

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-39442

WESBANCO, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

WEST VIRGINIA
(State of incorporation)
1 Bank Plaza, Wheeling, WV
(Address of principal executive offices)

55-6871723
(IRS Employer Identification No.)
26003
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 204-234-9000

NOT APPLICABLE

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock \$2.00 par value	WBS	NYSE
Regulatory Matter (each representing a "R" address as a issuer or a "R" address as a filer, when such matters are covered by Regulation S-K, Item 10)		

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
 Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
 Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 133 of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of April 23, 2026, there were 96,180,560 shares of Wesbanco, Inc. common stock, \$2.00 par value, outstanding.

WESBANCO, INC.
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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WEBBANK, INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

<i>(summarized in thousands, except shares)</i>	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks, including interest bearing amounts of \$745,957 and \$751,240, respectively	\$ 908,410	\$ 956,109
Securities:		
Equity securities, at fair value	30,256	30,809
Available-for-sale debt securities, at fair value	3,298,227	3,298,332
Held-to-maturity debt securities (fair values of \$1,011,380 and \$1,035,057, respectively)	1,129,597	1,132,114
Allowance for credit losses, held-to-maturity debt securities	(152)	(168)
Net held-to-maturity debt securities	1,129,446	1,131,946
Total securities	4,487,526	4,493,057
Loans held for sale	97,201	87,454
Portfolio loans, net of unearned income	19,822,481	19,226,432
Allowance for credit losses - loans	(218,823)	(214,749)
Net portfolio loans	18,672,658	19,007,683
Prepaid and equipment, net	251,225	263,549
Accrued interest receivable	104,208	104,651
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	1,716,229	1,723,385
Bank-owned life insurance	868,773	927,512
Other assets	507,556	543,212
Total Assets	\$ 27,482,455	\$ 27,496,333
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing demand	\$ 5,223,834	\$ 5,376,767
Interest bearing demand	5,565,382	5,186,880
Money market	4,506,510	5,072,039
Savings deposits	3,306,844	3,157,782
Certificates of deposit	1,729,268	2,875,172
Total deposits	21,668,274	22,668,640
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	975,608	1,288,600
Other short-term borrowings	114,808	116,679
Subordinated debt and junior subordinated debt	300,482	308,329
Total borrowings	1,397,758	1,613,208
Accrued interest payable	19,917	19,130
Other liabilities	325,905	377,232
Total Liabilities	23,411,847	23,664,420
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, no par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; 230,000 shares 7.375% non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Series B, liquidation preference \$230,000,000 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively	224,187	224,187
Common stock, \$2.00 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 96,134,159 and 96,067,559 shares issued; 96,134,158 and 96,067,559 shares outstanding at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively	280,276	280,137
Capital surplus	2,405,091	2,400,440
Retained earnings	1,300,428	1,252,765
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(147,195)	(133,320)
Deferred benefits for directors	(1,379)	(2,286)
Total Shareholders' Equity	4,070,602	3,831,913
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 27,482,455	\$ 27,496,333

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

WESBACO, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(presented in thousands, except shares and per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME		
Income, including fees	\$ 288,909	\$ 274,609
Interest and dividends on securities:		
Fixed	31,443	22,247
Variable	8,643	6,259
Net change	26,267	28,776
Total interest and dividends on securities	66,353	57,282
Total interest and dividend income	355,262	331,891
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest bearing demand deposits	29,368	29,177
Money market deposits	24,191	24,184
Savings deposits	18,119	1,139
Certificates of deposit	22,091	18,458
Total interest expense on deposits	94,229	72,958
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	14,316	13,614
Other short-term borrowings	988	1,122
Subordinated debt and junior subordinated debt	4,000	4,122
Total interest expense	116,533	91,826
Provision for credit losses	219,481	148,519
Provision for credit losses	(207)	68,833
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	214,798	199,806
NON-INTEREST INCOME		
Service fees	18,442	8,697
Net change on deposits	18,961	8,947
Digital banking income	6,099	5,484
Net swap fee and valuation income	9,982	961
Net securities brokerage revenue	3,472	2,701
Bank-owned life insurance	2,811	3,428
Mortgage banking income	919	1,148
Net securities income	173	(173)
Net gain (loss) on other real estate owned and other assets	546	(48)
Other income	4,612	4,107
Total non-interest income	83,851	38,665
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries and wages	61,964	48,977
Employee benefits	17,641	12,979
Net occupancy	3,251	7,770
Equipment and software	15,678	13,090
Marketing	1,526	2,182
FIDIC insurance	4,784	4,187
Amortization of intangible assets	2,148	4,223
Restructuring and merger-related expense	3,713	20,010
Other operating expenses	23,748	28,398
Total non-interest expense	148,358	138,066
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	115,441	69,405
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	23,309	24,127
Net income (loss)	92,132	45,278
Preferred stock dividends	6,148	2,117
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 85,984	\$ 43,161
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE		
Basic	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.15
Diluted	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.15
AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		
Basic	96,183,077	76,878,640
Diluted	96,309,325	77,028,325
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.21

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

WESBANC, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(amounts in thousands)	For the Three Months			
	2025		2024	
Net income (loss)	\$	88,635	\$	(8,992)
Debt securities available-for-sale:				
Net change in unrealized (losses) gains on debt securities available-for-sale		(17,388)		37,825
Related income tax effect		496		(8,389)
Net securities gains reclassified into earnings		(27)		491
Related income tax effect		11		12
Amortization of other tax rate adjustment reclassified to earnings		(242)		(528)
Net effect on other comprehensive (loss) income for the period		(13,648)		28,650
Defined benefit plans:				
Amortization of net gain and prior service costs		(295)		(172)
Related income tax effect		58		44
Net effect on other comprehensive loss for the period		(237)		(128)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income		(13,885)		27,522
Comprehensive income	\$	74,750	\$	18,530

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

WEIRANCO, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Unaudited, in thousands, except share data (per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 and 2025							Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deferred Benefits for Directors	Total
	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares Outstanding	Retained Earnings	Capital Surplus	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deferred Benefits for Directors			
December 31, 2023	\$ 224,187	6,387,559	\$ 280,117	\$ 2,498,850	\$ 1,252,767	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (132,520)	\$ (2,206)	\$ 4,837,813
Net income	—	—	—	88,625	—	—	—	—	—	88,625
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,875)	—	(13,875)
Common dividends declared (\$0.19 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18,287)
Preferred dividends declared (\$10.00 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,546)
Stock issued for dividend reinvestment	—	8,911	—	295	(225)	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury shares acquired	—	(13,774)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(447)
Stock options exercised	—	87,598	181	1,278	—	—	—	—	—	1,562
Restricted stock granted	—	21,252	36	(199)	—	—	—	—	—	324
Stock compensation expense	—	—	—	2,124	—	—	—	—	—	2,124
Deferred benefits for directors - net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(80)	(80)
March 31, 2024	\$ 224,187	6,314,458	\$ 280,276	\$ 2,498,850	\$ 1,260,628	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (147,395)	\$ (2,286)	\$ 4,876,688
December 31, 2024	\$ 144,434	6,619,809	\$ 158,985	\$ 1,899,879	\$ 1,157,091	\$ (702,244)	\$ —	\$ (1,979)	\$ —	\$ 2,709,261
Net income	—	—	—	—	18,962	—	—	27,022	—	46,984
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common dividends declared (\$0.17 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18,117)
Preferred dividends declared (\$10.00 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,551)
Stock issued for Premier Financial Corp ("PFC") acquisition	—	28,718,166	42,326	473,826	—	291,488	—	—	—	1,807,445
Treasury shares acquired	—	(11,962)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(86)
Stock options exercised	—	29,257	2	(25)	—	—	—	—	—	48
Restricted stock granted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,767
Stock compensation expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187
Deferred benefits for directors - net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15)
March 31, 2025	\$ 144,434	66,672,204	\$ 199,313	\$ 2,415,221	\$ 1,344,306	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1,952)	\$ —	\$ 3,761,028

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

WESBANK, INC. CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Itemized in statement	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2026	2025	2024
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	186,579	\$ (26,423)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		178,837	(133,813)
Net decrease (increase) in loans held for investment		—	—
Available-for-sale debt securities:			873,835
Proceeds from sales		288,225	97,054
Purchase of securities		(224,996)	(882,553)
Held-to-maturity debt securities:			
Proceeds from maturities, prepayments and calls		11,229	11,861
Purchase of securities		—	(1,964)
Sales (purchases) of premises and equipment - net		1,828	(4,328)
Net cash received from FCC acquisition		—	206,137
Proceeds from bank-owned life insurance		568	2,361
Net cash provided by investing activities		188,623	319,546
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(239)	287,187
(Decrease) increase in deposits		(239)	—
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings		878,888	908,888
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings		(1,188,888)	(925,888)
Interest (Decrease) in other short-term borrowings		2,389	(44,289)
Principal repayments of finance lease obligations		(1,145)	(923)
Dividends paid to common shareholders		(38,864)	(24,576)
Dividends paid to preferred shareholders		(4,348)	(2,332)
Issuance of common stock		1,285	25
Financing shares purchased - net		(62)	627
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(262,751)	186,964
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash		4,361	225,778
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the period		956,189	568,137
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the period	\$	960,550	\$ 793,915
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES			
Interest paid on deposits and other borrowings	\$	189,648	\$ 84,573
Transfer of loans held for sale to loans held for investment		388	—
Net cash transactions related to the FCC acquisition		26,799	—
		—	1,007,345

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basic of presentation. — The accompanying consolidated interim financial statements of Webstone, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries ("Webstone" or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Webstone's interim financial statements have been prepared following the significant accounting policies disclosed in Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of its 2025 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), as well as with the policy changes indicated below. In the opinion of management, the accompanying interim financial information reflects all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly Webstone's financial position and results of operations for each of the interim periods presented. Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for a full year.

Recent accounting pronouncements. — The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") as noted below.

ASU 2025-12 — Codification Improvements

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-12, "Codification Improvements." This Update is part of the Board's ongoing effort to address technical corrections, clarifications, and minor improvements across the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. These improvements refine the application of existing guidance, resolve inconsistencies, and improve the usability of the Codification without introducing significant changes to accounting practice or requiring substantial implementation effort. The amendments are not expected to significantly affect current practice. However, updates will be reviewed for any potential effects on accounting policies or disclosure processes.

The amendments in this Update are effective for all entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, including interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2025-11 — Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11, "Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements." The amendments are intended to improve the navigability and clarity of interim reporting requirements under Topic 270. The Update clarifies when Topic 270 applies, adds a comprehensive list of required interim disclosures, and introduces a disclosure principle requiring entities to disclose events occurring after the most recent annual period that have a material impact on the entity.

The Update does not expand or reduce overall interim disclosure requirements but instead consolidates and organizes them to improve consistency and comparability. The guidance also clarifies form-and-content expectations for interim financial statements, including the use of condensed statements, and aligns GAAP with prior SEC requirements regarding material events.

The amendments are effective for interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, for public business entities and one year later for all other entities. Early adoption is permitted, with prospective or retrospective application available. The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2025-10 — Government Grants (Topic 832): Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-10, "Government Grants (Topic 832): Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities." The amendments establish authoritative U.S. GAAP for the recognition, measurement, and presentation of government grants received by business entities. Historically, in the absence of explicit guidance, entities analogized to IAS 20 or ASC 958-605, resulting in diversity in practice. ASU 2025-10 adapts a model largely based on IAS 20, with revisions for U.S. GAAP.

Under this Update, a government grant is defined as a transfer of a monetary or tangible nonmonetary asset from a governmental body in a non-exchange transaction. The guidance excludes transactions such as income tax credits under Topic 740, below-market interest rate loans, government guarantees, contributions from non-governmental sources, and transfers of intangible assets or services. Recognition is required when it is probable that the entity will comply with grant conditions and the grant will be received. Grants related to assets are recognized, grants related to income are recognized as the related expenses are incurred.

The amendments are effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2028, and one year later for all other entities. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2025-09 — Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedging Accounting Improvements

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-09, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedging Accounting Improvements." The amendments in this Update enhance and clarify several aspects of hedge accounting to better align financial reporting with the economics of an entity's

risk-management activities. The guidance addresses key areas including similar risk assessments for groups of forecasted transactions, hedging of forecasted interest payments on “shorter-year-end” debt instruments, hedging of nonfinancial forecasted transactions, use of net written options as hedging instruments, and the treatment of foreign currency-denominated debt in certain dual hedging strategies. The amendments allow a broader set of forecasted transactions to qualify for hedge accounting by focusing on “similar risk exposure” rather than requiring identical risk characteristics. Entities must evaluate the criterion at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, using qualitative assessments where appropriate.

The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, and one year later for all other entities. Early adoption is permitted. Adoption is prospective, with transition provisions available to facilitate migration of existing hedging relationships. The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2023-08 — Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Purchased Loans

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-08, “Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Purchased Loans.” The amendments in this update make significant changes to the accounting for certain acquired covered loans subject to CECL. The Board decided not to change the existing models for originated assets, purchased credit deteriorated (“PCD”) assets or other acquired assets.

Under the ASU, the initial allowance for credit losses recorded upon the acquisition of loans in scope is recognized as an adjustment to the amortized cost basis of the loan—similar to the PCD model. For these loans, the “day-one” credit loss estimate does not impact earnings immediately but rather is amortized over time as an adjustment to interest income. Subsequent changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in earnings within credit loss expense.

The amendments in this Update are effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and are to be applied prospectively to loans acquired on or after the date of adoption. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2023-07 — Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)

In September 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, “Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).” The amendments in this Update apply to all entities that enter into non-exchange-traded contracts with underlyings based on operations or activities specific to one of the parties to the contract. The amendments in this Update exclude from derivative accounting non-exchange-traded contracts with underlyings that are based on operations or activities specific to one of the parties to the contract. However, this scope exception does not apply to (1) variables based on a market rate, market price, or market index, (2) variables based on the price or performance of a financial asset or financial liability of one of the parties to the contract, (3) contracts (or features) involving the issuer’s own equity that are evaluated under the guidance in Subtopic 815-40, Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity, and (4) call options and put options on debt instruments. The amendments in this Update are effective for all entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2023-05 — Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326)

In July 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-05, “Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326).” The amendments provide (1) all entities with a practical expedient when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets arising from transactions accounted for under Topic 606 and (2) entities other than public business entities with an accounting policy election for those same asset classes. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. The Company adopted ASU 2023-05 effective January 1, 2020 and elected the practical expedient for in-scope current accounts receivable and contract assets. Loans and other financial assets measured at amortized cost are not within the scope of this guidance. Therefore, the adoption of this pronouncement does not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the allowance for credit losses.

ASU 2023-04 & 2024-03 — Income Statement — Reporting Comprehensive Income — Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40)

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, “Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures.” The amendments in this Update improve financial reporting by requiring that public business entities disclose additional information about specific expense categories in the notes to financial statements at interim and annual reporting periods. This information is generally not presented in the financial statements today. For Webcasts, the amendments in this Update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted.

In January 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-01, “Income Statement — Reporting Comprehensive Income — Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40).” The amendment in this Update amends the effective date of ASU 2024-03 to clarify that all public business entities are required to adopt the guidance in annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements, but is expected to result in additional disclosures and potential changes to the line items on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

NOTE 2. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Earnings per common share are calculated as follows:

(unaudited, in thousands, except shares and per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2026	2025	2024
Numerator for both basic and diluted earnings per common share:			
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 84,395	\$ (1,523)	
Denominator:			
Total average basic common shares outstanding	96,983,497	76,938,400	
Effect of dilutive stock options and other stock compensation	205,885	196,132	
Total diluted average common shares outstanding	97,189,382	77,134,532	
Earnings (loss) per common share - basic	\$ 0.88	\$ (0.15)	
Earnings (loss) per common share - diluted	\$ 0.88	\$ (0.15)	

As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, 237,001 and 325,701 options to purchase shares were not included in the diluted share computation for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, because the exercise price was greater than the average market price of a common share, and, therefore, the effect would be anti-dilutive.

As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, 24,000 shares were estimated to be awarded under the 2025 and 2024 total shareholder returns ("TSR") plans and were included in the diluted calculation as stock performance targets had been met.

In addition, 106,119 shares of performance-based restricted stock were included in the diluted calculation as of March 31, 2026 because the performance criteria was met. Similarly, as of March 31, 2025, 92,413 shares were estimated to be awarded and were included in the diluted calculation.

As previously disclosed, 28,738,164 shares were issued as merger consideration to complete the PFC acquisition on February 28, 2025. To accomplish this, Webcor used 8,421,434 shares of Treasury stock and 20,316,730 newly-issued common shares. These shares are included in the average shares outstanding beginning on those dates mentioned.

