second item noted last quarter, working capital, also improves as our average store size increases. Similar to our income statement, there is a two-step offset. Our days invested in accounts receivable typically increase; however, history shows our days invested in inventory at the store will more than offset this increase and result in an improvement in total operational working capital relative to sales and operating profit.

Beginning in 2015, we intend to shorten our earnings releases. This will probably be welcomed by many of you. We will continue to provide a concise business update, some sales growth, store, vending, and headcount statistics, and a brief narrative of the income statement and operational working capital. The remaining information will be included in our quarterly and annual filings.

BUSINESS DISCUSSION

Similar to previous quarters, we have included comments regarding several aspects of our business:

1. **Monthly sales changes, sequential trends, and end market performance** - a recap of our recent sales trends and some insight into the activities with different end markets.
2. **Growth drivers of our business** - a recap of how we grow our business.
3. **Profit drivers of our business** - a recap of how we increase our profits.
4. **Statement of earnings information** - a recap of the components of our income statement.
5. **Operational working capital, balance sheet, and cash flow** - a recap of the operational working capital utilized in our business, and the related cash flow.

While reading these items, it is helpful to appreciate several aspects of our marketplace: (1) it's big, the North American marketplace for industrial supplies is estimated to be in excess of \$160 billion per year (and we have expanded beyond North America), (2) no company has a significant portion of this market, (3) many of the products we sell are individually inexpensive, (4) when our customer needs something quickly or unexpectedly our local store is a quick source, (5) the cost and time to manage and procure these products is meaningful, (6) the cost to move these products, many of which are bulky, can be significant, (7) many customers would prefer to reduce their number of suppliers to simplify their business, and (8) many customers would prefer to utilize various technologies to improve availability and reduce waste.

Our motto is **Growth through Customer Service**[®]. This is important given the points noted above. We believe in efficient markets - to us, this means we can grow our market share if we provide the greatest value to our customers. We believe our ability to grow is amplified if we can service our customers at the closest economic point of contact. For us, this 'closest economic point of contact' is the local store; therefore, our focus centers on understanding our customers' day, their opportunities, and their obstacles.

The concept of growth is simple, find more customers every day and increase your activity with them. However, execution is hard work. First, we recruit service minded individuals to support our customers and their business. Second, we operate in a decentralized fashion to help identify the greatest value for our customers. Third, we build a great machine behind the store to operate efficiently and to help identify new business solutions. Fourth, we do these things every day. Finally, we strive to generate strong profits; these profits produce the cash flow necessary to fund the growth and to support the needs of our customers.

SALES GROWTH

Net sales and growth rates in net sales were as follows:

Note - Daily sales are defined as the total net sales for the period divided by the number of business days (in the United States) in the period.

	Nine-month Period		Three-month Period	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net sales	\$ 2,807,253	2,512,346	980,814	858,424
Percentage change	11.7%	5.7%	14.3%	7.0%
Business days	191	191	64	64
Daily sales	\$ 14,698	13,154	\$ 15,325	13,413
Daily sales growth rate	11.7%	5.7%	14.3%	5.3%
Impact of currency fluctuations (primarily Canada)	-0.4%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%

The increase in net sales in the periods noted for 2014 and 2013 came primarily from higher unit sales. Net sales were impacted by slight inflationary price changes in our non-fastener products and some price deflation in our fastener products, but the net impact was a drag on growth. Our growth in net sales was not meaningfully impacted by the introduction of new products or services, with one exception. Over the last several years, our FAST Solutions[®] (industrial vending) initiative has stimulated faster growth with a subset of our customers (discussed later in this document). The higher unit sales resulted primarily from increases in sales at older store locations (discussed below and again later in this document) and to a lesser degree the opening of new store locations in the last several years. The growth in net sales at the older store locations was due to the growth drivers of our business (discussed later in this document). The impact of change in currencies in foreign countries (primarily Canada) relative to the United States dollar is noted in the table above.

MONTHLY SALES CHANGES, SEQUENTIAL TRENDS, AND END MARKET PERFORMANCE

This section focuses on three distinct views of our business - monthly sales changes, sequential trends, and end market performance. The first discussion regarding monthly sales changes provides a good mechanical view of our business based on the age of our stores. The second discussion provides a framework for understanding the sequential trends (that is, comparing a month to the immediately preceding month, and also looking at the cumulative change from an earlier benchmark month) in our business. Finally, we believe the third discussion regarding end market performance provides insight into activities with our various types of customers.

Monthly Sales Changes:

All company sales - During the months noted below, all of our selling locations, when combined, had daily sales growth rates of (compared to the same month in the preceding year):

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2014	6.7%	7.7%	11.6%	10.0%	13.5%	12.7%	14.7%	15.0%	12.9%			
2013	6.7%	8.2%	5.1%	4.8%	5.3%	6.0%	2.9%	7.2%	5.7%	7.7%	8.2%	6.7%
2012	21.3%	20.0%	19.3%	17.3%	13.1%	14.0%	12.1%	12.0%	12.9%	6.8%	8.2%	9.7%

Stores opened greater than two years - Our stores opened greater than two years (store sites opened as follows: 2014 group - opened 2012 and earlier, 2013 group - opened 2011 and earlier, and 2012 group - opened 2010 and earlier) represent a consistent 'same-store' view of our business. During the months noted below, the stores opened greater than two years had daily sales growth rates of (compared to the same month in the preceding year):

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2014	5.5%	6.5%	10.2%	8.4%	12.1%	11.4%	13.4%	14.0%	11.8%			
2013	5.0%	6.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%	4.3%	1.4%	5.5%	4.2%	6.1%	6.2%	4.9%
2012	18.8%	17.1%	16.8%	14.5%	10.1%	11.1%	9.1%	8.6%	9.8%	3.8%	5.1%	6.6%

Stores opened greater than five years - The impact of the economy, over time, is best reflected in the growth performance of our stores opened greater than five years (store sites opened as follows: 2014 group - opened 2009 and earlier, 2013 group - opened 2008 and earlier, and 2012 group - opened 2007 and earlier). This group, which represented about 90% of

our total sales in the first nine months of 2014, is more cyclical due to the increased market share they enjoy in their local markets. During the months noted below, the stores opened greater than five years had daily sales growth rates of (compared to the same month in the preceding year):

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2014	4.6%	5.4%	9.5%	7.7%	11.5%	10.8%	12.9%	13.4%	11.7%			
2013	3.2%	5.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.7%	3.4%	0.6%	4.7%	3.2%	5.3%	6.1%	4.8%
2012	17.4%	15.8%	15.7%	13.7%	9.0%	10.2%	8.3%	7.9%	8.5%	2.6%	4.6%	5.6%

Summarizing comments - There are three distinct influences to our growth: (1) execution, (2) currency fluctuations, and (3) economic fluctuations. This discussion centers on (2) and (3).