NOTE 3 SECURITIES

The following table presents the fair value and amortized cost of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities:

Accounting Classification	March 31, 2026				December 31, 2025			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities								
U.S. Treasury	\$ 196,461	\$ 77	\$ (73)	\$ 196,465	\$ 196,500	\$ 271	\$ —	\$ 196,657
U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies	227,786	258	(28,817)	212,205	245,488	218	(28,272)	212,990
Residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	2,811,517	6,529	(18,166)	2,824,422	2,771,008	11,188	(176,109)	2,515,486
Commercial mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	66,485	30	(2,482)	64,033	66,083	213	(2,661)	63,635
Asset-backed securities	67,815	67	(574)	67,308	69,052	42	(591)	68,503
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	74,589	157	(2,296)	74,250	74,738	412	(1,962)	73,188
Corporate debt securities	67,552	864	(31)	67,325	67,124	1,015	(171)	67,252
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 3,508,142	\$ 18,119	\$ (212,839)	\$ 3,293,237	\$ 3,472,812	\$ 17,537	\$ (281,817)	\$ 3,208,532
Held-to-maturity debt securities								
U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 2,298	—	\$ (136)	\$ 2,162	\$ 2,244	\$ —	\$ (136)	\$ 2,108
Residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	29,733	1	(1,422)	28,312	27,014	2	(1,247)	25,807
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,076,154	1,366	(106,821)	970,699	1,006,705	1,117	(94,887)	1,002,935
Corporate debt securities	1,174,977	36	(138,897)	1,036,116	1,171,975	72	(106,568)	1,074,685
Total held-to-maturity debt securities	\$ 2,279,162	\$ 1,367	\$ (146,256)	\$ 2,134,273	\$ 2,247,938	\$ 811	\$ (202,838)	\$ 2,045,312
Total debt securities	\$ 5,787,304	\$ 19,486	\$ (359,095)	\$ 5,447,694	\$ 5,720,750	\$ 17,648	\$ (484,655)	\$ 5,263,220

(1) Total held-to-maturity debt securities are presented on the balance sheet net of their allowance for credit losses totaling \$0.2 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

At March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were no holdings of any one issuer, other than U.S. government sponsored entities and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of Walgreens' shareholders' equity. Equity securities, of which \$27.6 million and \$28.2 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, consist of investments in various mutual funds held in grantor trusts formed in connection with the Company's deferred compensation plan, are recorded at fair value, and totaled \$36.3 million and \$38.8 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities by contractual maturity date at March 31, 2026. Actual maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay debt obligations with or without prepayment penalties. Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations are classified in the table below based on their contractual maturity date; however, regular principal payments and prepayments of principal are received on a monthly basis.

Accounting Classification	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available-for-sale debt securities		
Within one year	\$	\$ 212,235
After 1 year through 5 years	\$ 212,728	\$ 216,424
After 5 years through 10 years	\$ 349,973	\$ 325,656
After 10 years	\$ 3,276,136	\$ 2,546,932
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$	\$ 3,298,137
Held-to-maturity debt securities		
Within one year	\$ 17,763	\$ 17,746
After 1 year through 5 years	\$ 242,208	\$ 242,786
After 5 years through 10 years	\$ 603,128	\$ 588,967
After 10 years	\$ 85,386	\$ 81,812
Total held-to-maturity debt securities	\$	\$ 1,011,503
Total debt securities	\$	\$ 4,309,640

Securities with an aggregate carrying value of \$2.8 billion at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively, were pledged as security for public and trust funds, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. There were no security sales that occurred in the three months ended March 31, 2025. Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities for the three months ended March 31, 2025 totaled \$871.8 million. Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities included in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025 were \$133.5 million and \$139.3 million, respectively.

The following table presents the gross realized gains and losses on sales and calls of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities, as well as gains and losses on equity securities from both sales and market adjustments, for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2025, respectively. All gains and losses presented in the table below are included in the net securities gains (losses) line item of the consolidated income statement. For those equity securities relating to the key officer and director deferred compensation plan, the corresponding change in the obligation to the participant is recognized in employee benefits expense.

Itemized in Accounts	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2025		2024	
Debt securities:				
Gross realized gains	\$	26	\$	261
Gross realized losses		—		(161)
Net gains on debt securities		26		40
Equity securities:				
Net unrealized losses recognized on securities still held		(49)		(158)
Net securities losses	\$		\$	(118)

The corporate and municipal bonds in Wachovia's held-to-maturity debt portfolio are analyzed quarterly to determine if an allowance for current expected credit losses is warranted. Wachovia uses a database of historical financials of all corporate and municipal issuers and actual historic default and recovery rates on rated and non-rated transactions to estimate expected credit losses on an individual security basis. The expected credit losses are adjusted quarterly and are recorded as an allowance for expected credit losses on the balance sheet, which is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the held-to-maturity portfolio as a contra asset. The losses are recorded on the consolidated income statement in the provision for credit losses. Accrued interest receivable on held-to-maturity securities, which was \$8.0 million and \$8.2 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively, is excluded from the estimate of credit losses. Held-to-maturity investments in U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies as well as mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, which are all either issued by a direct governmental entity or a government-sponsored entity, have no historical evidence supporting expected credit losses. Therefore, Wachovia has estimated these losses at zero, and will monitor this assumption in the future for any economic or governmental policies that could affect this assumption.

The following table provides a roll-forward of the allowance for credit losses on held-to-maturity securities for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2025.

Itemized in Accounts	Obligations of state and political subdivisions	Allowance for Credit Losses By Category		Total
		Corporate debt securities	State and political subdivisions	
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 127	\$ 11	\$ 138	
Current period provision (1)	(21)	4	(17)	
Writedowns	—	—	—	
Reversions	—	—	—	
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 106	\$ 15	\$ 121	
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 127	\$ 11	\$ 138	
Current period provision (1)	(21)	4	(17)	
Writedowns	—	—	—	
Reversions	—	—	—	
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 106	\$ 15	\$ 121	

(1) The total provision for credit losses on held-to-maturity securities is reported in the provision for credit losses line item, which also includes the provision for credit losses' loan and lease commitments. For more information on the provision relating to loan and lease commitments, please see Note 4, "Loans and the Allowance for Credit Losses."

The following tables provide information on unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months and twelve months or more, for which an allowance for credit losses has not been recorded, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively:

Available-for-sale debt securities	March 31, 2025						December 31, 2025					
	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Less than 12 months			12 months or more		
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities
U.S. Treasury	\$ 98,488	\$ (7)	2	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ 98,488	\$ (7)	2	\$ —	\$ —	—
U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 8,985	\$ (8)	4	\$ 184,271	\$ (28,649)	41	\$ 89,254	\$ (12,673)	45	\$ 192,254	\$ (28,673)	47
Federally insured mortgage securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 48,538	\$ (50)	128	\$ 1,251,249	\$ (188,088)	423	\$ 1,795,279	\$ (188,061)	549	\$ 1,795,279	\$ (188,061)	549
Commercial mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 2,827	\$ —	—	\$ 2,799	\$ (28)	18	\$ 42,839	\$ (2,493)	18	\$ 42,839	\$ (2,493)	18
Asset backed securities	\$ 44,812	\$ (8)	9	\$ 12,388	\$ (97)	2	\$ 6,729	\$ (274)	12	\$ 6,729	\$ (274)	12
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 2,827	\$ (8)	9	\$ 2,827	\$ (159)	21	\$ 6,729	\$ (2,769)	45	\$ 6,729	\$ (2,769)	45
Corporate debt securities	\$ 8,412	\$ (1)	8	\$ 4,201	\$ (18)	18	\$ 1,811	\$ (18)	18	\$ 1,811	\$ (18)	18
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 203,122	\$ (161)	185	\$ 1,478,678	\$ (286,881)	533	\$ 2,248,238	\$ (289,823)	608	\$ 2,248,238	\$ (289,823)	608

Available-for-sale debt securities	March 31, 2025						December 31, 2025					
	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Less than 12 months			12 months or more		
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities
U.S. Treasury	\$ 8,222	\$ (199)	3	\$ 181,841	\$ (28,514)	42	\$ 198,093	\$ (28,673)	45	\$ 198,093	\$ (28,673)	45
U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 245,796	\$ (1,390)	59	\$ 1,261,258	\$ (174,099)	428	\$ 1,612,314	\$ (176,306)	469	\$ 1,612,314	\$ (176,306)	469
Federally insured mortgage securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 4,184	\$ (124)	7	\$ 41,221	\$ (1,661)	18	\$ 42,839	\$ (1,661)	18	\$ 42,839	\$ (1,661)	18
Commercial mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 8,842	\$ (8)	11	\$ 5,464	\$ (2)	2	\$ 6,842	\$ (28)	11	\$ 6,842	\$ (28)	11
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 11,408	\$ (8)	8	\$ 1,678,678	\$ (199,083)	523	\$ 1,624,214	\$ (179)	18	\$ 1,624,214	\$ (179)	18
Corporate debt securities	\$ 377,179	\$ (1,833)	89	\$ 1,678,678	\$ (199,083)	523	\$ 1,601,953	\$ (201,811)	614	\$ 1,601,953	\$ (201,811)	614

Unrealized losses on debt securities in the table above represent temporary fluctuations resulting from changes in market rates in relation to fixed yields. Unrealized losses in the available-for-sale portfolio are accounted for as an adjustment, net of taxes, to other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. Wachovia does not believe the securities presented above are impaired due to reasons of credit quality, as substantially all debt securities are held above investment grade and all are paying principal and interest according to their contractual terms. Wachovia does not intend to sell, nor is it more likely than not that it will be required to sell, less profitable securities prior to recovery of their cost. Therefore, management believes the unrealized losses detailed above do not require an allowance for credit losses relating to these securities to be recognized. Securities that do not have readily determinable fair values and for which Wachovia does not exercise significant influence are carried at cost. Cost method investments consist primarily of FHLB stock totaling \$50.1 million and \$38.5 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively, and are included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Cost method investments are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances suggest that their carrying value may not be recoverable.

NOTE 4. LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The recorded investment in loans is presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets net of deferred loan fees and costs, and discounts on purchased loans. Net deferred loan costs were \$14.8 million and \$13.9 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The unaccrued discount on purchased loans from acquisitions was \$288.8 million at March 31, 2026 and \$302.4 million at December 31, 2025.

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
Commercial real estate				
Land and construction	\$ 1,632,290	\$	1,763,637	
Hospitality property	9,279,866		9,155,197	
Total commercial real estate	10,912,156		10,918,834	
Commercial and industrial	2,785,440		2,863,893	
Residential real estate	2,636,400		2,608,565	
Home equity	1,149,878		1,129,394	
Consumer	324,879		352,728	
Total portfolio loans	17,802,653		18,278,414	
Loans held for sale	89,281		87,454	
Total loans	\$ 17,891,934	\$	18,313,086	

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses under the current expected credit losses methodology is calculated on non-PCD loans utilizing a probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD") approach, which is then discounted to net present value. PD is the probability the asset will default within a given time frame and LGD is the percentage of the asset not expected to be collected due to default. The primary macroeconomic drivers of the quantitative model include forecasts of national unemployment and interest rates, as well as modeling adjustments for changes in prepayment speeds, portfolio mix, concentrations and loan growth. At March 31, 2026, the primary drivers of the change in the allowance model calculation from December 31, 2025 were macroeconomic variables, prepayment speeds, qualitative factors for credit quality, changes in risk grading, increases to specific reserves on individually-evaluated loans and an increase in net charge-offs. The forecast was based upon a probability weighted approach which is designed to incorporate loan projections from a bullish, spread and dovish economy. Due to the uncertainty of credit losses in the economy, the accuracy is best captured by evaluating multiple economic scenarios through a probability weighted approach. At quarter-end, national unemployment was projected to be 4.8%, and subsequently increase to an average of 5.2% over the remainder of the forecast period. In addition to the quantitative and qualitative changes noted above, the allowance is reflective of \$7.6 million in net charge-offs recorded during the first three months of 2026. Accrued interest receivable for loans was \$5.2 million and \$7.4 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Wachovia made an accounting policy election to exclude accrued interest from the measurement of the allowance for credit losses because the Company has a policy in place to reverse or write-off accrued interest when loans are placed on non-accrual. However, due to their unique nature, Wachovia does have a \$0.1 million reserve on the accrued interest related to individually-evaluated loans at March 31, 2026.

The following tables summarize changes in the allowance for credit losses applicable to each category of the loan portfolio:

Balance at December 31, 2023	Allowance for Credit Losses By Category								Total
	Commercial Real Estate - Land and Construction	Commercial Real Estate - Improved Property	Commercial & Industrial	Residential Real Estate	Home Equity	Consumer	Deposit Creditcards		
Balance at December 31, 2023									
Allowance for credit losses - loan	\$ 16,767	\$ 96,714	\$ 64,922	\$ 23,416	\$ 2,283	\$ 8,742	\$ 1,855	\$	\$ 218,749
Allowance for credit losses - loan commitments	6,499	—	957	889	—	—	—	—	8,385
Total ending allowance for credit losses - loan and loan commitments	\$ 23,266	\$ 96,714	\$ 65,879	\$ 24,305	\$ 2,283	\$ 8,742	\$ 1,855	\$	\$ 227,099
Provision for credit losses	11,762	(2,822)	2,508	(1,288)	219	210	184	—	15,463
Provision for loan commitments	(248)	—	421	(29)	—	14	—	—	358
Total provision for credit losses - loan and loan commitments	(2,486)	(2,822)	2,929	(1,317)	219	224	184	—	15,821
Charge-offs	—	84	(4,261)	(1,471)	(816)	(2,283)	(1,848)	—	(10,763)
Recoveries	—	84	(4,261)	(1,471)	(816)	(2,283)	(1,848)	—	(10,763)
Net charge-offs/recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2024									
Allowance for credit losses - loan	8,955	93,892	64,922	21,992	2,288	7,961	1,731	—	\$ 218,833
Allowance for credit losses - loan commitments	6,916	—	1,179	863	—	—	—	—	8,758
Total ending allowance for credit losses - loan and loan commitments	\$ 15,871	\$ 93,892	\$ 66,101	\$ 22,855	\$ 2,288	\$ 7,961	\$ 1,731	\$	\$ 227,591
Balance at December 31, 2023									
Allowance for credit losses - loan	\$ 4,411	\$ 98,623	\$ 42,398	\$ 21,790	\$ 1,225	\$ 3,391	\$ 1,713	\$	\$ 176,766
Allowance for credit losses - loan commitments	5,100	—	—	1,015	—	—	—	—	6,115
Total beginning allowance for credit losses - loan and loan commitments	9,511	98,623	42,398	22,805	1,225	3,391	1,713	—	182,880
Provision for credit losses	177	5,569	16,632	3,182	604	3,060	—	—	28,824
Provision for loan commitments	2,747	29,364	20,336	7,739	663	5,386	318	—	46,553
Total provision for credit losses - loan and loan commitments	2,924	34,933	36,968	10,921	1,267	8,446	318	—	75,382
Charge-offs	1,738	29,364	20,336	7,739	663	5,386	318	—	68,532
Recoveries	—	(13)	(1,029)	(221)	(492)	(1,821)	(113)	—	(4,718)
Net charge-offs/recoveries	1,738	29,351	19,307	7,518	171	3,565	205	—	73,244
Balance at March 31, 2024									
Allowance for credit losses - loan	11,319	94,543	76,763	12,625	2,165	12,436	1,750	—	\$ 231,617
Allowance for credit losses - loan commitments	6,616	—	—	832	—	—	—	—	7,448
Total ending allowance for credit losses - loan and loan commitments	\$ 17,935	\$ 94,543	\$ 76,763	\$ 13,457	\$ 2,165	\$ 12,436	\$ 1,750	\$	\$ 239,065

(1) The total provision for credit losses - loan and loan commitments is reported in the consolidated statement of income in the provision for credit losses line item, which also includes the provision for credit losses in held-to-maturity securities. For more information on the provision relating to held-to-maturity securities, please see Note 5, "Securities."

(2) The charge-offs in the acquired FFIEC loan portfolio prior to the acquisition were \$27.7 million.

The following tables present the allowance for credit losses and recorded investments in loans by category, as of each period-end:

Accounting (in thousands)	Allowance for Credit Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans								
	Commercial Real Estate Land and Construction	Commercial Real Estate Improved Property	Commercial and Industrial	Residential Real Estate	Home Equity	Consumer	Deposit overdrafts	Total	
March 31, 2024									
Allowance for credit losses	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans individually evaluated	8,995	24,688	6,263	—	—	—	—	—	39,946
Loans collectively evaluated	8,951	72,222	57,287	31,892	2,268	7,581	—	—	180,291
Loans commitments(1)	—	—	1,171	963	—	—	—	—	3,107
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 14,106	\$ 96,910	\$ 64,621	\$ 33,855	\$ 2,268	\$ 7,581	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 218,309
Recorded investment in loans									
Loans individually evaluated for credit losses	—	49,699	6,765	—	—	—	—	—	56,464
Loans collectively evaluated for credit losses	1,632,309	9,389,627	3,726,191	3,028,309	1,169,178	214,679	—	—	18,150,313
Loans commitments	1,632,309	9,379,868	3,726,438	3,028,309	1,169,178	214,679	—	—	18,150,313
December 31, 2023									
Allowance for credit losses	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans individually evaluated	10,707	29,090	6,818	—	—	—	—	—	46,615
Loans collectively evaluated	9,269	75,724	58,014	31,416	2,183	6,742	—	—	196,341
Loans commitments(1)	—	—	152	—	—	—	—	—	152
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 19,976	\$ 104,814	\$ 64,984	\$ 31,416	\$ 2,183	\$ 6,742	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 243,062
Recorded investment in loans									
Loans individually evaluated for credit losses	—	42,189	6,962	—	—	—	—	—	49,151
Loans collectively evaluated for credit losses	1,783,637	9,111,167	2,956,521	3,055,955	1,179,396	355,726	—	—	18,232,402
Loans commitments	1,783,637	9,111,167	2,956,521	3,055,955	1,179,396	355,726	—	—	18,232,402

(1) For additional detail relating to loan commitments, see Note 11, "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities."

Commercial Loan Risk Grades

Commercial loan risk grades are determined based on an evaluation of the relevant characteristics of each loan, assigned at inception and adjusted thereafter at any time to reflect changes in the risk profile throughout the life of each loan. The primary factors used to determine the risk grade are the sufficiency, reliability and sustainability of the primary source of repayment and overall financial strength of the borrower. The rating system more heavily weights the debt service coverage, leverage and loan to value factors to derive the risk grade. Other factors that are considered as a lower weighting include management, industry or property type risks, payment history, collateral or guarantees.

Commercial real estate - land and construction consists of loans to finance investments in vacant land, land development, construction of residential housing and construction of commercial buildings. Commercial real estate - improved property consists of loans for the purchase or refinancing of all types of improved owner-occupied and non-owner-occupied properties. Factors that are considered in assigning the risk grade vary depending on the type of property financed. The risk grade assigned to construction and development loans is based on the overall viability of the project, the experience and financial capacity of the developer or builder to successfully complete the project, project specific and market absorption rates and comparable property values, and the amount of proceeds for residential housing construction or proceeds for commercial investment property. The risk grade assigned to commercial investment property loans is based primarily on the adequacy of the net operating income generated by the property to service the debt ("debt service coverage"), the loan to value ratio, the type, quality, industry and mix of tenants, and the terms of leases. The risk grade assigned to owner-occupied commercial real estate is based primarily on global debt service coverage and the leverage of the business, but may also consider the industry in which the business operates, the business' specific competitive advantages or disadvantages, collateral margins and the quality and experience of management.

Commercial and industrial ("C&I") loans consist of revolving lines of credit to finance accounts receivable, inventory and other general business purposes, term loans to finance fixed assets other than real estate, and letters of credit to support trade, insurance or governmental requirements for a variety of businesses. Most C&I borrowers are privately-held companies with annual sales up to \$100 million. Primary factors that are considered in risk rating C&I loans include debt service coverage and leverage. Other factors including operating trends, collateral coverage along with management experience are also considered.

Pass loans are those that exhibit a history of positive financial results that are at least comparable to the average for their industry or type of real estate. The primary source of repayment is acceptable and these loans are expected to perform satisfactorily during most economic cycles. Pass loans typically have no significant external factors that are expected to adversely affect these borrowers more than others in the same industry or property type. Any minor unfavorable characteristics of these loans are outweighed or mitigated by other positive factors including but not limited to adequate secondary or tertiary sources of repayment, including guarantees.

Criticized loans, considered as compromised, have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the bank's credit position at some future date. Criticized loans are not adversely classified by the banking regulators and do not expose the bank to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

Classified loans, considered as substandard and doubtful, are equivalent to the classifications used by banking regulators. Substandard loans are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified must have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the bank will sustain some loss of the deficiencies are not corrected. These loans may or may not be reported as non-accrual. Doubtful loans have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently known facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. These loans are reported as non-accrual.

The following tables summarize commercial loans by their assigned risk grade:

(Amounts in thousands)	Commercial Loans by Internally Assigned Risk Grade				
	Commercial Real Estate - Land and Construction	Commercial Real Estate - Improved Property	Commercial & Industrial	Total Commercial Loans	
As of March 31, 2026					
Total	\$ 1,897,584	\$ 8,511,883	\$ 2,612,709	\$ 13,022,176	
Criticized - compromised	3,725	197,339	125,769	326,833	
Classified - substandard	26,500	158,824	45,582	230,906	
Classified - doubtful	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ 1,927,809	\$ 8,768,046	\$ 2,784,440	\$ 13,680,315	
As of December 31, 2025					
Total	\$ 1,748,240	\$ 8,712,676	\$ 2,736,863	\$ 13,197,779	
Criticized - compromised	8,311	320,185	84,452	412,948	
Classified - substandard	27,686	122,126	61,478	211,290	
Classified - doubtful	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ 1,783,637	\$ 9,155,197	\$ 2,863,893	\$ 13,802,727	

Residential real estate, home equity and consumer loans are not assigned internal risk grades other than as required by regulatory guidelines that are based primarily on the age of past due loans. Wachovia primarily evaluates the credit quality of residential real estate, home equity and consumer loans based on repayment performance and historical loss rates. The aggregate amount of residential real estate, home equity and consumer loans classified as substandard in accordance with regulatory guidelines was \$54.0 million at March 31, 2026 and \$61.4 million at December 31, 2025, of which \$8.3 million and \$16.5 million were accruing, for each period, respectively. These loans are not included in the tables above. In addition, \$72.1 million and \$57.1 million of unfunded commercial loan commitments are also not included in the tables above at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Past Due and Nonperforming Loans

The following tables summarize the age analysis of all categories of loans:

Statement of Assets/Liabilities	Age Analysis of Loans					
	Currency	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due and Accruals
As of March 31, 2020						
Commercial and consumer	\$ 4,994,822	\$ 4,276	\$ —	\$ 20,499	\$ 27,587	\$ 4,422,309
Land and construction	\$ 9,182,458	\$ 27,697	\$ 12,271	\$ 47,968	\$ 88,006	\$ 9,278,666
Corporate and institutional	\$ 67,778,888	\$ 2,847	\$ 2,847	\$ 26,771	\$ 32,571	\$ 67,814,403
Commercial and industrial	\$ 2,754,446	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,775	\$ 21,292	\$ 26,883	\$ 2,781,449
Home equity	\$ 1,124,592	\$ 1,512	\$ 2,789	\$ 6,241	\$ 10,554	\$ 1,138,348
Consumer	\$ 318,081	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,289	\$ 11,259	\$ 329,345
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 68,066	\$ 29,155	\$ 12,562	\$ 102,769	\$ 144,486	\$ 68,066
Loans held for sale	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total loans	\$ 18,514,881	\$ 61,596	\$ 29,155	\$ 132,561	\$ 213,312	\$ 18,647,904
Nonperforming loans included above are as follows:						
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 23,933	\$ 1,870	\$ 4,114	\$ 116,293	\$ 123,010	\$ 145,008
As of December 31, 2019						
Commercial and consumer	\$ 1,793,314	\$ 11,515	\$ 13,996	\$ 832	\$ 26,323	\$ 1,793,637
Land and construction	\$ 9,096,108	\$ 13,862	\$ 7,693	\$ 43,719	\$ 65,274	\$ 9,161,883
Corporate and institutional	\$ 68,854,416	\$ 2,897	\$ 2,897	\$ 24,771	\$ 30,565	\$ 68,885,000
Commercial and industrial	\$ 2,530,247	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,724	\$ 21,177	\$ 26,616	\$ 2,556,867
Home equity	\$ 1,060,832	\$ 1,512	\$ 2,789	\$ 6,241	\$ 10,554	\$ 1,071,388
Consumer	\$ 305,671	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,289	\$ 11,259	\$ 316,930
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 19,112,548	\$ 47,647	\$ 48,523	\$ 109,288	\$ 166,039	\$ 19,228,417
Loans held for sale	\$ 72,424	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 72,424
Total loans	\$ 19,184,972	\$ 47,647	\$ 48,523	\$ 109,288	\$ 166,039	\$ 19,300,841
Nonperforming loans included above are as follows:						
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 19,029	\$ 1,215	\$ 3,995	\$ 68,493	\$ 73,693	\$ 91,054

The following tables summarize nonperforming loans:

Categorized as described:	Nonperforming Loans					
	March 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Equal Principal Balance (\$)	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Equal Principal Balance (\$)	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance
With no related specific allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Land and construction	\$ 26,229	\$ 26,226	\$ —	\$ 832	\$ 832	\$ —
Impaired property	25,094	25,266	—	20,883	18,265	—
Commercial and industrial	19,927	19,746	—	12,043	9,133	—
Residential real estate	40,791	24,817	—	40,292	24,332	—
Home equity	12,494	9,832	—	12,673	9,248	—
Consumer	2,279	1,600	—	2,375	1,326	—
Total nonperforming loans without a specific allowance	155,925	128,532	—	93,095	71,136	—
With a specific allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Land and construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired property	17,362	17,136	16,826	11,627	11,469	6,377
Commercial and industrial	6,093	6,093	6,063	6,099	6,099	6,038
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total nonperforming loans with a specific allowance	24,311	24,991	16,991	18,066	18,466	13,295
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 180,236	\$ 153,523	\$ 16,991	\$ 111,161	\$ 89,602	\$ 13,295

(1) The difference between the equal principal balance and the recorded investment generally reflects amounts that have been previously charged-off for market value adjustments on impaired nonperforming loans and capitalized loan origination fees and costs.

Categorized as described:	Nonperforming Loans					
	March 31, 2024		For the Three Months Ended		March 31, 2023	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related specific allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Land and construction	\$ 14,504	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,992	\$ —	\$ —
Impaired property	25,778	—	—	19,261	—	—
Commercial and industrial	18,429	—	—	16,071	—	—
Residential real estate	24,824	—	—	24,263	—	—
Home equity	8,308	—	—	8,862	—	—
Consumer	8,179	—	—	7,716	—	—
Total nonperforming loans without a specific allowance	97,924	—	—	86,404	—	—
With a specific allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Land and construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired property	14,212	—	—	11,118	—	—
Commercial and industrial	6,093	—	—	6,099	—	—
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total nonperforming loans with a specific allowance	20,305	—	—	17,217	—	—
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 118,229	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 103,621	\$ —	\$ —

The following table presents the recorded investment in non-accrual loans:

Invested in thousands	Non-accrual Loans ⁽¹⁾	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commercial real estate:		
Land and construction	\$ 28,266	\$ 612
Impaired properties	58,422	29,754
Total commercial real estate	86,688	30,366
Commercial and industrial	25,763	16,952
Residential real estate	34,815	34,332
Home equity	3,822	9,246
Consumer	1,839	1,326
Total	\$ 149,937	\$ 93,222

⁽¹⁾ As of March 31, 2024, there were accretion borrowers with a loan balance greater than \$1.0 million, which totaled \$57.7 million, as compared to eleven borrowers with loan balances greater than \$1.0 million totaling \$37.7 million at December 31, 2023. Total non-accrual loans may include loans that are also restructured for borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Such loans are also set forth in the following tables.

Financial Difficulty Modifications

Tables in the following section exclude the financial effects of modifications for loans that were paid off or are otherwise no longer in the loan portfolio as of period end. The following table displays the details of portfolio loans that were modified during the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2025 presented by loan category:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026					Total	% of Total by Loan Category
	Term Extension	Rate Reduction	Payment Delay	Term Extension and Rate Reduction			
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>							
Commercial real estate - land and construction	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—	—
Commercial real estate - improved property	230	—	—	—	—	230	—
Commercial and industrial	4,984	—	—	—	—	4,984	0.2
Residential real estate	—	169	32	—	—	201	—
Home equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 5,134	\$ 169	\$ 32	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,335	—

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025					Total	% of Total by Loan Category
	Term Extension	Rate Reduction	Payment Delay	Term Extension and Rate Reduction			
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>							
Commercial real estate - land and construction	\$ 24,317	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	24,317	1.4
Commercial real estate - improved property	16,887	—	1,507	—	230	18,644	0.2
Commercial and industrial	3,258	—	106	—	—	3,364	0.2
Residential real estate	—	—	496	—	—	496	—
Home equity	—	—	433	—	—	433	—
Consumer	—	—	144	—	—	144	—
Total	\$ 44,362	\$ —	\$ 2,686	\$ —	\$ 230	\$ 49,300	0.3

Unfunded loan commitments on financial difficulty modifications ("FDMs") totaled \$0.4 million for loans modified during the three months ended March 31, 2020 and \$1.0 million for loans modified during the three months ended March 31, 2025. These commitments are not included in the tables above.

The following table summarizes the financial impacts of loan modifications and payment deferrals made to portfolio loans during the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2025, presented by loan category:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2020		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	
	Weighted-Average Term Extension (in months)		Weighted-Average Term Extension (in months)	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>				
Commercial real estate - land and construction	—	—	11	6
Commercial real estate - improved property	—	—	4	9
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	14
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—
Home equity	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

The following table summarizes loans with FTDs which defaulted (defined as 90 days past due) within 12 months of the loan being modified during the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2021. Modified loans, including those that have defaulted, are already included in the allowance for credit losses through the various methodologies used to estimate the allowance. As such, no modification to the allowance is recorded specifically due to a modified loan subsequently defaulting.

Unmodified, in thousands	For the Three Months Ended			For the Three Months Ended		
	March 31, 2020			March 31, 2021		
	Form Extension	Payment Delay	Total	Form Extension	Payment Delay	Total
Commercial real estate - land and construction	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial real estate - improved property	—	—	—	3,409	—	3,409
Commercial and industrial	192	—	192	—	—	—
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	—	—	—	9	9	9
Consumer	—	—	—	36	36	36
Total loans that subsequently defaulted (1)	\$ 192	\$ —	\$ 192	\$ 3,409	\$ 47	\$ 3,516

The following tables present an aging analysis of portfolio loans by loan category that were modified during the twelve months prior to March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021.

Unmodified, in thousands	March 31, 2020					
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total
Commercial real estate - land and construction	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial real estate - improved property	—	—	19,223	19,223	39,401	58,724
Commercial and industrial	3,261	—	192	3,453	2,929	6,382
Residential real estate	218	42	1,835	2,095	4,998	7,093
Home equity	18	—	528	546	1,845	2,391
Consumer	91	—	11	102	683	785
Total modified loans (1)	\$ 3,585	\$ 42	\$ 21,066	\$ 24,753	\$ 49,846	\$ 74,561

Unmodified, in thousands	March 31, 2021					
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total
Commercial real estate - land and construction	\$ —	\$ 832	\$ —	\$ 832	\$ 24,218	\$ 25,050
Commercial real estate - improved property	4,436	3,468	7,997	15,901	77,101	93,002
Commercial and industrial	7	31	6,995	7,033	5,749	12,782
Residential real estate	834	—	529	1,363	2,015	3,379
Home equity	248	131	242	621	1,862	2,483
Consumer	—	16	80	96	216	312
Total modified loans (1)	\$ 5,525	\$ 1,016	\$ 15,834	\$ 22,375	\$ 107,161	\$ 135,966

(1) Represents balance at period end.