The change in currencies in foreign countries (primarily Canada) relative to the United States dollar impacted our growth over the last several years. During the years 2012 and 2013, it lowered our growth by 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively. In the first nine months of 2014 it lowered our growth by 0.4%.

During 2012, the growth in the first three and a half months generally continued the relative strength we saw in 2011. Then we began to experience several distinct economic slowdowns. The first occurred in the late April/May time frame, and then moderated until September 2012. The second occurred in the October/November time frame. This was exaggerated by the impact of Hurricane Sandy and an unusual business day comparison in October (23 days in 2012 versus 21 days in 2011 - the maintenance portion of our business is often linked to monthly spend patterns of our customers, which are not as business day dependent, this can dilute the daily growth picture given the change in business day divisor). The third occurred in the spring of 2013. This involved our fastener product line and our construction business (primarily non-residential construction). This third slowdown, similar to the first two listed, mirrored or slightly led some softening in the PMI Index. The PMI Index is a composite index of economic activity in the United States manufacturing sector. It is published by the Institute for Supply Management and is available at <http://www.ism.ws/>. The fastener piece was heavily impacted by our industrial production business. These customers utilize our fasteners in the manufacture/assembly of their finished products. The end markets with the most pronounced weakening included heavy machinery manufacturers with exposure to: mining, military, agriculture, and construction. The fourth and fifth occurred in July 2013 and December 2013. The daily sales growth in July 2013 and December 2013 were negatively impacted by the timing of the July 4th holiday (Thursday in 2013, Wednesday in 2012, Monday in 2011) and the Christmas/New Year holiday (Wednesday in 2013, Tuesday in 2012, and Sunday in 2011). This resulted in a 'lone' business day on Friday, July 5, 2013, in which many of our customers were closed, and three distinct one to two day work periods in the last two weeks of December 2013. The December impact was amplified due to poor weather conditions.

Our daily sales growth trends have improved since September 2013. This was largely related to changing comparisons to 2012 and to the improving sequential patterns noted in the next discussion. Our sales to customers engaged in light and medium duty manufacturing (largely related to consumer products) are improving; this makes sense given the trends in the PMI Index.

In the first quarter of 2014, our sales growth was hampered in January and February due to a weak economy and foreign exchange rate fluctuations (primarily related to the Canadian dollar); however, the biggest impact was a severe winter in North America and its negative impact on our customers and our trucking network. In March 2014, the weak economy and negative foreign exchange rate fluctuations continued; however, the weather normalized and our daily sales growth expanded to 11.6%. This double digit growth in March was helped by the Easter timing (April in 2014), but the real story is good people, good execution, and minimal negative weather impacts. In the second quarter of 2014, the negative impact of the Easter timing was felt, and then a 'less noisy' picture emerged in May and June. One optimistic observation; our sales to customers engaged in heavy machinery manufacturing (primarily serving the mining, military, agricultural, and construction end markets), which represents approximately one fifth of our business, had a very weak 2013, but stabilized late in 2013 and has improved in the first nine months of 2014. Since May, our stores opened greater than five years have enjoyed double digit growth in every month.

Sequential Trends:

We find it helpful to think about the monthly sequential changes in our business using the analogy of climbing a stairway - This stairway has several predictable landings where there is a pause in the sequential gain (i.e. April, July, and October to December), but generally speaking, climbs from January to October. The October landing then establishes the benchmark for the start of the next year.

History has identified these landings in our business cycle. They generally relate to months with impaired business days (certain holidays). The first landing centers on Easter, which alternates between March and April (Easter occurred in April 2014, March 2013, and April 2012), the second landing centers on July 4th, and the third landing centers on the approach of winter with its seasonal impact on primarily our construction business and with the Christmas/New Year holiday. The holidays

we noted impact the trends because they either move from month-to-month or because they move around during the week (the July 4th and Christmas/New Year holiday impacts are examples).

The table below shows the pattern to the sequential change in our daily sales. The line labeled 'Benchmark' is an historical average of our sequential daily sales change for the period 1998 to 2013, excluding 2008 and 2009. We believe this time frame will serve to show the historical pattern and could serve as a benchmark for current performance. We excluded the 2008 to 2009 time frame because it contains an extreme economic event and we don't believe it is comparable. The '2014', '2013', and '2012' lines represent our actual sequential daily sales changes. The '14Delta', '13Delta', and '12Delta' lines indicate the difference between the 'Benchmark' and the actual results in the respective year.

											Cumulative Change from Jan. to	
	Jan. ⁽¹⁾	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Benchmark	0.8%	2.2%	3.8%	0.4%	3.1%	2.7%	-2.1%	2.5%	3.7%	-1.2%	17.2%	15.9%
2014	-1.4%	3.0%	7.1%	-2.6%	4.2%	2.5%	-3.8%	5.8%	1.0%		18.0%	
14Delta	-2.2%	0.8%	3.3%	-3.0%	1.1%	-0.2%	-1.7%	3.3%	-2.7%		0.8%	
2013	-0.4%	2.0%	3.4%	-1.1%	1.0%	3.2%	-5.5%	5.5%	2.9%	-2.9%	11.4%	8.2%
13Delta	-1.2%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-2.1%	0.5%	-3.4%	3.0%	-0.8%	-1.7%	-5.8%	-7.7%
2012	-0.3%	0.5%	6.4%	-0.8%	0.5%	2.5%	-2.7%	1.3%	4.3%	-4.8%	12.5%	7.1%
12Delta	-1.1%	-1.7%	2.6%	-1.2%	-2.6%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-1.2%	0.6%	-3.6%	-4.7%	-8.8%

(1) The January figures represent the percentage change from the previous October, whereas the remaining figures represent the percentage change from the previous month.

A graph of the sequential daily sales change pattern discussed above, starting with a base of '100' in the previous October and ending with the next October, would be as follows: <http://media.globenewswire.com/cache/11647/file/29407.pdf>

End Market Performance:

Fluctuations in end market business - The sequential trends noted above were directly linked to fluctuations in our end markets. To place this in perspective - approximately 50% of our business has historically been with customers engaged in some type of manufacturing. The daily sales to these customers grew, when compared to the same period in the prior year, as follows:

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
2014	9.0%	11.2%	13.7%		
2013	7.0%	5.9%	4.7%	7.2%	6.3%
2012	20.3%	15.8%	14.0%	9.7%	14.9%

Our manufacturing business consists of two subsets: the industrial production business (this is business where we supply products that become part of the finished goods produced by our customers and is sometimes referred to as OEM - original equipment manufacturing) and the maintenance portion (this is business where we supply products that maintain the facility or the equipment of our customers engaged in manufacturing and is sometimes referred to as MRO - maintenance, repair, and other). The industrial business is more fastener centered, while the maintenance portion is represented by all product categories.

The best way to understand the change in our industrial production business is to examine the results in our fastener product line (just over 40% of our business) which is heavily influenced by changes in our business with heavy equipment manufacturers (discussed earlier in this document). From a company perspective, sales of fasteners grew, when compared to the same period in the prior year, as follows (note: this information includes all end markets):

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
2014	1.6%	5.5%	9.9%		
2013	1.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%
2012	15.4%	8.0%	6.0%	2.6%	7.8%

By contrast, the best way to understand the change in the maintenance portion of the manufacturing business is to examine the results in our non-fastener product lines. From a company perspective, sales of non-fasteners grew, when compared to the same period in the prior year, as follows (note: this information includes all end markets):

	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>	<u>Annual</u>
2014	14.2%	17.1%	17.6%		
2013	10.8%	8.5%	8.9%	12.0%	10.1%
2012	25.1%	21.1%	18.0%	13.6%	19.2%

The non-fastener business demonstrated greater relative resilience over the last several years, when compared to our fastener business and to the distribution industry in general, due to our strong FAST Solutions[®] (industrial vending) program; this is discussed in greater detail later in this document. However, this business was not immune to the impact of a weak industrial environment.

Our non-residential construction customers have historically represented 20% to 25% of our business. The daily sales to these customers grew when compared to the same period in the prior year, as follows:

	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>	<u>Annual</u>
2014	2.9%	7.5%	9.3%		
2013	2.9%	0.7%	3.9%	2.8%	2.5%
2012	17.1%	12.7%	8.2%	4.2%	10.3%

We believe the weakness in the economy in the fourth quarter of 2012, throughout 2013, and during early 2014, particularly in the non-residential construction market, was amplified by global economic uncertainty combined with economic policy uncertainty in the United States. This weakness was amplified by severe winter weather conditions in January and February 2014.

A graph of the sequential daily sales trends to these two end markets in 2014, 2013, and 2012, starting with a base of '100' in the previous October and ending with the next October, would be as follows:

<http://media.globenewswire.com/cache/11647/file/29408.pdf>

GROWTH DRIVERS OF OUR BUSINESS

We grow by continuously adding customers and by increasing the activity with each customer. We believe this growth is enhanced by our close proximity to our customers, which allows us to provide a range of services and product availability that our competitors can't easily match. Historically, we expanded our reach by opening stores at a very fast pace. These openings were initially in the United States, but expanded beyond the United States beginning in the mid 1990's.

For a little perspective, we began our business in 1967 with an idea to sell nuts and bolts (fasteners) through vending machines. We soon learned the technology of the 1960's wasn't ready, and also learned a lot of products didn't fit, so we went to 'Plan B'; sell to business users with a direct sales force. It took us a number of years to 'work out the bugs', but ten years later we began to pick up the pace of store openings. After another ten years of expansion we had approximately 50 stores and sales of about \$20 million. Our need for cash to fund our growth was growing, as was our desire to allow employee ownership. This led us to a public offering in 1987.

In our first ten years of being public (1987 to 1997), we opened stores at an annual rate approaching 30%. In the next ten years (1997 to 2007), we opened stores at an annual rate of approximately 10% to 15% and, since 2007, at an annual rate of approximately 1% to 8%. We opened 22 stores in the first nine months of 2014 and currently expect to open approximately 25 to 30 stores in total for 2014, or an annual rate of approximately 1%.

During our almost 50 years of business existence, we have constantly evolved to better serve the market (as is described in the paragraphs below) and have always been willing to challenge our approach. In our first 20 to 25 years, we closed several store locations because we felt the market was insufficient to operate a profitable 'fastener only' business. Every one of those locations was subsequently 'reopened' when our business model evolved to serve these markets profitably. During the last 20 to 25 years, we have enjoyed continued success with our store-based model, and we continue to challenge our approach. Based on this approach, we have closed approximately 85 stores in the last ten years - not because they weren't successful, but rather because we felt we had a better approach to growth. In the first six months of 2014, we continued to challenge our approach and closed about 20 stores (all but four of these locations were in close proximity to another Fastenal

store). In the second quarter of 2014 we took a hard look at our business and identified another 45 stores we intend to close in the second half of 2014 (all but eight of these locations are in close proximity to another Fastenal store). During the third quarter, we closed about 40 stores. Several items we think are noteworthy: the group of stores we identified for closure in the second half of 2014 was profitable in the first quarter of 2014 (our analysis measurement period); they operated with average sales of about \$36 thousand per month. We chose to close this group because we felt this was simply a better approach to growing our business profitably.

There is a short-term price for closing these stores; and, since we believe we will maintain the vast majority of the sales associated with these locations and since most of the impacted employees have a nearby store from which to operate, the price primarily relates to the future commitments related to the leased locations. During the second quarter of 2014, we recorded the impaired future costs related to these commitments. The expense was not material as these locations have relatively short lease commitments and minimal leasehold improvements. We use the term closed; however, we consider them to be consolidated into another location since the vast majority are in close proximity to another store.