The following tables summarize amortized cost basis balances by year of origination and credit quality indicator:

Amortized Cost Elements	End of Month (EM) 2020 Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year						Prior	Resolving Loans Amortized Cost		Resolving Loans Corrected in		Total
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015		Year	Year			
Commercial real estate, leased construction												
Risk rating												
Pass-rated, commercial	\$ 26,389	\$ 448,271	\$ 287,242	\$ 212,193	\$ 151,205	\$ 45,460	\$ 118,225	\$ 128,201	\$ 261,499	\$ 1,897,284	\$ 2,897,284	
Classified - substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Classified - doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ 26,389	\$ 448,271	\$ 287,242	\$ 212,193	\$ 151,205	\$ 45,460	\$ 118,225	\$ 128,201	\$ 261,499	\$ 1,897,284	\$ 2,897,284	
Contractual gross charge-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Commercial real estate, improved property												
Risk rating												
Pass-rated, commercial	\$ 285,837	\$ 1,698,333	\$ 652,218	\$ 542,149	\$ 1,488,488	\$ 1,408,988	\$ 1,408,988	\$ 287,228	\$ 1,601,455	\$ 6,422,852	\$ 10,021,852	
Classified - substandard	—	839	21,235	13,941	12,897	32,894	32,894	—	29,125	19,255	192,854	
Classified - doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ 285,837	\$ 1,699,172	\$ 673,453	\$ 556,090	\$ 1,501,385	\$ 1,441,882	\$ 1,441,882	\$ 316,353	\$ 1,630,580	\$ 6,615,706	\$ 10,214,706	
Contractual gross charge-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Commercial and industrial												
Risk rating												
Pass-rated, commercial	\$ 183,287	\$ 347,294	\$ 192,285	\$ 149,533	\$ 288,495	\$ 412,823	\$ 542,275	\$ 192,275	\$ 192,495	\$ 2,613,789	\$ 3,552,789	
Classified - substandard	—	88	7,511	2,615	11,217	15,442	15,751	—	8,687	121,247	\$ 152,247	
Classified - doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ 183,287	\$ 347,382	\$ 199,796	\$ 162,148	\$ 299,712	\$ 428,265	\$ 558,026	\$ 200,975	\$ 201,182	\$ 2,766,036	\$ 3,705,036	
Contractual gross charge-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Residential real estate												
Risk rating												
Pass-rated, 1-4	\$ 68,548	\$ 297,700	\$ 129,263	\$ 216,789	\$ 121,261	\$ 428,261	\$ 428,261	\$ —	\$ 412,121	\$ 1,871,646	\$ 2,871,646	
Classified - substandard	—	526	281	767	1,228	2,427	2,427	—	2,121	12,862	\$ 15,673	
Classified - doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ 68,548	\$ 298,226	\$ 130,000	\$ 217,556	\$ 122,489	\$ 430,688	\$ 430,688	\$ —	\$ 414,242	\$ 1,884,509	\$ 2,887,289	
Contractual gross charge-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Home equity												
Risk rating												
Pass-rated, 1-4	\$ 13,988	\$ 889	\$ 4,824	\$ 2,476	\$ 4,128	\$ 21,262	\$ 1,662,271	\$ 14,870	\$ 14,870	\$ 1,818,276	\$ 1,832,276	
Classified - substandard	—	792	238	102	106	106	106	—	107	1,121	\$ 1,334	
Classified - doubtful	—	125	1,075	796	1,275	1,275	1,275	—	1,275	6,211	\$ 7,486	
Total	\$ 13,988	\$ 1,706	\$ 6,137	\$ 3,374	\$ 5,509	\$ 22,643	\$ 1,674,252	\$ 14,977	\$ 16,248	\$ 1,825,708	\$ 1,840,206	
Contractual gross charge-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Consumer												
Risk rating												
Pass-rated, 1-4	\$ 18,548	\$ 44,212	\$ 47,177	\$ 58,288	\$ 45,898	\$ 49,187	\$ 49,187	\$ 28,119	\$ 28,119	\$ 68	\$ 218,881	
Classified - substandard	—	121	1,043	1,094	962	961	961	—	—	—	\$ 3,861	
Classified - doubtful	—	36	212	287	372	388	388	—	—	—	\$ 1,463	
Total	\$ 18,548	\$ 44,369	\$ 48,432	\$ 60,663	\$ 47,242	\$ 50,536	\$ 50,536	\$ 28,119	\$ 28,119	\$ 68	\$ 224,205	
Contractual gross charge-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	

Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2025
 Annualized per Share by Quadrant Year

Quadrant	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1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NOTE 5. INVESTMENTS IN LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

Woharso is a limited partner in several tax-advantaged limited partnerships whose purpose is to invest in approved low-income housing investment tax credit projects. These investments are accounted for using the proportional amortization method of accounting and are included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The limited partnerships are considered to be VIEs as they generally do not have equity investors with voting rights or have equity investors that do not provide sufficient financial resources to support their activities. The VIEs have not been consolidated because Woharso is not considered the primary beneficiary. All of Woharso's investments in limited partnerships are privately held, and their market values are not readily available. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Woharso had \$86.7 million and \$81.7 million, respectively, invested in these partnerships. Woharso also recognizes the nonrecourse unfunded equity commitments of \$33.6 million and \$37.3 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, within other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Woharso classifies the amortization of the investment as a component of income tax expense (benefit) and proportionally amortizes the investment over the tax credit period. The amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 was \$3.1 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. Tax benefits attributed to these partnerships include low-income housing and historic tax credits, which are projected to total \$11.6 million for 2026, and totaled \$9.9 million for 2025, which are also included in income tax expense.

Woharso is also a limited partner in three other limited partnerships as of March 31, 2026. These provide seed money and capital to startup companies, and financing to low-income housing projects. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Woharso had \$4.3 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, invested in these partnerships, which are recorded in other assets using the equity method. Woharso included in operations under the equity method of accounting its share of the partnerships' net income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 of \$27 thousand and \$5 thousand, respectively.

The following table presents the scheduled equity commitments to be paid to the limited partnerships over the next five years and in the aggregate thereafter as of March 31, 2026:

Year	Amount
2026	12,584
2027	8,667
2028	6,815
2029	1,936
2030	1,588
2031 and thereafter	3,058
Total	33,648

NOTE 6. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

Wabaco is exposed to certain risks arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. Wabaco principally manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of its core business activities. Wabaco manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk, primarily by managing the amount, sources, and duration of its assets and liabilities. Wabaco's existing interest rate derivatives result from a service provided to certain qualifying customers and, therefore, are not used to manage interest rate risk in Wabaco's assets or liabilities. Wabaco manages a matched book with respect to its derivative instruments in order to minimize its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions. A matched book is when the assets and liabilities of Wabaco Bank, Inc., Wabaco's banking subsidiary (the "Bank") are equally distributed but also have similar maturities.

Loan Swaps

Wabaco executes interest rate swaps and interest rate caps with commercial banking customers to facilitate their respective risk management strategies. These interest rate swaps and caps are economically hedged by offsetting interest rate swaps and caps that Wabaco executes with a third party, such that Wabaco minimizes its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions. As the interest rate swaps and caps associated with this program do not meet the hedge accounting requirements of ASC 815, changes in the fair value of both the customer swaps and caps and the offsetting third-party swaps and caps are recognized directly in earnings. As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2025, Wabaco had 773 and 368 customer interest rate swaps and caps, respectively, with an aggregate notional amount of \$2.6 billion related to this program. Wabaco recognized income for the related swap and cap fees of \$1.2 million and \$2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2025, respectively.

Risk participation agreements are entered into as financial guarantees of performance on interest rate swap derivatives. The purchased asset or sold liability allows Wabaco to participate-in (fee received) or participate-out (fee paid) the risk associated with certain derivative positions executed by the borrower of the lead bank in a loan syndication. As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2025, Wabaco had 25 and 29 risk participation-in agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$241.6 million and \$271.8 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2025, Wabaco had zero risk participation-out agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale and Interest Rate Lock Commitments

Certain residential mortgage loans are originated for sale in the secondary mortgage loan market. These loans are classified as held for sale and carried at fair value as Wabaco has elected the fair value option. Fair value is determined based on rates obtained from the secondary market for loans with similar characteristics. Wabaco sells loans to the secondary market on either a mandatory or best efforts basis. The loans sold on a mandatory basis are not committed to an investor until the loan is closed with the borrower. Wabaco enters into forward-(TBA) contracts to manage the interest rate risk between the lock commitment and the closing of the loan. The total balance of forward TBA contracts entered into was \$92.1 million and \$91.0 million at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The loans sold on a best efforts basis are committed to an investor simultaneously to the interest rate commitment with the borrower, and as a result, the Company does not enter into a separate forward TBA contract to offset the fair value risk as the investor accepts such risk in exchange for paying a lower premium on sale.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments on the Balance Sheet

All derivatives are carried on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. Derivative assets are classified in the consolidated balance sheet under other assets, and derivative liabilities are classified in the consolidated balance sheet under other liabilities. Changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. None of Wabaco's derivatives are designated in a qualifying hedging relationship under ASC 815.

The table below presents the fair value of Wabaco's derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2025.

Categorized as to maturity	March 31, 2020			December 31, 2025		
	Notional or Contractual Amount	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	Notional or Contractual Amount	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives
Derivatives:						
Loan Swaps:						
Interest rate swaps and caps	\$ 2,574,932	\$ 55,409	\$ 56,559	\$ 2,612,677	\$ 63,144	\$ 64,181
Other contracts:						
Interest rate lock commitments	35,811	499	—	27,615	692	—
Forward TBA contracts	92,093	603	—	91,000	—	213
Total derivatives		\$ 56,792	\$ 56,559		\$ 63,836	\$ 64,394

Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Income Statement

The table below presents the change in the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments reflected within non-interest income on the consolidated income statement for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

<i>(expressed in thousands)</i>	Location of Gain (Loss)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2026	2025
Interest rate swaps and caps	Net swap fair and valuation income	\$ (112)	\$ (1,009)
Interest rate lock commitments	Mortgage banking income	63	1,219
Forward FRA contracts	Mortgage banking income	482	(208)
Total		\$ 433	\$ (998)

Credit-risk-related Contingent Features

Woburnco has agreements with its derivative counterparties that contain a provision, which provides that if Woburnco defaults on any of its indebtedness, including default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then Woburnco could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations.

Woburnco also has agreements with certain of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision where if Woburnco fails to maintain its status as either a "well" or "adequately capitalized" institution, then the counterparty could terminate the derivative positions and Woburnco would be required to settle its obligations under the agreements.

Dependent upon the net present value of the underlying swaps, Woburnco has minimum collateral posting thresholds with certain of its derivative counterparties. Woburnco was holding net cash collateral from various derivative counterparties totaling \$4.9 million within interest bearing deposit accounts as of March 31, 2026, while Woburnco had posted net cash collateral with a market value of \$16.0 million as of December 31, 2025. If Woburnco had breached any of these provisions at March 31, 2026, it could have been required to settle its obligations under the agreements at the termination value and would have been required to post any additional amount due in excess of amounts previously posted as collateral with the respective counterparties.

NOTE 7. BENEFIT PLANS

The following table presents the net periodic pension income for Woburnco's Defined Benefit Pension Plan (the "Plan") and the related components:

<i>(expressed in thousands)</i>	2026	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2026	2025
Service cost - benefits earned during year	\$ 228	\$ 228	\$ 264
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	741	741	758
Expected return on plan assets	(1,663)	(1,663)	(1,585)
Amortization of prior service cost	69	69	69
Amortization of net (gain) loss	(44)	(44)	(48)
Net periodic pension income	\$ 501	\$ 501	\$ 658

The service cost of \$6.2 million and \$6.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, is included in salaries and wages, and periodic pension income of \$1.1 million and \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, is included in employer benefits.

The Plan covers all employees of Woburnco and its subsidiaries who were hired on or before August 1, 2007 who satisfy minimum age and length of service requirements, and is not available to employees hired after such date.

A minimum required contribution of \$2.9 million is due in 2026, which can be offset in whole or in part by the Plan's \$67.4 million available credit balance. Woburnco currently does not expect to make a voluntary contribution to the Plan in 2026.

NOTE 8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value estimates are based on quoted market prices, if available, quoted market prices of similar assets or liabilities, or the present value of expected future cash flows and other valuation techniques. These valuations are significantly affected by discount rates, cash flow assumptions, and risk assumptions used. Therefore, fair value estimates may not be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and are not intended to reflect the proceeds that may be realizable in an immediate settlement of the investments.

Fair value is determined at one point in time and is not representative of future value. These amounts do not reflect the total value of a going concern organization. Management does not have the intention to dispose of a significant portion of its assets and liabilities, and therefore the unrealized gains or losses should not be interpreted as a forecast of future earnings and cash flows.

The following is a discussion of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and valuation techniques applied:

Investment securities. The fair value of investment securities which are measured on a recurring basis are determined primarily by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other similar securities. These securities are classified within level 1 or 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Positions that are not traded in active markets for which valuations are generated using assumptions not observable in the market or management's best estimate are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. This includes certain specific municipal debt issues for which the credit quality and discount rate must be estimated.

Loans held for sale. Loans held for sale are carried, in aggregate, at fair value as Washco previously elected the fair value option. The use of a valuation model using quoted prices of similar instruments are significant inputs in arriving at the fair value and therefore loans held for sale are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivatives. Washco enters into interest rate swap agreements with qualifying commercial customers to meet their financing, interest rate and other risk management needs. These agreements provide the customer the ability to convert from variable to fixed interest rates. The credit risk associated with derivatives executed with customers is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans and is subject to normal credit policies and monitoring. These interest rate swaps are economically hedged by reflecting interest rate swaps that Washco executes with derivative counterparties in order to offset its exposure on the fixed components of the customer interest rate swap agreements. The interest rate swap agreement with the counterparty is reported at fair value in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet with any resulting gain or loss recorded in current period earnings or other income and other expense.

Washco enters into forward TBA contracts to manage the interest rate risk between the loan commitments to the customer and the closing of the loan for loans that will be sold on a mandatory basis to secondary market investors. The forward TBA contract is reported at fair value in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet with any resulting gain or loss recorded in current period's earnings as mortgage banking income.

Washco determines the fair value for derivatives using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects contractual terms of the derivative, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curve and implied volatilities. Washco incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own non-performance risk and the respective counterparty's non-performance risk in the fair value measurements, and therefore both the derivative asset and derivative liability are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

We may be required from time to time to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. These adjustments to fair value usually result from the application of lower of cost or market accounting or write-downs of individual assets and liabilities.

Collateral dependent loans. Collateral dependent loans are carried at the amortized cost basis less the specific allowance calculated under the Current Expected Credit Losses Accounting Standard. Collateral dependent loans are calculated using a cost basis approach or collateral value approach, and therefore are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other real estate owned and repossessed assets. Other real estate owned and repossessed assets are carried at the lower of the investment in the assets or the fair value of the assets less estimated selling costs. The use of independent appraisals and management's best judgment are significant inputs in arriving at the fair value measure of the underlying collateral, and therefore other real estate owned and repossessed assets are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value amounts presented in the tables below are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the statement of financial position. The following tables set forth Wachovia's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Itemized in Recurring	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019				
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Recurring fair value measurements						
Equity securities	\$	30,256	\$	30,256	\$	—
Available-for-sale debt securities		196,415		196,415		—
U.S. Treasury		217,395		217,395		—
U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies		2,834,462		2,834,462		—
Residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies		87,971		87,971		—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies		66,988		66,988		—
Asset backed securities		76,320		76,998		2,230
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		48,766		48,766		—
Commercial debt securities		—		—		—
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$	3,298,237	\$	3,298,237	\$	2,230
Loans held for sale		92,281		92,281		—
Other assets - interest rate swaps		55,489		55,489		—
Total assets recurring fair value measurements	\$	3,443,163	\$	3,443,163	\$	2,230
Other liabilities - interest rate swaps		56,559		56,559		—
Total liabilities recurring fair value measurements	\$	56,559	\$	56,559	\$	—
Nonrecurring fair value measurements						
Collateral dependent loans	\$	18,191	\$	—	\$	18,191
Other real estate owned and appraised assets		1,932		—		1,932
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	\$	19,123	\$	—	\$	19,123

(in thousands)	December 31, 2025			
	December 31, 2025	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Recurring fair value measurements				
Equity securities	\$ 30,809	\$ 30,809	\$ —	\$ —
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury	196,857	196,857	—	—
U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies	222,997	—	222,997	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	2,610,448	—	2,610,448	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	63,615	—	63,615	—
Asset backed securities	68,935	—	68,935	—
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	73,186	—	70,903	2,283
Corporate debt securities	52,292	—	52,292	—
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 3,285,732	\$ 196,857	\$ 3,087,198	\$ 2,283
Loans held for sale	87,454	—	87,454	—
Other assets—interest rate derivatives agreements	63,144	—	63,144	—
Total assets recurring fair value measurements	\$ 3,465,739	\$ 227,666	\$ 3,239,738	\$ 2,283
Other liabilities—interest rate derivatives agreements	\$ 64,181	\$ —	\$ 64,181	\$ —
Total liabilities recurring fair value measurements	\$ 64,181	\$ —	\$ 64,181	\$ —
Nonrecurring fair value measurements				
Collateral dependent loans	\$ 20,400	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20,400
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	907	—	—	907
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	\$ 21,307	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21,307

Woburn's policy is to recognize transfers between levels as of the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between level 1, 2 or 3 for the three months ended March 31, 2026 or for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The following table presents additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and for which Woburn has utilized level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements		Range (Weighted Average)
			Unobservable Input	Impact	
March 31, 2026					
Collateral dependent loans	\$ 18,191	Appraisal of collateral ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾		(8.8%)-(21.9%)(14.4%)
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	\$ 1,323	Appraisal of collateral ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Liquidity expenses ⁽⁴⁾		(1.2%)-(18.4%)(10.8%)
December 31, 2025					
Collateral dependent loans	\$ 20,400	Appraisal of collateral ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾		0.0%-(20.8%)(17.3%)
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	\$ 907	Appraisal of collateral ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Liquidity expenses ⁽⁴⁾		(8.2%)-(18.5%)(10.7%)

⁽¹⁾ Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral, which generally include various level 3 inputs, which are not identifiable.