During the years, our expanding footprint has provided us with greater access to more customers, and we have continued to diversify our growth drivers. This was done to provide existing store personnel with more tools to grow their business organically, and the results of this are reflected in our earlier discussion on sales growth at stores opened greater than five years. In the early 1990's, we began to expand our product lines, and we added new product knowledge to our bench (the non-fastener products now represent about 60% of our sales). This was our first big effort to diversify our growth drivers. The next step began in the mid to late 1990's when we began to add sales personnel with certain specialties or focus. This began with our National Accounts group in 1995, and, over time, has expanded to include individuals dedicated to: (1) sales related to our internal manufacturing division, (2) government sales, (3) internet sales, (4) construction, (5) specific products (most recently metalworking), and (6) FAST Solutions[®] (industrial vending). Another step occurred at our sales locations (this includes Fastenal stores as well as strategic account stores and in-plant locations) and at our distribution centers, and began with a targeted merchandising and inventory placement strategy that included our 'Customer Service Project' approximately twelve years ago and our 'Master Stocking Hub' initiative approximately seven years ago. These strategies allowed us to better target where to stock certain products (local store, regional distribution center, master stocking hub, or supplier) and allowed us to improve our fulfillment, lower our freight costs, and improve our ability to serve a broader range of customers. During 2013 and 2014, we expanded our store based inventory offering around select industries (with an emphasis on fasteners, construction products, and safety products) and beginning in the latter half of 2013 we expanded two key employee groups: (1) the number of employees working in our stores and (2) the number of district and regional leaders supporting our stores. The theme that shines through in all these changes, particularly the last several, is a simple one - invest into and support our sales machine - the local store.

Over the last several years, our FAST Solutions[®] (industrial vending) operation has been an expanding component of our store-based business. We believe industrial vending will be an important chapter in the Fastenal story; we also believe it has the potential to be transformative to industrial distribution, and that we have a 'first mover' advantage. Given this, we have been investing aggressively to maximize the advantage.

Our expanded industrial vending fleet consists of 13 different vending devices. We have learned much about these devices over the last several years and currently have target monthly revenue ranging from under \$1,000 to in excess of \$3,000 per device. The following two tables provide two views of our data: (1) actual device count regardless of the type of machine and (2) 'machine equivalent' count based on the weighted target monthly revenue of each device (compared to the FAST 5000 device, which has a \$2,000 monthly revenue target). For example, the 12-door locker, with target monthly revenue of \$750, would be counted as '0.375 machine equivalent' ($0.375 = \$750/\$2,000$).

The industrial vending information related to contracts signed during each period was as follows:

	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Device count signed during the period	2014 4,025	4,137	4,072		
	2013 6,568	6,084	4,836	4,226	21,714
	2012 6,646	6,818	7,871	6,715	28,050
	2011 1,812	2,710	2,930	2,753	10,205
	<hr/>				
'Machine equivalent' count signed during the period	2014 2,974	3,179	3,189		
	2013 4,825	4,505	3,656	3,244	16,230
	2012 3,827	3,926	4,581	4,739	17,073
	2011 1,264	1,915	2,035	1,880	7,094

The industrial vending information related to installed machines at the end of each period was as follows:

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Device count installed at the end of the period	2014	42,153	43,761	45,596	
	2013	32,007	36,452	39,180	40,775
	2012	12,600	16,964	21,998	26,975
	2011	3,227	4,793	7,062	9,462
'Machine equivalent' count installed at the end of the period	2014	30,326	31,713	33,296	
	2013	22,020	25,512	27,818	29,262
	2012	8,842	11,604	14,880	18,395
	2011	2,462	3,548	5,154	6,771

The following table includes some additional statistics regarding our sales and sales growth:

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Percent of total net sales to customers with industrial vending ¹	2014	37.8%	37.0%	37.8%	
	2013	27.5%	30.0%	33.3%	36.6%
	2012	17.8%	20.8%	23.2%	25.8%
	2011	8.9%	10.5%	13.1%	15.7%
Daily sales growth to customers with industrial vending ²	2014	19.7%	20.9%	21.9%	
	2013	23.9%	18.9%	15.2%	18.7%
	2012	33.9%	34.3%	32.9%	28.6%
	2011	50.6%	43.9%	42.5%	40.7%

¹ The percentage of total sales (vended and traditional) to customers currently using a vending solution.

² The growth in total sales (vended and traditional) to customers currently using a vending solution compared to the same period in the preceding year.

In addition to the industrial vending operation noted above, which primarily relates to our non-fastener business, we also provide bin stock programs (also known as 'keep fill' programs in the industry) to numerous customers. This business, which relates to both our maintenance customers (MRO fasteners and non-fasteners) and original equipment manufacturers (OEM fasteners), has many similar attributes to our industrial vending relationships. These attributes include a strong relationship with these customers, where we are often their preferred supplier, and also includes a frequent level of business transactions. This business is performed without the aid of a vending machine, but does make use of the latest scanning technologies, scale systems, and our fully integrated distribution network to manage the supply chain for all sizes of customers. In recent years, we have begun to refer to this business as FMI (Fastenal Managed Inventory).

PROFIT DRIVERS OF OUR BUSINESS

As we state several times in this document, profit is important to us. For a distribution business profit and cash flow go hand in hand, and this cash flow funds our growth and creates value for our customers, our employees, our suppliers, and our shareholders. We grow our profits by continuously working to grow sales and to improve our relative profitability. We also grow our profits by allowing our inherent profitability to shine through - we refer to this as the 'pathway to profit'. The distinction is important.

We achieve improvements in our relative profitability by increasing our gross profit, by structurally lowering our operating expenses, or both. We advance on the 'pathway to profit' by increasing the average store size (measured in terms of monthly sales), and by allowing the changing store mix to improve our profits. This is best explained by comparing the varying profitability of our 'traditional' stores in the table below. The average store size for the group, and the average age, number of stores, and pre-tax earnings data by store size for the third quarter of the last three years were as follows:

Average

Pre-Tax

<u>Sales per Month</u>	<u>Age (Years)</u>	<u>Number of Stores</u>	<u>Percentage of Stores</u>	<u>Earnings Percentage</u>
Three months ended September 30, 2014	Average monthly store sales = \$107,230			
\$0 to \$30,000	4.7	91	3.4%	-13.9%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8.5	588	22.2%	11.4%
\$60,001 to \$100,000	10.8	821	31.0%	19.6%
\$100,001 to \$150,000	12.8	551	20.8%	23.7%
Over \$150,000	16.0	455	17.2%	27.3%
Strategic Account/Overseas Store		141	5.3%	
Company Total		2,647	100.0%	21.7%