25 Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses. The range and weighted average of appraisal adjustments and liquidation expenses are presented as a percent of the appraisal.
26 include estimated liquidation expenses and necessary financial adjustments by management, which are not identifiable.

The estimated fair values of Webcor's financial instruments are summarized below:

(in thousands)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Estimate	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2025			
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Financial Assets						
Cash and due from banks	\$ 908,410	\$ 908,410	\$ 908,410	\$ —	\$ —	—
Equity securities	30,256	30,256	30,256	—	—	—
Available-for-sale debt securities	3,298,237	3,298,237	196,415	3,099,592	—	2,230
Not held-to-maturity debt securities	1,120,446	1,111,203	—	1,011,697	—	136
Net loans	18,072,658	18,035,203	—	—	—	18,635,203
Loans held-for-sale	99,281	99,281	—	—	99,281	—
Other assets - interest rate derivatives	58,499	58,499	—	58,499	—	—
Accrued interest receivable	105,288	105,288	105,288	—	—	—
Financial Liabilities						
Deposits	21,668,274	21,654,043	18,938,979	2,715,073	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	975,000	975,073	—	975,073	—	—
Other borrowings	114,068	107,454	107,454	—	—	—
Subordinated debt and junior subordinated debt	294,698	294,698	—	294,698	—	—
Other liabilities - interest rate derivatives	46,559	46,559	—	46,559	—	—
Accrued interest payable	19,937	19,937	19,937	—	—	—

(in thousands)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Estimate	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2024			
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Financial Assets						
Cash and due from banks	\$ 956,109	\$ 956,109	\$ 956,109	\$ —	\$ —	—
Equity securities	30,809	30,809	30,809	—	—	—
Available-for-sale debt securities	3,208,332	3,208,332	190,857	3,009,190	—	2,285
Not held-to-maturity debt securities	1,171,946	1,153,957	—	1,059,521	—	136
Net loans	19,007,683	18,563,341	—	—	—	18,563,341
Loans held-for-sale	87,454	87,454	—	87,454	—	—
Other assets - interest rate derivatives	63,144	63,144	—	63,144	—	—
Accrued interest receivable	106,651	106,651	106,651	—	—	—
Financial Liabilities						
Deposits	21,668,840	21,657,121	18,793,468	2,863,653	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	1,200,000	1,200,761	—	1,200,761	—	—
Other borrowings	110,979	102,340	102,340	—	—	—
Subordinated debt and junior subordinated debt	308,329	298,974	—	298,974	—	—
Other liabilities - interest rate derivatives	61,151	61,151	—	61,151	—	—
Accrued interest payable	19,150	19,150	19,150	—	—	—

The following methods and assumptions were used to measure the fair value of financial instruments recorded at cost on Webcor's consolidated balance sheets:

Cash and due from banks: The carrying amount for cash and due from banks is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Held-to-maturity debt securities: Fair values for debt securities held-to-maturity are determined in the same manner as investment securities, which are described above. The carrying value is net of the allowance for credit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities.

Net loans: Fair values for loans are estimated in a valuation model using a discounted cash flow methodology. The discount rates take into account interest rates currently being offered to customers for loans with similar terms, the credit risk associated with the loan and other market factors, including liquidity. Webanco believes the discount rates are consistent with transactions occurring in the marketplace for both performing and distressed loan types. The carrying value is net of the allowance for loan losses and other associated provisions and discounts. Due to the significant judgment involved in evaluating credit quality, loans are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Accrued interest receivable: The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value.

Deposits: The carrying amount is considered a reasonable estimate of fair value for demand, savings and other variable rate deposit accounts. The fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposit is estimated by a discounted cash flow method using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings: The fair value of FHLB borrowings is based on rates currently available to Webanco for borrowings with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Other borrowings: The carrying amount of federal funds purchased and overnight sweep accounts generally approximate fair value. Other repurchase agreements are based on quoted market prices if available. If market prices are not available, for certain fixed and adjustable rate repurchase agreements, then quoted market prices of similar instruments are used.

Subordinated debt and junior subordinated debt: The fair value of subordinated debt is determined primarily by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other similar securities. These securities are classified within level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Due to the pooled nature of passive subordinated debt owed to unaffiliated subsidiary trusts, which are not actively traded, estimated fair value is determined by using comparable corporate bond indices and swap rates from the financial services sector and factoring in the applicable credit spreads and optional early redemption provisions.

Accrued interest payable: The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

Off-balance sheet financial instruments: Off-balance sheet financial instruments consist of commitments to extend credit, including letters of credit. Fair values for commitments to extend credit are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present credit standing of the counterparties. The estimated fair value of the commitments to extend credit and letters of credit are insignificant and therefore are not presented in the above tables.

NOTE 8. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Interest income, net securities gains and bank-owned life insurance are not in scope of ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. For the revenue streams in scope of ASC 606 - trust fees, service charges on deposits, net securities brokerage revenue, payment processing fees, digital banking income, net swap fee and valuation income, mortgage banking income and net gain on other real estate owned and other assets - there are no significant judgments related to the amount and timing of revenue recognition.

The following table summarizes the point of revenue recognition and the income recognized for each of the revenue streams for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively:

(amounts in thousands)	Point of Revenue Recognition	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
		2026	2025	2024
Revenue Streams				
Trust fees				
Trust account fees	Over time	\$ 8,350	\$ 6,873	\$ 6,873
Waiver fees	Over time	2,092	2,054	2,054
Total trust fees		10,442	8,927	8,927
Service charges on deposits				
Commercial banking fees	Over time	2,617	1,937	1,937
Personal service charges	At a point in time and over time	8,241	6,650	6,650
Total service charges on deposits		10,858	8,587	8,587
Net securities brokerage revenue				
Agency commissions	At a point in time	2,297	1,987	1,987
Equity and debt security trades	At a point in time	149	124	124
Managed money	Over time	633	327	327
Trail commissions	Over time	382	282	282
Total net securities brokerage revenue		3,472	2,701	2,701
Payment processing fees (1)	At a point in time and over time	871	891	891
Digital banking income	At a point in time	6,399	5,904	5,904
Net swap fee and valuation income (2)	At a point in time	1,862	961	961
Mortgage banking income	At a point in time	919	1,140	1,140
Net gain/loss on other real estate owned and other assets	At a point in time and over time	548	(491)	(491)

⁽¹⁾ Included in other non-interest income.
⁽²⁾ The portion of this line item relating to the change in the fair value of the underlying swaps is not within the scope of ASC 606, and totaled fair value adjustments of \$(8.1) million and \$(1.0) million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

NOTE 18. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The activity in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2021 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾			
	Defined Benefit Plans	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Debt Securities Available-for-Sale		Total
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 6,984	\$ (119,904)	\$	(112,920)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	(12,279)		(12,279)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(227)	(429)		(656)
Period change	(227)	(12,448)		(12,675)
Balance at March 31, 2020	\$ 6,497	\$ (132,851)	\$	(126,354)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 5,124	\$ (121,756)	\$	(116,632)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	28,136		28,136
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(128)	(68)		(196)
Period change	(128)	28,050		27,822
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ 4,996	\$ (101,764)	\$	(96,768)

⁽¹⁾ All amounts are net of tax. Related income tax expense or benefit is calculated using a combined Federal and State income tax rate approximating 24% in both periods presented.

The following table provides details about amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2021:

(Amounts in thousands)	Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Components		For the Three Months Ended March 31,		Affected Line Item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income
	2020	2021	2020	2021	
Net securities gains reclassified into earnings	\$ (27)	\$ (49)			Net securities gains (losses) (Non-interest income)
Related income tax effect ⁽²⁾	11	12			Provisions for income taxes
Amortization of state tax rate change reclassified into earnings	(242)	(57)			Provisions for income taxes
Net effect on accumulated other comprehensive income for the period	(258)	(94)			
Defined benefit plans ⁽³⁾			(295)	(172)	Employee benefits (Non-interest expense)
Amortization of net gain and prior service costs			16	45	Provisions for income taxes
Related income tax effect ⁽²⁾			(227)	(128)	
Net effect on accumulated other comprehensive income for the period			(406)	(255)	
Total reclassifications for the period			(664)	(449)	

⁽²⁾ The additional detail related to reclassified gains on securities and related amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income, see Note 4, "Securities".

⁽³⁾ Income tax expense or benefit is calculated using a combined Federal and State income tax rate approximating 24% in both periods presented.

⁽⁴⁾ Included in the composition of net periodic pension cost. See Note 7, "Benefit Plans" for additional detail.

NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Commitments — In the normal course of business, Webanco offers off-balance sheet credit arrangements to enable its customers to meet their financing objectives. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the financial statements. Webanco's exposure to credit losses in the event of non-performance by the other parties to the financial statements for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is limited to the contractual amount of these instruments. Webanco uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as for all other lending. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The allowance for credit losses associated with commitments was \$7.2 million and \$7.0 million at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, and is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by banks to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements, including normal business activities, bond financing and similar transactions. Letters of credit are considered guarantees. The liability associated with letters of credit was \$0.4 million as of both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Contingent obligations to purchase loans funded by other entities include credit card guarantees, loans sold with recourse as well as obligations to the FHLB. Credit card guarantees are credit card balances not owned by Webanco, whereby the Bank guarantees the performance of the cardholder.

The following table presents total commitments to extend credit, guarantees and various letters of credit outstanding:

<i>(expressed in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Lines of credit	\$ 5,296,647	\$ 5,231,344
Loans approved but not closed	412,257	400,094
Overhead loans	62,486	56,063
Letters of credit	41,347	56,030
Contingent obligations and other guarantees	22,279	34,179

Contingent Liabilities — Webanco is a party to various legal and administrative proceedings and claims. While any litigation contains an element of uncertainty, management does not believe that a material loss related to such proceedings or claims pending or known to be threatened is reasonably possible.

NOTE 12. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Webanco operates two reportable segments: community banking and trust and investment services. Webanco's community banking segment offers a wide range of banking products and services through various delivery channels and business units, including commercial demand, individual demand and time deposit accounts, commercial, mortgage and individual installment loans, and certain non-traditional offerings, such as insurance and securities brokerage services. For purposes of determining the community banking reportable segment, these lines of business are aggregated, in accordance with the review of the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The trust and investment services segment offers trust services as well as various alternative investment products, including mutual funds, and also serves as investment adviser to a family of mutual funds called the "WebMark Funds." The fund family is comprised of the WebMark Large Company Fund, the WebMark Balanced Fund, the WebMark Small Company Fund, the WebMark Government Bond Fund, the WebMark West Virginia Municipal Bond Fund, and the WebMark Tactical Opportunity Fund. Corporate support functions, which are generally all attributable to the parent company, do not represent a reportable segment and are presented within Corporate Other for purposes of reconciling to the consolidated financials. All of Webanco's revenue is derived from domestic operations, and Webanco has no major customers providing greater than 10% of total segment revenue. Webanco's CODM is its President and Chief Executive Officer. The CODM uses net income as the reported measure of segment profit or loss in making business decisions regarding investment into the Company's segments, using profits for acquisitions and/or paying dividends to shareholders. In addition, net income is used to monitor budget versus actual results, to perform competitive analysis by benchmarking to peers and is a factor to establish compensation for certain employees. Webanco does not have any material intra-entity sales or transfers.

The market value of trust assets totaled approximately \$7.3 billion and \$7.0 billion at March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. These assets are held by Webanco in fiduciary or agency capacities and are not included in assets on Webanco's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Therefore, substantially all of Webanco's assets are attributable to the community banking segment.

The following tables present selected financial information with respect to Wachovia's business segments for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 as received and reviewed on a regular basis by the CDOs.

Itemized in statement	Community Banking	Trust and Investment Services	Corporate Other	Totals
For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2025:				
Interest and dividend income	\$ 252,624	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Less: Interest expense (1)	184,212	1,820	—	4,088
Net interest income	211,381	(1,820)	(4,088)	—
Less: Provision for credit losses	(977)	—	—	—
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	222,198	(1,820)	(4,088)	—
Non-interest income:				
Trust fees	—	8,350	—	—
Workshop fees	—	2,092	—	—
Service charges on deposits	10,961	—	—	—
Digital banking income	6,599	—	—	—
Net swap fee and valuation income	1,862	—	—	—
Net securities brokerage revenue	3,472	—	—	—
Net insurance services revenue	1,289	—	—	—
Bank-owned life insurance	3,811	—	—	—
Payment processing fees	871	—	—	—
Net securities losses	(13)	—	—	—
Net loss on other real estate owned and other assets	946	—	—	—
Mortgage banking income	919	—	—	—
Other income	3,049	—	3	—
Total revenues	\$ 252,244	\$ 8,622	\$ (4,075)	\$ 256,129
Less (2):				
Salaries and wages	61,820	2,144	—	—
Employee benefits	17,667	544	—	—
Net occupancy (3)	8,487	72	—	—
Equipment and software (4)	15,294	284	—	—
Miscellaneous taxes	4,649	2	—	—
Professional services	4,678	143	2,631	—
Marketing	1,514	12	—	—
FSC insurance	4,784	—	—	—
Supplies	2,888	48	—	—
Telecommunications	1,378	—	—	—
Contract administration	1,612	53	378	—
Merge-related and restructuring	3,238	—	375	—
Amortization of intangibles	6,864	296	—	—
Corporate overhead expenses (5)	—	1,967	—	—
Other segment items (6)	4,169	166	34	—
Segment profit(loss) before provision for income taxes	116,898	2,211	(1,071)	—
Provision for income taxes	22,809	611	(1,071)	—
Segment profit (loss)	\$ 92,131	\$ 2,290	\$ (5,796)	\$ 88,625
Reconciliation of segment profit				
Professional overhead				(4,248)
Net income available to common shareholders				\$ 84,377

Reconciliation of segment profit

Professional overhead

Net income available to common shareholders

(1) Within Corporate Other, the net interest income expense on subordinated and junior subordinated debt issued by the parent company of Wachovia.

(2) The aggregate expense comprises and amounts align with the segment-level information that is regularly provided to the CDOs.

(3) Includes depreciation and amortization expense of \$12 million for the community banking segment. Such expense for the trust and investment services segment are immaterial.

(4) Includes depreciation and amortization expense of 1.4 million for the community banking segment. Such expense for the trust and investment services segment are immaterial.

(5) Corporate overhead expense allocated to the trust and investment services segment consists of staff and accounting services, human resources, bank administration and information technology.

(6) Other segment items included in segment expense for the community banking segment include: ATR and digital banking interchange expense, correspondent service fee expense, postage expense, corporate insurance expense and other general banking service expense. Other segment items included in segment expense for the trust and investment services segment include postage expense, securities underwriting expense and other miscellaneous operating expenses.

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Community Banking	Trust and Investment Services	Corporate Other	Totals
For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2025:				
Interest and dividend income	\$ 212,232	\$ —	\$ —	
Less: Interest expense (1)	89,649	935	4,129	
Net interest income	165,583	(935)	(4,129)	
Less: Provision for credit losses	18,283	—	—	
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	94,700	(935)	(4,129)	
Non-interest income:				
Trust fees	—	6,673	—	
Workshop fees	—	2,054	—	
Service charges on deposits	8,587	—	—	
Digital banking income	5,494	—	—	
Net swap fee and valuation income	961	—	—	
Net securities brokerage revenue	2,761	—	—	
Net insurance services revenue	955	—	—	
Bank-owned life insurance	3,428	—	—	
Payment processing fees	891	—	—	
Net securities loans	(118)	—	—	
Net loss on other real estate owned and other assets	(460)	—	—	
Mortgage banking income	1,340	—	—	
Other income	2,230	—	8	
Total revenues	\$ 126,659	\$ 7,762	\$ (4,120)	\$ 124,301
Less (2):				
Salaries and wages	46,615	1,962	—	
Employee benefits	12,490	480	—	
Net occupancy (3)	7,721	57	—	
Equipment and software (4)	12,993	57	—	
Miscellaneous taxes	4,233	1	—	
Professional services	5,655	158	1,825	
Marketing	2,362	20	—	
FDIC insurance	4,887	—	—	
Supplies	1,685	53	—	
Telecommunications	1,218	—	130	
General administration	1,270	28	—	
Merger-related and restructuring	13,691	—	8,319	
Amortization of intangibles	4,153	—	—	
Corporate overhead expenses (5)	—	1,580	—	
Other segment items (6)	8,806	31	136	
Segment (loss) profit before provision for income taxes	19,221	3,375	(12,358)	
Provision for income taxes	199	696	(1,479)	
Segment (loss) profit	\$ (731)	\$ 2,679	\$ (10,888)	\$ (8,940)
Reconciliation of segment loss				
Preferred stock dividends				(2,531)
Net loss available to common shareholders				\$ (11,471)

(1) Net loss available to common shareholders

(2) Includes Corporate other, this represents interest expense on subordinated and junior subordinated debt issued by the parent company of Wachovia.

(3) Includes depreciation and amortization expense of \$3 million for the community banking segment. Such expenses for the trust and investment services segment are immaterial.

(4) Includes depreciation and amortization expense of \$2 million for the community banking segment. Such expenses for the trust and investment services segment are immaterial.

(5) Corporate overhead expenses allocated to the trust and investment services segment consist of audit and accounting services, human resources, bank administration and information technology.

(6) Other segment items included in segment expenses for the community banking segment include: ATR and digital banking interchange expenses, correspondent service fee expenses, postage expenses, corporate insurance expense and other general banking service expenses. Other segment items included in segment expenses for the trust and investment services segment include postage expense, securities underwriting expense and other miscellaneous operating expenses.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") represents an overview of the results of operations and financial condition of Webbank for the three months ended March 31, 2025. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements in this report relating to Webbank's plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, intentions and adequacy of resources, are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The information contained in this report should be read in conjunction with Webbank's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 and documents subsequently filed by Webbank with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), which are available at the SEC's website, www.sec.gov or at Webbank's website, www.webbank.com. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements, which are not historical fact, involve risks and uncertainties, including those detailed in Webbank's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC under "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A and in Part II, Item 1A of this Form 10-Q. Such statements are subject to important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such statements, including: without limitation, the effects of changing regional and national economic conditions, changes in interest rates, trends on current assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and associated interest rate sensitivity; sources of liquidity available to Webbank and its related subsidiary operations; potential future credit losses and the credit risk of commercial, real estate, and consumer loan customers and their borrowing activities; actions of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the SEC, the Financial Institution Regulatory Authority, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and other regulatory bodies; potential legislative and federal and state regulatory actions and reforms, including, without limitation, the impact of the implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act, adverse decisions of federal and state courts, final, interim and rehearing orders of third parties, cybersecurity breaches, competitive conditions in the financial services industry, rapidly changing technology affecting financial services; marketability of debt instruments and corresponding impact on fair value adjustments; and/or other external developments materially impacting Webbank's operational and financial performance. Webbank does not assume any duty to update forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Webbank is a multi-state bank holding company operating through 226 branches and 242 ATMs in West Virginia, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia and Florida offering retail banking, corporate banking, personal and corporate trust services, brokerage services, mortgage banking and insurance. Webbank's businesses are significantly impacted by economic factors such as market interest rates, federal monetary and regulatory policies, local and regional economic conditions and the competitive environment's effect upon Webbank's business volumes. Webbank's deposit levels are affected by numerous factors including personal savings rates, personal income, and competitive rates on alternative investments, as well as competition from other financial institutions within the markets we serve and liquidity needs of Webbank. Loan levels are also subject to various factors including construction demand, business financing needs, consumer spending and interest rates, as well as loan terms offered by competing lenders.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Webbank's critical accounting policies involving the significant judgments and assumptions used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements as of March 31, 2025 have remained unchanged from the disclosures presented in Webbank's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 within the section "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

EARNING SUMMARY

Webcoast reported net income available to common shareholders for the first quarter of 2026 of \$44.4 million or \$0.88 per diluted share, compared to a net loss of \$11.3 million or \$(0.11) per diluted share, for the first quarter of 2025. The first quarter of 2025 includes the impact of a day one provision for credit losses and other expenses related to the closing of the Premier Financial Corp. ("PFC") acquisition on February 28, 2025. As noted in the following table, net income available to common shareholders, excluding after-tax restructuring and merger-related expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2026, was \$87.3 million or \$0.91 per diluted share, as compared to \$51.2 million or \$0.66 per diluted share in the prior year's first quarter, which also excludes the after-tax day one provision for credit losses on acquired loans (non-GAAP measure).

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2026		2025		2024	
(unaudited, dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Net Income	Diluted Earnings Per Share	Net Income	Diluted Earnings Per Share	Net Income	Diluted Earnings Per Share
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders (GAAP)	\$ 44,400	\$ 0.88	\$ (11,320)	\$ (0.15)	\$ 46,920	\$ 0.60
Add: After-tax day one provision for credit losses on acquired loans	—	—	0.03	0.21	—	—
Add: After-tax restructuring and merger-related expenses	2,500	0.03	15,800	0.21	—	—
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders (Non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 46,900	\$ 0.91	\$ 5,380	\$ 0.07	\$ 46,920	\$ 0.60

(1) Non-GAAP net income excludes after-tax restructuring and merger-related expenses. The above non-GAAP financial measures used by Webcoast provide information useful to investors in understanding Webcoast's operating performance and trends and facilitate comparisons with the performance of Webcoast's peers. Net interest income increased \$58.9 million or 15.1% in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the same quarter of 2025, reflecting the impact of a larger balance sheet from the PFC acquisition, organic loan growth, higher securities yields, and lower deposit and FHLB borrowing costs. The yield on earning assets increased by a total of five basis points while the cost of interest bearing liabilities decreased by 21 basis points from the first quarter of 2025 to the first quarter of 2026. Average loan balances increased by 30.4% from the first quarter of 2025, mostly attributable to the PFC acquisition and organic commercial loan growth, while average reserves increased by 17.0% over the same time period. Average deposits also increased 10.2% over the same time period as a result of the PFC acquisition and deposit gathering and retention efforts by the retail and commercial teams producing organic deposit growth.

A decrease in loan balances as compared to December 31, 2025 resulted in a negative provision for credit losses of \$0.9 million in the first quarter of 2026, as compared to a provision of \$6.9 million in the first quarter of 2025, which was heavily influenced by the day one provision on acquired PFC loans. Annualized net loan charge-offs, as a percentage of average portfolio loans, were 0.10% and 0.08% for the first quarters of 2026 and 2025, respectively.

For the first quarter of 2026, non-interest income of \$41.8 million increased \$7.2 million, or 20.7%, from the first quarter of 2025 due primarily to the acquisition of PFC on February 28 of last year. Service charges on deposits increased \$2.4 million and digital banking fees increased \$1.2 million year-over-year due to increased general spending and higher transaction volumes from our larger customer base, as well as organic growth from our treasury management products and services. Reflecting record asset levels, trust fees and net securities brokerage revenue increased \$1.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, due to the addition of PFC wealth clients, market value appreciation, and organic growth. Gross swap fees were \$1.2 million in the first quarter, compared to \$2.0 million in the prior year period, while fair value adjustments were lower of \$0.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

Non-interest expense, excluding restructuring and merger-related costs, for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was \$143.0 million, a \$29.0 million, or 25.5%, increase year-over-year primarily due to the addition of the PFC expense base, which was only in the Webcoast expense base for one month in the prior year period, but were down as compared to the fourth quarter, reflecting expense management. Salaries and wages of \$64.8 million and employee benefits expense of \$17.8 million increased due to a full quarter of salaries as compared to the prior year. Amortization of intangible assets of \$7.2 million increased \$2.9 million year-over-year due to the core deposit intangible asset that was created from the acquisition of PFC. Equipment and software expense of \$15.7 million, consistent with the last several quarters, increased \$2.6 million due to the acquisition of PFC. Restructuring and merger-related expenses of \$3.7 million are primarily related to costs associated with the 10 financial centers that are planned to close during 2025.

For the first three months of 2026, the effective tax rate was 28.5% as compared to (7.0%) for the first three months of 2025, and the provision for income taxes increased to \$22.8 million from \$(0.7) million during the same time period. These changes were the result of increased pretax income in 2026 as compared to 2025 due to the day one provision for credit losses on acquired loans recorded in the first quarter of 2025.

NET INTEREST INCOME

TABLE 1. NET INTEREST INCOME

<i>(unaudited, dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2026	2025		2024
Net interest income	\$	216,481	\$	198,519
Taxable equivalent adjustment to net interest income		1,282		1,204
Net interest income, fully taxable equivalent	\$	216,683	\$	199,723
Net interest spread, non-taxable equivalent		2.86%		2.97%
Ratio of net non-interest bearing liabilities		0.89%		0.80%
Net interest margin		3.55%		3.32%
Net interest margin, fully taxable equivalent		3.02%		3.35%

Net interest income, which is Weibauer's largest source of revenue, is the difference between interest income on earning assets, primarily loans and securities, and interest expense on liabilities, primarily deposits and short and long-term borrowings. Net interest income is affected by the general level of, and changes in interest rates, the steepness and shape of the yield curve, changes in the amount and composition of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, as well as the frequency of repricing of existing assets and liabilities. Net interest income increased \$18.9 million or 9.5% in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the first quarter of 2025. The increase is primarily due to the impact of the benefits from the acquisition of PFC, loan growth, higher securities yields and lower deposit and FHLB borrowing costs. Total average deposits increased by \$1.1 billion or 30.8% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025. The cost of interest bearing deposits decreased by 20 basis points and the cost of total interest bearing liabilities decreased by 28 basis points from the first quarter of 2025 to the first quarter of 2026. The decrease in the cost is primarily due to rate decreases for interest bearing deposits in response to the general decrease in overall deposit rates in the marketplace.

Interest income increased \$72.4 million or 28.6% in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the same period of 2025, primarily due to realizing a full quarter of benefits from the PFC acquisition. Average loan balances increased \$4.5 billion or 30.4% in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the first quarter of 2025, while loan yields decreased by eight basis points during this same period to 5.94% due to the previously mentioned general decrease in market rates. Loans provide the greatest impact on interest income and the yield on earning assets as they have the largest balance and the highest yield within major earning asset categories. In the first quarter of 2026, average loans represented 77.9% of average earning assets, an increase from 76.1% in the first quarter of 2025. Average total securities balances increased \$67.2 million or 17.0% from the first quarter of 2025 and represented 18.0% of total earning assets in the first quarter of 2026. Taxable securities yields increased by 68 basis points in the first quarter of 2026 from the first quarter of 2025, while tax-exempt securities yields increased 13 basis points during the same time period.

Interest expense increased \$11.5 million in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the same period in 2025, due primarily to the acquisition of PFC. The cost of interest bearing liabilities decreased by 28 basis points from the first quarter of 2025 to 2.50% in the first quarter of 2026. Average interest bearing deposits increased \$4.1 billion or 34.0% from the first quarter of 2025. The rate on interest bearing deposits decreased 20 basis points to 2.33% from the first quarter of 2025. Average non-interest bearing demand deposit balances increased from the first quarter of 2025 to the first quarter of 2026 by \$1.0 billion or 22.1%, and were 24.4% of total average deposits at March 31, 2026, compared to 26.1% at March 31, 2025, due to the PFC acquisition and reflecting customer preferences in the current interest rate environment. For the first quarter of 2026, Weibauer's average loans to average deposits ratio was 89.1%, reflecting additional capacity to lend. The average balance of FHLB borrowings was virtually flat from the first quarter of 2025 to the first quarter of 2026, while the average rate on FHLB borrowings decreased by 53 basis points. The average balance of repurchase agreements decreased by \$61.5 million or 34.1% over the same time period due to changes in customer preferences.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE BALANCE SHEETS AND NET INTEREST MARGIN ANALYSIS

Itemized (dollars in thousands)	2024		For the Three Months Ended March 31,		2025	
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate		
ASSETS						
Due from banks - interest bearing	\$ 745,711	2.91%	\$ 662,708	4.37%		
Loans, net of unearned income ⁽¹⁾	11,130,096	5.94%	14,729,769	6.02%		
Securities ⁽²⁾						
Fixed	3,984,447	3.27%	3,237,372	2.79%		
Non-accrual ⁽³⁾	79	0.0%	71	1.7%		
Total securities	4,044,436	3.28%	3,278,477	2.86%		
Other financial assets	427 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0%	1,121	0.0%		
Total financial assets ⁽⁵⁾	24,488,527	5.08%	35,728,327	5.32%		
Other assets	2,979,910		2,861,023			
Total Assets	\$ 27,468,437		\$ 38,589,352			
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 4,217,178	2.24%	\$ 4,166,005	2.86%		
Money market accounts	4,996,658	2.65%	3,279,315	2.66%		
Savings deposits	2,237,453	1.27%	2,465,145	1.17%		
Certificate of deposit	2,827,435	2.14%	2,183,662	1.84%		
Total interest bearing deposits	14,279,124	2.35%	12,174,147	2.35%		
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	1,176,278	2.97%	1,168,001	4.22%		
Repurchase agreements	187,343	2.26%	162,912	2.79%		
Subordinated debt and senior subordinated debt	386,148	4.51%	169,479	4.42%		
Total interest bearing liabilities ⁽⁶⁾	15,849,193	2.90%	13,674,539	2.78%		
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	4,256,488		4,341,915			
Other liabilities	222,931		222,449			
Shareholders' equity	7,060,015		10,350,459			
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 23,388,627		\$ 28,589,352			
Total Assets	\$ 27,468,437	2.88%	\$ 38,589,352	2.55%		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 23,388,627	2.97%	\$ 28,589,352	2.51%		

(1) Other than the difference for credit losses, net of unearned income and includes non-accrual items and loans held for sale. Loans held in interest income on loans were \$1.3 million and \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Additionally, loan accretion included in interest income on loans acquired from prior acquisitions was \$1.2 million and \$6.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

(2) Average yields on a table-for-table debt securities are calculated based on amortized cost.

(3) Average non-accrual loans is calculated on the average balances using the dollar amounts for one of 270 for each period presented.

(4) Accrual on interest bearing liabilities acquired from prior acquisitions was \$0.3 million and \$2.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

TABLE 3. RATE/VOLUME ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN INTEREST INCOME AND INTEREST EXPENSE

Itemized in thousands	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 Compared to March 31, 2025		
	Volume	Rate	Net Increase (Decrease)
Increase (decrease) in interest income:			
Due from banks - interest bearing	\$ 1,581	\$ (1,248)	\$ 153
Loans, net of unearned income	65,664	(2,865)	62,800
Available securities	5,012	4,188	9,196
Tax-exempt securities ⁽¹⁾	98	223	325
Other earning assets	15	153	168
Total interest income change ⁽¹⁾	72,042	428	72,470
Increase (decrease) in interest expense:			
Interest bearing demand deposits	7,186	(7,195)	(9)
Money market accounts	11,622	(5)	11,617
Savings deposits	3,918	842	2,740
Cashier's checks	5,183	(1,590)	6,433
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	(151)	(1,567)	(1,718)
Depository agreements	(234)	(188)	(422)
Subordinated debt and junior subordinated debt	44	(93)	(49)
Total interest expense change	24,876	(9,365)	15,510
Net interest income change ⁽¹⁾	\$ 47,166	\$ 970	\$ 48,136

(1) Taxable equivalent basis is calculated on tax-exempt securities using the federal statutory tax rate of 21%.

PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES - LOANS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS

The provision for credit losses - loans is the amount to be added to the allowance for credit losses - loans after net charge-offs have been deducted to bring the allowance to a level considered appropriate to absorb lifetime expected losses for all portfolio loans. The provision for credit losses - loan commitments is the amount to be added to the allowance for credit losses for loan commitments to bring that allowance to a level considered appropriate to absorb lifetime expected losses on unfunded loan commitments. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, Weimer recorded a provision for credit losses of \$63.9 million, a decrease of \$69.8 million compared to the \$69.9 million provision recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The decrease was primarily attributable to the \$59.4 million of initial provision expense recorded in the prior year period related to the PPC acquired loans. Excluding the initial provision expense recorded for the PPC-acquired loans, the remainder of the change in the provision was primarily driven by prepayment speed fluctuations, interest rate driven model assumptions, which reduced the quantitative reserves, and improvements in the office qualitative factor.

Nonperforming loans were 0.76% of total portfolio loans as of March 31, 2026, increasing from 0.44% of total portfolio loans at March 31, 2025, primarily due to three CRE loans across different markets and property types, none of which were office. Criticized and classified loans were 2.91% of total portfolio loans as of March 31, 2026, decreasing from 3.32% as of March 31, 2025, due to upgrades within the loan portfolio. Past due loans at March 31, 2026 were 0.56% of total portfolio loans, compared to 0.43% at March 31, 2025. Annualized net loan charge-offs were 0.04% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 0.03% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. Please see the Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans and Loan Commitments section of the MD&A for additional discussion.