<u>Three months ended September 30, 2013</u>	<u>Average monthly store sales = \$93,074</u>			
\$0 to \$30,000	4.8	217	8.1%	-11.9%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	7.9	729	27.1%	13.0%
\$60,001 to \$100,000	10.5	815	30.3%	21.4%
\$100,001 to \$150,000	12.8	434	16.2%	26.0%
Over \$150,000	15.4	362	13.5%	28.3%
Strategic Account/Overseas Store		129	4.8%	
Company Total		2,686	100.0%	22.0%

<u>Three months ended September 30, 2012</u>	<u>Average monthly store sales = \$88,337</u>			
\$0 to \$30,000	4.2	252	9.5%	-14.2%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	7.3	795	30.0%	12.7%
\$60,001 to \$100,000	10.0	767	28.9%	22.2%
\$100,001 to \$150,000	12.0	420	15.8%	25.7%
Over \$150,000	15.1	305	11.5%	29.4%
Strategic Account/Overseas Store		111	4.2%	
Company Total		2,650	100.0%	21.9%

Note - Amounts may not foot due to rounding difference, and dollar amounts in this section are presented in whole dollars, not thousands.

We originally announced the 'pathway to profit' in 2007, and discussed the profit improvement we envisioned as the average store size grows. To help describe the impact of this vision, we have included the tables that follow which quantify store count and full-time equivalent headcount by type of role.

Store Count and Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Headcount - The table below highlights certain impacts on our business of the 'pathway to profit' since its introduction in 2007. Under the 'pathway to profit' we increased both our store count and our store FTE headcount during 2007 and 2008. However, the rate of increase in store locations slowed and our FTE headcount for all types of personnel was reduced when the economy weakened late in 2008. In the table that follows, we refer to our 'store' net sales, locations, and personnel. When we discuss 'store' net sales, locations, and personnel, we are referring to (1) 'Fastenal' stores and (2) strategic account stores. 'Fastenal' stores are either a 'traditional' store, the typical format in the United States or Canada, or an 'overseas' store, which is the typical format outside the United States and Canada. This is discussed in greater detail in our 2013 annual report on Form 10-K. Strategic account stores are stores that are focused on selling to a group of large customers in a limited geographic market. The sales outside of our 'store' group, relate to either (1) our in-plant locations, (2) the portion of our internally manufactured product that is sold directly to a customer and not through a store (including our Holo-Krome[®] business acquired in December 2009), or (3) our direct import business.

The breakdown of our net sales, the average monthly sales per store, the number of stores at quarter end, the absolute headcount at our stores during a quarter, the average FTE headcount during a quarter, and the percentage change for each were as follows for the first quarter of 2007 (the last completed quarter before we began the 'pathway to profit') and for each of the last five quarters:

Q1 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3

	2007	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014
Total net sales reported	\$489,157	\$858,424	\$813,760	\$876,501	\$949,938	\$980,814
Less: Non-store sales (approximate)	40,891	108,427	105,499	113,945	125,509	129,841
Store net sales (approximate)	\$448,266	\$749,997	\$708,261	\$762,556	\$824,429	\$850,973
% change since Q1 2007		67.3%	58.0%	70.1%	83.9%	89.8%
% change (twelve months)		6.8%	7.1%	8.2%	11.7%	13.5%
Percentage of sales through a store	92%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%
Average monthly sales per store (using ending store count)	\$72	\$93	\$88	\$95	\$102	\$107
% change since Q1 2007		29.2%	22.2%	31.9%	41.7%	48.6%
% change (twelve months)		5.7%	6.0%	8.0%	10.9%	15.1%
Company pre-tax earnings	18.1%	22.0%	19.3%	20.4%	21.8%	21.7%

	Q1 2007	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014
Store locations - quarter end count	2,073	2,686	2,687	2,683	2,684	2,647
% change since Q1 2007		29.6%	29.6%	29.4%	29.5%	27.7%
% change (twelve months)		1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	-1.5%
Store personnel - absolute headcount	6,849	10,607	11,261	11,775	11,958	12,123
% change since Q1 2007		54.9%	64.4%	71.9%	74.6%	77.0%
% change (twelve months)		0.0%	8.8%	16.5%	17.7%	14.3%
Store personnel - FTE	6,383	9,350	9,771	10,206	10,446	10,715
Non-store selling personnel - FTE	616	1,190	1,214	1,236	1,276	1,357
Subtotal of all sales personnel - FTE	6,999	10,540	10,985	11,442	11,722	12,072
Distribution personnel - FTE	1,646	1,986	2,040	2,076	2,139	2,198
Manufacturing personnel - FTE ¹	316	570	581	617	642	648
Administrative personnel - FTE	767	867	876	905	924	948
Subtotal of non-sales personnel - FTE	2,729	3,423	3,497	3,598	3,705	3,794
Total - average FTE headcount	9,728	13,963	14,482	15,040	15,427	15,866
% change since Q1 2007						
Store personnel - FTE		46.5%	53.1%	59.9%	63.7%	67.9%
Non-store selling personnel - FTE		93.2%	97.1%	100.6%	107.1%	120.3%
Subtotal of all sales personnel - FTE		50.6%	57.0%	63.5%	67.5%	72.5%
Distribution personnel - FTE		20.7%	23.9%	26.1%	30.0%	33.5%
Manufacturing personnel - FTE ¹		80.4%	83.9%	95.3%	103.2%	105.1%
Administrative personnel - FTE		13.0%	14.2%	18.0%	20.5%	23.6%
Subtotal of non-sales personnel - FTE		25.4%	28.1%	31.8%	35.8%	39.0%

Total - average FTE headcount	43.5%	48.9%	54.6%	58.6%	63.1%
% change (twelve months)					
Store personnel - FTE	1.1%	8.1%	15.0%	16.8%	14.6%
Non-store selling personnel - FTE	11.6%	13.5%	10.3%	8.7%	14.0%
Subtotal of all sales personnel - FTE	2.2%	8.7%	14.5%	15.9%	14.5%
Distribution personnel - FTE	5.2%	9.0%	14.1%	14.6%	10.7%
Manufacturing personnel - FTE ¹	4.8%	6.8%	9.2%	12.2%	13.7%
Administrative personnel - FTE	7.3%	8.0%	8.8%	7.8%	9.3%
Subtotal of non-sales personnel - FTE	5.7%	8.4%	11.9%	12.4%	10.8%
Total - average FTE headcount	3.1%	8.6%	13.8%	15.0%	13.6%