NON-INTEREST INCOME

TABLE 4. NON-INTEREST INCOME

Unaudited, dollars in thousands	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2026	2025		
Trust fees	\$ 16,642	\$ 8,697	\$ 7,945	26.1
Service charges on deposits	16,964	8,587	8,377	27.6
Digital banking income	6,599	3,864	2,735	22.1
Net swap fee and valuation income	1,662	961	701	16.5
Net securities brokerage revenue	2,472	2,701	(229)	(8.5)
Bank-owned life insurance	2,811	3,426	(615)	(18.0)
Net securities losses	(15)	(118)	103	(85.9)
Mortgage banking income	919	1,449	(530)	(39.4)
Net insurance services revenue	1,209	955	254	26.6
Payment processing fees	875	891	(16)	(2.3)
Net gains (loss) on other real estate owned and other assets	846	(40)	886	NM
Other	1,852	2,259	(407)	(18.0)
Total non-interest income	\$ 42,821	\$ 34,665	\$ 8,156	23.5

NM = Non-Managing
 Non-interest income is a significant source of revenue and an important part of Wachovia's results of operations, as it represents 16.7% of total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2026. Wachovia offers its customers a wide range of retail, commercial, investment and digital banking services, which are viewed as a vital component of Wachovia's ability to attract and maintain customers, as well as providing additional fee income beyond normal spread-related income to Wachovia. For the first quarter of 2026, non-interest income increased \$7.2 million or 20.7% compared to the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to a \$2.4 million increase in service charges on deposits, a \$1.7 million increase in trust fees, \$1.2 million increase in digital banking income, a \$0.8 million increase in net securities brokerage revenue, a \$0.6 million increase in net gains on other real estate owned and other assets, and a \$0.6 million increase in bank-owned life insurance.

Trust fees increased \$1.7 million or 20.1% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, due to the addition of PFC wealth clients, market value appreciation, and organic growth. Trust assets of \$7.8 billion on March 31, 2026, increased from \$7.0 billion on March 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2026, trust assets include managed assets of \$6.1 billion and non-managed (pooled) assets of \$1.7 billion. Assets managed for the WorkMark Funds, a proprietary group of mutual funds that is advised by Wachovia Trust and Investment Services, were \$0.9 billion as of March 31, 2026 and \$0.8 billion as of March 31, 2025, and are included in managed assets.

Service charges on deposits increased \$2.4 million or 27.6% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, due to the addition of PFC organic growth from new treasury management products and services, and increased general spending.

Digital banking income increased \$1.2 million or 22.1% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, due to higher transaction volume primarily associated with our larger customer base.

Net securities brokerage revenue increased \$0.8 million or 28.8% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, due to the addition of PFC wealth clients, market value appreciation and organic growth.

Bank-owned life insurance increased \$0.4 million or 11.2% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, due to the addition of PFC and the receipt of mortality-related benefits in the first quarter of 2026.

Net gains on other real estate owned and other assets increased \$0.6 million in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to an increase of \$0.3 million on the sale of OREO and repositioned assets.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

TABLE 5. NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

Amount, dollars in thousands	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2026	2025		
Salaries and wages	\$ 62,964	\$ 48,577	\$ 15,387	31.7
Employee benefits	17,611	12,970	4,641	35.8
Net occupancy	8,529	7,776	753	9.7
Equipment and software	15,678	13,059	2,620	20.1
Marketing	1,626	2,382	(856)	(45.9)
FDIC insurance	4,784	4,187	597	14.3
Amortization of intangible assets	7,660	4,223	3,437	81.5
Restructuring and merger-related expenses	3,713	20,010	(16,297)	(81.4)
Professional fees	7,482	5,818	1,664	28.6
Franchise and other miscellaneous taxes	4,471	4,234	237	5.6
ATM and electronic banking interchange expenses	1,811	1,292	519	40.1
Communications	1,170	1,210	(40)	(3.3)
Other real estate owned and foreclosure expenses	168	86	82	95.3
Foreign, supplies and other	8,765	8,560	205	2.4
Total non-interest expense	\$ 146,785	\$ 133,966	\$ 12,799	9.5

Non-interest expense in the first quarter of 2026 increased \$12.7 million or 9.5% as compared to the same quarter in 2025, principally from a \$15.4 million increase in salaries and wages, a \$4.6 million increase in employee benefits, a \$2.9 million increase in amortization of intangible assets, a \$2.6 million increase in equipment and software expense, a \$1.8 million increase in professional fees, a \$0.8 million increase in net occupancy, and a \$0.6 million increase in FDIC insurance. These were partially offset by a \$16.3 million decrease in restructuring and merger-related expenses.

Salaries and wages increased \$15.4 million or 31.7% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, mostly due to a full quarter of salaries from the inclusion of PFC employees as compared to only one month in the prior year.

Employee benefits increased \$4.6 million or 35.8% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025 due to higher staffing levels and higher health insurance costs from the inclusion of PFC employees.

Net occupancy increased \$0.8 million or 9.7% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025 due to an increase in lease payments, utilities, and depreciation primarily from the acquisition of PFC. Expense increases have been partially offset by lower expenses related to branch optimization efforts that resulted in the closure of 27 legacy Weebase branches. Marketing decreased \$0.9 million or 35.9% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025 due to the timing of certain marketing campaigns.

Equipment and software costs increased \$2.6 million or 20.1% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, due primarily to an increase in volume-based costs attributable to the addition of PFC.

FDIC insurance increased \$0.6 million or 14.3% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, due to our larger asset size from the PFC acquisition.

Amortization of intangible assets increased \$2.9 million or 69.9% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025 due to the cost of acquired intangible assets and the trust relationship intangible asset that were created from the acquisition of PFC.

Restructuring and merger-related expenses decreased \$16.3 million or 81.4% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to expenses incurred in the first quarter of 2025 for the acquisition of PFC and costs associated with the financial center optimization. The \$3.7 million of expense from the first quarter of 2026 is primarily related to costs associated with the 10 financial centers that are planned to close during May.

Professional fees increased \$1.8 million or 32.4% in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the first quarter of 2025, due to an increase in consultants fees, legal fees, and other professional fees primarily due to the acquisition of PFC.

INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes was \$22.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to a benefit of \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase in the provision for income taxes is due to pretax income for the three months ended March 31, 2025 by \$121.1 million.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Total assets decreased 0.9%, while shareholders' equity increased 1.0% at March 31, 2026 as compared to December 31, 2025. Total securities remained virtually unchanged from December 31, 2025, as maturing securities were reinvested. Total portfolio loans were \$19.1 billion, which decreased \$0.1 billion or 0.7% since December 31, 2025, driven by elevated commercial loan payoffs, with deposits staying essentially flat from December 31, 2025. At March 31, 2026, total demand deposits represented 59% of total deposits, with the non-interest-bearing component representing approximately half of total demand deposits. Total FHLB borrowings decreased \$0.2 billion or 18.8% during the first three months of 2026, due to excess liquidity being used to pay off borrowings. Shareholders' equity increased \$36.7 million or 1.0% from December 31, 2025 to March 31, 2026, as net income exceeded shareholder dividends for the period.

SECURITIES

TABLE 6. COMPOSITION OF SECURITIES (1)

<i>(Amounts in dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	Change (\$)	Change (%)
Equity securities (at fair value)	\$ 36,286	\$ 36,809	(\$523)	(1.8)
Available-for-sale debt securities (at fair value)	196,415	196,857	(442)	(0.2)
U.S. Treasury	217,398	222,997	(5,602)	(2.5)
U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies	2,634,462	2,610,448	24,014	0.9
Residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	87,971	63,615	(24,356)	(27.8)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	66,988	68,855	(1,867)	(2.8)
Asset backed securities	76,328	73,188	3,140	4.3
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	48,766	52,292	(3,526)	(6.7)
Corporate debt securities	3,298,237	3,288,132	10,105	0.3
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 3,298,237	\$ 3,288,132	\$ 10,105	0.3
Held-to-maturity debt securities (at amortized cost)	\$ 2,258	\$ 2,341	(\$83)	(3.5)
U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies	28,733	27,014	(1,719)	(6.0)
Residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations of government sponsored entities and agencies	1,090,634	1,100,780	(10,146)	(0.9)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,892	1,891	1	0.1
Corporate debt securities	1,126,597	1,122,114	(4,483)	(0.4)
Total held-to-maturity debt securities	\$ 1,126,597	\$ 1,122,114	\$ 4,483	0.4
Total securities	\$ 4,424,834	\$ 4,410,946	\$ 13,888	0.3
Available-for-sale and equity securities	3.37%	3.36%		
Weighted average yield at the respective period end ⁽²⁾	74.8%	74.6%		
As a % of total securities	5.7	5.7		
Weighted average life (in years)				
Held-to-maturity securities	2.06%	2.05%		
Weighted average yield at the respective period end ⁽²⁾	22.2%	22.4%		
As a % of total securities	7.4	7.3		
Weighted average life (in years)				
Total securities	3.29%	3.28%		
Weighted average yield at the respective period end ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		
As a % of total securities	6.1	6.1		
Weighted average life (in years)				

(1) As March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were no holdings of any one issuer, other than U.S. government sponsored entities and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of Wachovia's shareholders' equity.

(2) Weighted average yields have been calculated on a taxable-equivalent basis using the federal statutory tax rate of 21%.

Total investment securities, which are a source of liquidity for Wachovia as well as a contributor to interest income, decreased by \$2.2 million from December 31, 2025 to March 31, 2026. Throughout the first three months of the year, the available-for-sale portfolio increased by \$19 million or 0.7%, primarily due to \$234.2 million in purchases, and was offset by \$141.6 million in payoffs, \$56.6 million in maturities and calls and an increase of \$17.4 million in unrealized losses. The held-to-maturity portfolio decreased by \$1.5 million or 10% due primarily to maturities and calls of municipal securities. The weighted average yield of the portfolio increased 1 basis point from 3.26% at December 31, 2025 to 3.29% at March 31, 2026, primarily due to security purchases during the quarter at higher market rates.

Total gross unrealized securities losses increased \$22.4 million, from \$302.2 million as of December 31, 2025 to \$322.6 million at March 31, 2026. The increase in unrealized losses from December 31, 2025 was due to an increase in market rates through the first three months of 2026 causing market prices to decrease on the investment portfolio. Webcor believes that none of the unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities at March 31, 2026 require an allowance for credit losses. Please refer to Note 6, "Securities," of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information. Webcor does not have any investments in private mortgage-backed securities or those that are collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, nor does Webcor have any exposure to collateralized debt obligations or government-sponsored enterprise preferred stocks.

Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities included in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025 were \$153.5 million and \$139.5 million, respectively. These net unrealized pre-tax losses represent temporary fluctuations resulting from changes in market rates in relation to fixed yields in the available-for-sale portfolio, and on an after-tax basis are accounted for as an adjustment to other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. Net unrealized pre-tax losses in the held-to-maturity portfolio, which are not accounted for in other comprehensive income, were \$109.3 million at March 31, 2026, compared to \$6.2 million at December 31, 2025. With approximately 25% of the investment portfolio in the held-to-maturity category, the recent volatility in interest rates does not have as much of an impact on other comprehensive income as if the entire portfolio were included in the available-for-sale category.

Equity securities, of which a portion consists of investments in various mutual funds held in grantor trusts formed in connection with a key officer and director deferred compensation plan, are recorded at fair value. Gains and losses due to fair value fluctuations on equity securities are included in net securities gains or losses. For those equity securities relating to the key officer and director deferred compensation plan, the corresponding change in the obligation to the employee is recognized in employee benefits expense.

The corporate and municipal bonds in Webcor's held-to-maturity debt portfolio are analyzed quarterly to determine if an allowance for current expected credit losses is warranted. Webcor uses a database of historical financials of all corporate and municipal issuers and actual historic default and recovery rates on rated and non-rated transactions to estimate expected credit losses on an individual security basis. The expected credit losses are adjusted quarterly and are recorded as an allowance for expected credit losses on the balance sheet, which is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the held-to-maturity portfolio in a contra asset. The losses are recorded on the income statement in the provision for credit losses. Accrued interest receivable on held-to-maturity securities, which was \$9.0 million and \$8.2 million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, is included from the estimate of credit losses. Held-to-maturity investments in U.S. Government sponsored entities and agencies as well as mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, which are all either issued by a direct governmental entity or a government-sponsored entity, have no historical evidence supporting expected credit losses; therefore, Webcor has estimated these losses at zero, and will monitor this assumption in the future for any economic or governmental policies that could affect this assumption. Webcor recorded an allowance on held-to-maturity debt securities of \$0.2 million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Webcor uses prices from independent pricing services and, to a lesser extent, indicative (non-binding) quotes from independent brokers, to measure the fair value of its securities. Webcor validates prices received from pricing services or brokers using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, comparison to secondary pricing services, corroboration of pricing by reference to other independent market data such as secondary broker quotes and relevant benchmark indices, review of pricing by personnel familiar with market liquidity and other market-related conditions, review of pricing service methodologies, review of independent auditor reports received from the pricing service regarding its internal controls, and through review of inputs and assumptions used in pricing certain securities thinly traded or with limited observable data points. The procedures in place provide management with a sufficient understanding of the valuation models, assumptions, inputs and pricing to reasonably measure the fair value of Webcor's securities. For additional disclosure relating to fair value measurements, refer to Note 8, "Fair Value Measurements" in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LOANS AND CREDIT RISK

Loans represent Wachovia's single largest balance sheet asset classification and the largest source of interest income. Business purpose loans consist of CRE loans and other CAI loans that are not secured by real estate. CRE loans are further segmented into land and construction loans, and loans for improved property. Consumer purpose loans consist of residential real estate loans, home equity lines of credit and other consumer loans. Loans held for sale generally consist of residential real estate loans originated for sale in the secondary market, but at times may also include other types of loans. The outstanding balance of each major category of the loan portfolio is summarized in Table 7.

The risk that borrowers will be unable or unwilling to repay their obligations and default on loans is inherent in all lending activities. Credit risk arises from many sources including general economic conditions, external events that impact businesses or industries, isolated events that impact a major employer, individual loss of employment or other personal hardships, as well as changes in interest rates or the value of collateral. Credit risk is also impacted by a concentration of exposure within a geographic market or to one or more borrowers, industries or collateral types. The primary goal in managing credit risk is to minimize the impact of default by an individual borrower or group of borrowers. Credit risk is managed through the initial underwriting process as well as through ongoing monitoring and administration of the portfolio that varies by the type of loan. The Bank's credit policies establish underwriting guidelines for each type of loan and require an appropriate evaluation of the credit characteristics of each borrower. This evaluation includes the borrower's primary source of repayment capacity, the adequacy of collateral, if any, to secure the loan, the potential value of personal guarantees as secondary sources of repayment and other factors unique to each loan that may increase or mitigate its risk. Credit losses occur as also considered when evaluating consumer purpose loans as well as guarantors of business purpose loans. However, the Bank does not periodically update credit losses scores subsequent to when loans are made to determine changes in credit history.

Credit risk is mitigated for all types of loans by continuously monitoring delinquency levels and pursuing collection efforts at the earliest stage of delinquency. The Bank also monitors general economic conditions, including employment, housing activity and real estate values in its market. The Bank also periodically evaluates and changes its underwriting standards when warranted based on market conditions, the historical performance of a category of the portfolio, or other external factors. Credit risk is also regularly evaluated for the impact of adverse economic and other events that increase the risk of default and the potential loss in the event of default, to understand the impact on the Bank's earnings and capital.

Commercial loan risk grades are determined based on an evaluation of the relevant characteristics of each loan, assigned at inception and adjusted thereafter at any time to reflect changes in the risk profile throughout the life of each loan. The primary factors used to determine the risk grade are the sufficiency, reliability and sustainability of the primary source of repayment and overall financial strength of the borrower. The rating system most heavily weighs the debt service coverage, leverage and loan-to-value factors to derive the risk grade. Other factors that are considered in a lower weighted include management, industry or property-type risks, payment history, collateral and personal guarantees.