¹ The manufacturing headcount was impacted by the addition of 92 employees with the acquisition of Holo-Krome® in December 2009.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS INFORMATION (percentage of net sales) for the periods ended September 30:

	Nine-month Period		Three-month Period	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gross profit	50.9%	52.1%	50.8%	51.7%
Operating and administrative expenses	29.6%	30.0%	29.2%	29.7%
Gain on sale of property and equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Operating income	21.3%	22.1%	21.7%	22.0%
Net interest income (expense)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Earnings before income taxes	21.3%	22.1%	21.7%	22.0%

Note - Amounts may not foot due to rounding difference.

Gross profit - The gross profit percentage in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters was as follows:

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2014	51.2%	50.8%	50.8%	
2013	52.3%	52.2%	51.7%	50.6%
2012	51.3%	51.6%	51.6%	51.6%

We believe a normal gross profit percentage for our business is around 51% and constantly strive to operate in a range of 51% to 52% (see also the discussion under the caption 'BUSINESS UPDATE' earlier in this document). This is based on our current mix of store sizes, products, geographies, end markets, and end market uses (such as industrial production business versus maintenance business).

Historically, our gross profit percentages fluctuate due to impacts related to (1) transactional gross profit (either related to product and customer mix or to freight), (2) organizational gross profit (sourcing strength that can occur as we leverage buying scale and efficiency), and (3) supplier incentive gross profit (impacts from supplier volume allowances). In the short-term, periods of inflation or deflation can influence the first two categories, while sudden changes in business volume can influence the third. The transactional gross profit, our most meaningful component, is heavily influenced by our store-based compensation programs, which are directly linked to sales growth and gross profit, and incentivize our employees to improve both.

An important aspect of our gross profit relates to our locations and our product mix. Given the close proximity of our sales personnel to our customer's business, we offer a very high service level with our sales, which is valued by our customers and improves our gross profit. Fasteners are our highest gross profit product line given the high labor cost surrounding the sourcing and supply of the product. Fasteners currently account for approximately 40% of our sales. We would expect any

reduction in the mix of our sales attributable to fasteners, to negatively impact gross profit, particularly as it relates to maintenance fasteners. Gross profit is also influenced by average store sales as noted earlier in this document. Larger stores have larger customers, whose more focused buying patterns allow us to offer better pricing. As a result, growth in average store sales is expected to negatively impact gross profit. A final item of note, our fourth quarter has typically been the season with the most challenges surrounding gross profit. This relates to the decline in sales in November and December due to the 'holiday season' and due to the drop off in construction business. This drop off in sales reduces the utilization of our trucking network and can slightly reduce our gross profit.

During the first nine months and third quarter of 2014, our gross profit dropped just below 51%. The drop generally centered on transactional impacts driven by product and customer mix and our strong emphasis on growing average store sales.

During the first nine months and third quarter of 2013, we experienced an improvement in gross profit in the January to July time frame as our growth slowed and we benefited from the impact of our newly implemented price guidance system, which allowed our store personnel to exercise judgment about product pricing. As our sales growth began to improve in the August and September time frame, our gross profit moved back into the range of 51% to 52% given our greater emphasis on top line growth.

Operating and administrative expenses - decreased as a percentage of sales in the third quarter of 2014 versus the third quarter of 2013.

Historically, our two largest components of operating and administrative expenses have consisted of employee related expenses (approximately 65% to 70%) and occupancy related expenses (approximately 15% to 20%). The remaining expenses cover a variety of items with selling transportation typically being the largest.

The three largest components of operating and administrative expenses grew as follows for the periods ended September 30 (compared to the same period in the preceding year):

	Nine-month Period		Three-month Period	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Employee related expenses	11.0%	4.7%	14.3%	5.9%
Occupancy related expenses	8.2%	10.8%	6.8%	8.4%
Selling transportation costs	14.7%	-1.1%	10.6%	-1.5%

Employee related expenses include: (1) payroll (which includes cash compensation, stock option expense, and profit sharing), (2) health care, (3) personnel development, and (4) social taxes. For the first nine months of 2014, when compared to 2013, (1) our performance bonuses and commissions grew due to our expanding sales growth from the past year, (2) our profit sharing contribution contracted due to lower relative profitability, and (3) our health care costs grew. These factors, combined with a 14.2% increase in full-time equivalent headcount, caused employee related costs to grow. Employee related expenses in the third quarter of 2014, when compared to 2013, grew for similar reasons; the noteworthy differences being a greater growth in bonuses and commissions as well as a 13.6% increase in full-time equivalent headcount. For the first nine months of 2013, when compared to 2012, performance bonuses were down (other than those related to our vending business); however, this decrease was offset by increases related to the following factors: (1) average employee headcount, measured on a full-time equivalent basis, grew 1.4%, 0.1%, and 3.1% in the first, second, and third quarters, respectively, (2) sales commissions grew due to the gross profit improvement, (3) our industrial vending bonuses grew in the first quarter and the nine month period, although they contracted in the second and third quarters due to change in the pace of the vending rollout, (4) our profit sharing contribution grew, and (5) our health care costs grew. The increase in employee related expenses in the third quarter of 2013, when compared to 2012, grew for similar reasons, except for the industrial vending bonuses, which declined.

Occupancy related expenses include: (1) building rent and depreciation, (2) building utility costs, (3) equipment related to our stores and distribution locations, and (4) FAST Solutions[®] (industrial vending) equipment (we consider the vending equipment to be a logical extension of our store operation and classify the expense as occupancy). The increase in the first nine months of 2014, when compared to 2013, was driven by (1) an increase in the amount of FAST Solutions[®] (industrial vending) equipment as discussed earlier in this document, (2) an increase in building utility cost due to a severe winter in January and February 2014, (3) an increased investment in our distribution infrastructure over the last several years, primarily related to automation, and (4) an accrual related to closed and closing store locations. The increase in the third quarter of 2014, when compared to 2013, was driven by the same factors as the nine month period except for the winter component. The increase in the first nine months of 2013, when compared to 2012, was driven by (1) a dramatic increase in the amount of FAST SolutionsSM (industrial vending) equipment as discussed earlier in this document, (2) an increase in building utility costs, (3) a nominal increase in the number of store locations, and (4) an increased investment in our distribution infrastructure over the last several years. In the first nine months of 2013, the industrial vending component represented 66% of the increase and utilities represented 11% of the increase, with distribution automation being the next largest component. The utility increase

was due to a more severe winter and increases in natural gas prices during the heating season. The increase in occupancy related expenses in the third quarter of 2013, when compared to 2012, grew for similar reasons, except for the utilities component.

Our selling transportation costs consist primarily of our store fleet as most of the distribution fleet costs are included in the cost of sales. Selling transportation costs included in operating and administrative expenses grew in the first nine months of 2014, when compared to 2013. This was driven by the increase in store headcount and the reduction in mileage per gallon associated with severe winter driving conditions. The increase in the third quarter of 2014, when compared to 2013, was driven by the same factors as the nine month period except for the winter component. Selling transportation costs included in operating and administrative expenses were essentially flat in the first nine months of 2013, when compared to 2012. This was helped by stronger sales patterns related to our used store truck fleet, which lowered our vehicle ownership costs. This fact pattern was also true for the third quarter of 2013, when compared to 2012.

The last several years have seen some variation in the cost of diesel fuel and gasoline - During the first, second, and third quarters of 2014, our total vehicle fuel costs were approximately \$11.9, \$12.5, and \$11.5 million, respectively. During the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2013, our total vehicle fuel costs were approximately \$10.6, \$10.6, \$11.2, and \$9.6 million, respectively. The changes resulted from variations in fuel costs, variations in the service levels provided to our stores from our distribution centers, changes in the number of vehicles at our store locations, changes in the number of other sales centered vehicles as a result of store openings and the expansion of our non-store sales force, and changes in driving conditions. These fuel costs include the fuel utilized in our distribution vehicles (semi-tractors, straight trucks, and sprinter trucks) which is recorded in cost of sales and the fuel utilized in our store delivery and other sales centered vehicles which is included in operating and administrative expenses (the split in the last several years has been approximately 50:50 between distribution and store and other sales centered use).

Income taxes - Income taxes, as a percentage of earnings before income taxes, were approximately 37.2% for each of the nine months of 2014 and 2013. As our international business and profits grow over time, the lower income tax rates in those jurisdictions, relative to the United States, have begun to lower our effective tax rate.

OPERATIONAL WORKING CAPITAL

The year-over-year comparison and the related dollar and percentage changes related to accounts receivable and inventories were as follows:

	Balance at September 30:			Twelve Month Dollar Change		Twelve Month Percentage Change	
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2014	2013
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 522,265	453,652	411,033	68,613	42,619	15.1%	10.4%
Inventories	836,379	755,985	675,828	80,394	80,157	10.6%	11.9%
Operational working capital ¹	\$ 1,358,644	1,209,637	1,086,861	149,007	122,776	12.3%	11.3%
Sales in last two months	\$ 657,118	576,163	540,782	80,955	35,381	14.1%	6.5%

¹ For purposes of this discussion, we are defining operational working capital as accounts receivable, net and inventories.

The growth in accounts receivable noted above was driven by our sales growth in the final two months of the period. The strong growth in recent years of our international business and of our large customer accounts has created meaningful difficulty with managing the growth of accounts receivable relative to the growth in sales.

Our growth in inventory balances over time does not have as direct a relationship to our monthly sales patterns as does our growth in accounts receivable. This is impacted by other aspects of our business. For example, the dramatic economic slowdown in late 2008 and early 2009 caused our inventory to spike. This occurred because the lead time for inventory procurement is typically longer than the visibility we have into future monthly sales patterns. Over the last decade, we increased our relative inventory levels due to the following: (1) new store openings, (2) expanded stocking breadth at distribution centers (for example, our master stocking hub in Indianapolis expanded its product breadth over six fold from 2005 to 2011), (3) expanded direct sourcing, (4) expanded exclusive brands (private label), (5) expanded industrial vending solutions, (6) national accounts growth, (7) international growth, and (8) expanded stocking breadth at individual stores. While all of these items impacted both 2014 and 2013, items (3) through (8) had the greatest impact.

BALANCE SHEET AND CASH FLOW

Our balance sheet continues to be very strong and our operations have good cash generating characteristics. During the third

quarter of 2014, we generated \$110,013 (or 82.5% of net earnings) of operating cash flow; year-to-date, we generated \$332,942 (or 88.6% of net earnings) of operating cash flow. Our first quarter typically has stronger cash flow characteristics due to the timing of tax payments; this benefit reverses itself in the second, third, and fourth quarters as income tax payments go out in April, June, September, and December. The remaining amounts of cash flow from operating activities are largely linked to the pure dynamics of a distribution business and its strong correlation to working capital as discussed above. During 2013, and the first nine months of 2014, we incurred some short-term debt to fund capital expenditures and dividends. This was expected and is expected to continue throughout the remainder of 2014 and possibly 2015.

Our dividends (per share basis) were as follows in 2014 and 2013:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
First quarter	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.10
Second quarter	0.25	0.20
Third quarter	0.25	0.25
Fourth quarter*	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.25</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.80</u>

*The fourth quarter dividend was declared on October 9, 2014, and is payable on November 21, 2014 to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 24, 2014.

STOCK PURCHASES

During the first and third quarters of 2014, we purchased 200,000 and 400,000 shares, respectively, of our common stock at an average price of approximately \$44.24 and \$44.62, respectively, per share. We currently have authority to purchase up to an additional 1,000,000 shares of our common stock.

CONFERENCE CALL TO DISCUSS QUARTERLY EARNINGS

As we previously disclosed, we will host a conference call today to review the quarterly results, as well as current operations. This conference call will be broadcast live over the Internet at 9:00 a.m., **central** time. To access the webcast, please go to the Fastenal Company Investor Relations Website at <http://investor.fastenal.com/events.cfm>.

MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, AND ANNUAL REPORTING SCHEDULE

We publish on the 'Investor Relations' page of our website at www.fastenal.com, both our monthly consolidated net sales figures and certain quarterly supplemental information. We expect to publish the consolidated net sales figures for each month, other than the third month of a quarter, at 6:00 a.m. (central time) on the third business day of the following month. We expect to publish the consolidated net sales figures for the third month of each quarter and the supplemental information for each quarter at 6:00 a.m. (central time) on the date our earnings announcement for such quarter is publicly released.

We anticipate our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 30 days after the end of the quarter.

We anticipate our 2014 annual report on Form 10-K will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in February 2015.

Our logo is available at <http://www.globenewswire.com/newsroom/prs/?pkgid=6432>.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Certain statements contained in this document do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. As such, they are considered 'forward-looking statements' that provide current expectations or forecasts of future events. These forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as anticipate, believe, should, estimate, expect, intend, may, plan, goal, strive, project, will, potential, momentum, trend, target, and similar words or expressions. Any statement that is not a historical fact, including estimates, projections, future trends, and the outcome of events that have not yet occurred, is a forward-looking statement. Our forward-looking statements generally relate to our expectations regarding the business environment in which we operate, our projections of future performance, our perceived marketplace opportunities, and our strategies, goals, mission, and vision. You should understand that forward-looking statements involve a variety of risks and uncertainties, known and unknown, and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed and actual results may vary materially. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those discussed in the forward-

looking statements include, but are not limited to, economic downturns, weakness in the manufacturing or commercial construction industries, competitive pressure on selling prices, changes in our current mix of products, customers or geographic locations, changes in our average store size, changes in our purchasing patterns, changes in customer needs, changes in fuel or commodity prices, inclement weather, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, difficulty in adapting our business model to different foreign business environments, weak acceptance or adoption of vending technology or increased competition in industrial vending, difficulty in maintaining installation quality as our industrial vending business expands, difficulty in hiring, relocating, training or retaining qualified personnel, failure to accurately predict the number of North American markets able to support stores or to meet store opening goals, difficulty in controlling operating expenses, difficulty in collecting receivables or accurately predicting future inventory needs, dramatic changes in sales trends, changes in supplier production lead times, changes in our cash position, changes in tax law, changes in the availability or price of commercial real estate, changes in the nature or price of distribution and other technology, cyber-security incidents, potential liability and reputational damage that can arise if our products are defective, and other risks and uncertainties detailed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our most recent annual and quarterly reports. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any such statement to reflect events or circumstances arising after such date. FAST-E

FASTENAL COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Amounts in thousands except share information)

	(Unaudited)	
	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,329	58,506
Marketable securities	—	451
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$11,587 and \$9,248, respectively	522,265	414,331
Inventories	836,379	784,068
Deferred income tax assets	17,098	18,248
Prepaid income taxes	—	24,869
Other current assets	127,334	107,988
Total current assets	1,619,405	1,408,461
Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	741,489	654,850
Other assets, net	12,101	12,473
Total assets	\$ 2,372,995	2,075,784
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Line of credit	\$ 105,000	—
Accounts payable	112,579	91,253
Accrued expenses	182,143	148,579
Income taxes payable	8,181	—
Total current liabilities	407,903	239,832
Deferred income tax liabilities	63,519	63,255
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, 5,000,000 shares authorized	—	—
Common stock, 400,000,000 shares authorized, 296,440,794 and 296,753,544 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	2,965	2,968
Additional paid-in capital	56,734	69,847

Retained earnings	1,841,994	1,688,781
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(120)	11,101
Total stockholders' equity	1,901,573	1,772,697
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,372,995	2,075,784

FASTENAL COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(Amounts in thousands except earnings per share)

	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
	Nine Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net sales	\$ 2,807,253	2,512,346	\$ 980,814	858,424
Cost of sales	1,377,415	1,204,350	482,121	415,029
Gross profit	1,429,838	1,307,996	498,693	443,395
Operating and administrative expenses	831,991	753,042	286,132	254,957
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(722)	(568)	(310)	(112)
Operating income	598,569	555,522	212,871	188,550
Interest income	637	733	388	118
Interest expense	(591)	(61)	(271)	(25)
Earnings before income taxes	598,615	556,194	212,988	188,643
Income tax expense	222,856	206,787	79,674	69,293
Net earnings	\$ 375,759	349,407	\$ 133,314	119,350
Basic net earnings per share	\$ 1.27	1.18	\$ 0.45	0.40
Diluted net earnings per share	\$ 1.26	1.17	\$ 0.45	0.40
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	296,643	296,756	296,595	296,843
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	297,485	297,701	297,378	297,716

FASTENAL COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Amounts in thousands)

	(Unaudited)	
	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		

Net earnings	\$ 375,759	349,407
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	53,476	47,212
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(722)	(568)
Bad debt expense	8,429	7,087
Deferred income taxes	1,414	519
Stock-based compensation	4,620	4,050
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(1,925)	(2,682)
Amortization of non-compete agreements	395	290
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable	(116,363)	(88,580)
Inventories	(52,311)	(40,602)
Other current assets	(19,346)	(23,386)
Accounts payable	21,326	27,112
Accrued expenses	33,564	26,292
Income taxes	34,975	12,044
Other	(10,349)	(2,922)
<u>Net cash provided by operating activities</u>	<u>332,942</u>	<u>315,273</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(143,547)	(145,559)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	4,154	4,291
Net decrease (increase) in marketable securities	451	(87)
Net increase in other assets	(23)	(79)
<u>Net cash used in investing activities</u>	<u>(138,965)</u>	<u>(141,434)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings under line of credit	540,000	100,000
Payments against line of credit	(435,000)	(100,000)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	7,036	9,039
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	1,925	2,682
Purchases of common stock	(26,697)	(9,080)
Payments of dividends	(222,546)	(163,219)
<u>Net cash used in financing activities</u>	<u>(135,282)</u>	<u>(160,578)</u>
<u>Effect of exchange rate changes on cash</u>	<u>(872)</u>	<u>(682)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	57,823	12,579
<u>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</u>	<u>58,506</u>	<u>79,611</u>
<u>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</u>	<u>\$ 116,329</u>	<u>92,190</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during each period for interest	\$ 591	61
<u>Net cash paid during each period for income taxes</u>	<u>\$ 175,453</u>	<u>192,408</u>

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