TABLE 7. COMPOSITION OF LOANS (1)

Amount, dollars in thousands	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Amount	% of Loans	Amount	% of Loans
Commercial real estate:				
Land and construction	\$ 1,432,209	8.5	\$ 1,783,637	9.2
Improved property	\$ 2,786,866	48.4	\$ 3,035,197	47.5
Total commercial real estate	\$ 4,219,075	56.9	\$ 4,818,834	56.7
Commercial and industrial	\$ 2,785,400	44.6	\$ 2,803,893	44.8
Residential real estate	\$ 1,528,209	28.4	\$ 1,938,585	29.4
Home equity	\$ 1,493,978	4.9	\$ 1,129,398	5.8
Consumer	\$ 234,979	1.1	\$ 355,726	1.8
Total portfolio loans	\$ 9,882,641	99.7	\$ 10,226,432	99.5
Loans held for sale	\$ 92,281	0.3	\$ 45,554	0.5
Total loans	\$ 9,974,922	100.0	\$ 10,271,986	100.0

(1) Loans are presented gross of the allowance for loan credit losses - loans and net of unearned income, credit valuation adjustments, and unaccrued net deferred fees for income and loan origination costs. Total portfolio loans decreased \$43.6 million or 0.7% from December 31, 2025, and have increased \$80.9 million or 0.2%, over the past twelve months, including increases of 1.24% in home equity loans of credit, 6.3% in commercial real estate (CRE) improved property and 0.1% in commercial and industrial. These are partially offset by decreases of 25.0% in consumer loans, 8.3% in CRE land and construction, and 0.9% in residential real estate loans. Of note, Wachovia has ended its indirect auto lending program as it is not core to our organic growth strategy, and not due to any credit concerns. At March 31, 2026, it represented about half of the \$324.9 million consumer loan portfolio. Origination of new indirect auto loans ended in the second quarter of 2025 and the expectation is that this portfolio will runoff over the next 3 to 5 years. Total loan commitments of \$6.5 billion, including loans approved but not closed, increased \$217.7 million or 3.1% from December 31, 2025. The average first utilization percentage for the commercial portfolio was 37.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to 36.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2025.

The commercial portfolio is monitored for potential concentrations of credit risk by market, type of lending, CRE property type, CAI and owner-occupied CRE by industry, investment CRE dependencies on common tenants and industries or property types that are similarly impacted by external factors. The breakdown for all CRE - improved property is 38% owner-occupied and 62% investor-owned. The Bank has instituted additional monitoring of the office building portfolio, as recent work has put pressure on the need for dedicated office space in certain markets. The office

portfolio breakdown within CRE – improved property is 31% owner-occupied and 69% investor-owned. Investor-owned office buildings represent 2.9% of the total loan portfolio.

Loans held for sale at both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025 include originated residential mortgages and residential construction loans that are committed to be sold into the secondary market. Loans held for sale were \$39.3 million at March 31, 2026, a decrease of \$28.2 million from December 31, 2025.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS AND LOANS PAST DUE 90 DAYS OR MORE

Non-performing assets consist of non-accrued loans, other real estate acquired through or in lieu of foreclosure, and repossessed automobiles acquired to satisfy defaulted consumer loans.

TABLE 8. NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Non-performing loans		
Commercial real estate – land and construction	\$ 28,206	\$ 832
Commercial real estate – improved property	59,422	29,784
Commercial and industrial	29,763	16,092
Residential real estate	24,845	34,332
Home equity	9,832	9,248
Consumer	1,608	1,156
Total non-performing loans	\$ 145,000	\$ 91,504
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	1,232	907
Total non-performing assets	\$ 146,232	\$ 92,411
Non-performing loans held portfolio loans	8.76%	0.45%
Non-performing assets total assets	0.57%	0.31%
Non-performing assets held portfolio loans, other real estate and repossessed assets	0.77%	0.45%

Non-performing loans consist only of non-accrued loans. Non-performing loans increased \$53.4 million or 38.3% from December 31, 2025, primarily due to three CRE loans across different markets and property types, none of which were office. (Please see the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion).

The following table presents past due and accruing loans excluding nonaccruals.

TABLE 9. PAST DUE AND ACCRUING LOANS EXCLUDING NON-ACCRUALS

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Loans past due 90 days or more		
Commercial real estate – land and construction	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial real estate – improved property	2,450	20,507
Commercial and industrial	5,269	777
Residential real estate	5,232	12,479
Home equity	2,238	2,862
Consumer	829	1,118
Total loans past due 90 days or more	16,218	37,783
Loans past due 30 to 89 days		
Commercial real estate – land and construction	9,181	27,492
Commercial real estate – improved property	29,798	20,698
Commercial and industrial	7,464	9,385
Residential real estate	38,255	12,674
Home equity	4,500	13,015
Consumer	5,582	7,915
Total loans past due 30 to 89 days	89,877	91,199
Total loans 30 days or more past due	\$ 106,095	\$ 128,982
Loans past due 90 days or more and accruing to total portfolio loans	0.80%	0.20%
Loans past due 30-89 days and accruing to total portfolio loans	0.47%	0.27%

Loans past due 90 days or more and accruing interest, excluding non-accruals, decreased \$22.9 million or 17.8% and represented 0.56% of total portfolio loans, compared to 0.67% of total portfolio loans at December 31, 2025. These loans continue to accrue interest because they are both well-secured and in the process of collection. Loans 90 days or more past due, excluding non-accruals, decreased \$21.6 million and represented 0.05% of total portfolio loans at March 31, 2026 as compared to 0.20% at December 31, 2025.

ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES - LOANS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS

As of March 31, 2026, the total allowance for credit losses - loans and commitments were \$217.2 million, of which \$210.0 million related to loans and \$7.2 million related to loan commitments. The allowance for credit losses - loans was 1.10% of total portfolio loans as of March 31, 2026, compared to 1.14% as of December 31, 2025. The allowance for credit losses - loans individually-evaluated increased \$1.7 million from December 31, 2025 to March 31, 2026. On March 31, 2026, the population of individually-evaluated loans consisted of eight relationships, with a total outstanding loan balance of \$67.7 million. The allowance for loans collectively-evaluated decreased from December 31, 2025 to March 31, 2026 by \$51.4 million, primarily due to changes in macroeconomic conditions over the one-year forecast period and improvements in qualitative factors. As of March 31, 2026, PCD loans from the PDC acquisition accounted for \$6.8 million of the allowance for loans collectively-evaluated. The allowance for credit losses - loan commitments was \$7.2 million at March 31, 2026 as compared to \$7.0 million as of December 31, 2025, and is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The allowance for credit losses by loan category, presented in Note 4, "Loans and the Allowance for Credit Losses" of the Consolidated Financial Statements, summarizes the impact of changes in various factors that affect the allowance for loan losses in each segment of the portfolio. The allowance for credit losses under the current expected credit losses ("CECL") methodology is calculated utilizing the probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD") approach, which is then discounted to net present value. PD is the probability the asset will default within a given time frame and LGD is the percentage of the asset not expected to be collected due to default. The primary macroeconomic drivers of the quantitative model include forecasts of national unemployment and interest rates, as well as modeling adjustments for changes in prepayment speeds, portfolio mix, concentrations and loan growth. At March 31, 2026, the primary drivers of the allowance were changes in macroeconomic conditions over the one year forecast period and improvements in certain qualitative factors. The unemployment forecast was based upon a probability weighted approach which is designed to incorporate economic forecasts from a baseline, upside and downside economy in the loss projection. At March 31, 2026, Weisberg applied a one-year forecast and immediately reverted to historical losses. The national unemployment rate was projected to be 4.8% as of March 31, 2026 and subsequently increase to an average of 5.2% over the remainder of the one year forecast period.

Table 19 summarizes the allocation of the allowance for credit losses to each category of the loan portfolio.

TABLE 19. ALLOCATION OF THE ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES - LOANS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS

<i>Unaudited. Dollars in thousands</i>	March 31, 2026	Percent of Total	December 31, 2025	Percent of Total
Allowance for credit losses - loans				
Commercial real estate - land and construction	\$ 8,995	4.1	\$ 16,707	4.7
Commercial real estate - improved property	93,882	43.2	96,714	27.9
Commercial and industrial	64,522	29.7	64,032	18.8
Residential real estate	21,492	10.3	33,416	11.4
Home equity	2,269	1.0	2,383	1.1
Consumer	7,881	3.6	6,782	1.9
Deposit account overdrafts	1,731	0.8	1,455	0.7
Total allowance for credit losses - loans	\$ 210,813	96.7	\$ 218,599	96.9
Allowance for credit losses - loan commitments				
Commercial real estate - land and construction	\$ 5,191	2.4	\$ 5,499	2.5
Commercial real estate - improved property	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial	1,173	0.5	352	0.2
Residential real estate	83	0.4	800	0.4
Home equity	—	—	—	—
Consumer	27	—	9	—
Total allowance for credit losses - loan commitments	\$ 7,212	3.3	\$ 6,950	3.1
Total allowance for credit losses - loans and loan commitments	\$ 217,225	100.0	\$ 225,549	100.0

Although the allowance for credit losses is allocated as described in Table 19, the total allowance is available to absorb actual losses in any category of the loan portfolio. However, differences between management's estimation of probable losses and actual net charge-offs in subsequent periods for any category may necessitate future adjustments to the allowance for credit losses applicable to the category. Management believes the allowance for credit losses is appropriate to absorb expected losses at March 31, 2026.

DEPOSITS

TABLE 11. DEPOSITS

<i>(unaudited, dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	\$ Change	% Change
Deposits				
Non-interest bearing demand	\$ 5,223,834	\$ 5,376,767	\$ (152,933)	(2.9)
Interest bearing demand	5,987,282	5,186,880	318,502	6.1
Money market	4,984,518	5,672,459	(187,941)	(3.7)
Savings deposits	2,386,844	3,157,782	(148,262)	(4.7)
Certificates of deposit	2,779,844	2,875,372	(146,868)	(5.1)
Total deposits	\$ 21,668,274	\$ 21,668,340	\$ (66)	(0.0)

Deposits, which represent Wachovia's primary source of funds, are offered in various account forms at various rates through Wachovia's 226 financial centers. The FDIC insured deposits up to \$250,000 per account owner.

Total deposits were virtually unchanged during the first three months of 2026. Savings deposits and demand deposits increased 4.7% and 1.6%, respectively, which were partially offset by a 3.3% decrease in money market deposits. Deposit balances were impacted by bonus and royalty payments for Marcellus and Utica shale gas payments from energy companies in Wachovia's southwestern Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia markets. In addition, Wachovia also participates in the Insured Cash Sweep ("ICS") deposit program. ICSB reciprocal balances totaled \$2.4 billion and \$2.2 billion at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. In addition, ICSB one-way buys totaled \$56.1 million and \$106.2 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Certificates of deposit decreased 5.1% from December 31, 2025 to March 31, 2026 due primarily to a decrease in higher cost certificates of deposit. Wachovia does not generally solicit brokered or other deposits out-of-market or over the internet but does participate in the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service ("CDARS") program. CDARS balances totaled \$7.3 billion in outstanding balances at March 31, 2026, of which \$0.9 billion represented one-way buys, compared to \$7.1 billion in total outstanding balances, of which \$0.9 billion represented one-way buys, at December 31, 2025. Certificates of deposit greater than \$250,000 were approximately \$70.1 million at March 31, 2026 compared to \$84.2 million at December 31, 2025. Certificates of deposit totaling approximately \$2.3 billion at March 31, 2026 with a cost of 3.37% are scheduled to mature within the next 12 months. From time to time, the Bank may offer special promotions or match competitive rates on certain certificates of deposit maturities and savings products based on competition, sales strategies, liquidity needs and wholesale borrowing costs.

BORROWINGS

TABLE 12. BORROWINGS

<i>(unaudited, dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	\$ Change	% Change
Borrowings				
Federal Home Loan Bank Advancements	\$ 975,666	\$ 1,200,000	\$ (224,334)	(18.7)
Other short-term borrowings	114,908	110,679	4,229	3.8
Subordinated debt and junior subordinated debt	366,683	366,250	433	0.1
Total	\$ 1,457,257	\$ 1,676,929	\$ (219,672)	(13.1)

While borrowings are a significant source of funding for Wachovia, they are less significant as compared to total deposits. FHLB borrowings decreased \$0.2 billion from December 31, 2025 to March 31, 2026 as \$1.1 billion in maturities were partially offset by \$0.9 billion in new advances. The average cost of maturing FHLB advances for the first three months of 2026 was 3.91% while the average cost of new borrowings was 3.87%.

Other short-term borrowings, which may consist of federal funds purchased, repurchase agreements and overnight sweep checking accounts were \$114.1 million at March 31, 2026, compared to \$110.7 million at December 31, 2025. There were no outstanding federal funds purchased at either March 31, 2026 or December 31, 2025.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Shareholders' equity increased \$3.7 million or 1.0% from December 31, 2025, to \$4.1 billion at March 31, 2026. The increase resulted from \$88.6 million in net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2026, which was partially offset by the declaration of common and preferred shareholder dividends totaling \$36.2 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, and a \$13.9 million other comprehensive income loss for the three months ended March 31, 2026. Webcoast also increased its quarterly dividend rate \$0.01 per quarter to \$0.30 per share in November 2025, representing a 2.7% increase over the prior quarterly rate and a cumulative 17% increase since 2010.

Webcoast did not purchase any shares of its common stock on the open market during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026 under the current share repurchase authorization. At March 31, 2026, the remaining shares authorized to be purchased under the last approved repurchase plan totaled 969,716 shares.

Regulatory guidelines require bank holding companies and commercial banks to maintain certain minimum capital ratios and define companies as "well capitalized" that sufficiently exceed the minimum ratios. As of March 31, 2026, regulatory capital levels for both the Bank and Webcoast were substantially greater than the minimum amounts needed to be considered "well capitalized" under the regulations. There are various legal limitations under federal and state laws that limit the payment of dividends from the Bank to Webcoast. As of March 31, 2026, under FDIC regulations, Webcoast could receive, without prior regulatory approval, a dividend of approximately \$365.6 million from the Bank.

The following table summarizes risk-based capital amounts and ratios for Webcoast and the Bank for the periods indicated:

Amounts in thousands	Minimum Value ⁽¹⁾	Well-Capitalized ⁽²⁾	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		Minimum Amount ⁽³⁾	
			Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio		
Webcoast, Inc.								
Tier 1 leverage	4.00%	N/A	\$ 2,463,353	9.63%	\$ 1,679,385	\$ 2,443,411	9.42%	\$ 1,037,948
Common equity Tier 1	4.50%	N/A	2,279,666	10.67%	968,689	2,239,224	10.27%	963,691
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	6.00%	6.00%	2,463,353	11.72%	1,281,145	2,443,411	11.42%	1,284,121
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	8.00%	10.00%	3,036,071	14.19%	1,706,704	2,978,385	13.92%	1,712,162
Webcoast Bank, Inc.								
Tier 1 leverage	4.00%	5.00%	\$ 2,622,343	10.10%	\$ 1,618,200	\$ 2,571,964	9.92%	\$ 1,056,779
Common equity Tier 1	4.50%	6.50%	2,622,343	12.22%	504,169	2,571,964	12.06%	959,751
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	6.00%	8.00%	2,622,343	12.22%	1,277,547	2,571,964	12.06%	1,279,668
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	8.00%	10.00%	2,848,119	13.34%	1,783,296	2,768,197	13.12%	1,766,254

(1) Minimum requirements to remain adequately capitalized. Amounts and ratios shown do not include the impact of a capital conservation buffer of 2.50%.

(2) Reflects the well-capitalized standard under Regulation Y for Webcoast, Inc. and the prompt corrective action framework for Webcoast Bank, Inc.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity is defined as a financial institution's capacity to meet its cash and collateral obligations at a reasonable cost. Liquidity risk is the risk that an institution's financial condition or overall safety and soundness is adversely affected by its inability, or perceived inability, to meet its obligations. An institution's obligations, and the funding sources to meet them, depend significantly on its business mix, balance sheet structure, and the cash flows of its on- and off-balance sheet obligations. Institutions confront various internal and external situations that can give rise to increased liquidity risk including funding mismatches, market conditions on funding sources, contingent liquidity events, changes in economic conditions, and exposure to credit, market, operational, legal and reputation risk. Wachovia actively manages liquidity risk through its ability to provide adequate funds to meet changes in loan demand, unexpected outflows in deposits and other borrowings as well as to take advantage of market opportunities and meet operating cash needs. This is accomplished by maintaining liquid assets in the form of securities, sufficient borrowing capacity and a stable core deposit base. Liquidity is centrally monitored by Wachovia's Asset-Liability Committee ("ALCO") which includes senior management representatives and reports to the Board of Directors ("BOD") through the board-level Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

Wachovia determines the degree of required liquidity by the relationship of total holdings of liquid assets to potential funding needs to meet unexpected deposit losses and/or loan demands. The ability to quickly convert assets to cash at a minimal loss is a primary function of managing Wachovia's investment portfolio. Wachovia believes its cash flow from the loan portfolio, the investment portfolio, and other sources adequately meet its liquidity requirements. Wachovia's net loans to assets ratio was 68.7% at March 31, 2026 and deposit balances funded 78.8% of assets.

The following table lists the sources of liquidity from assets at March 31, 2026 expected within the next year:

<i>(Presented in thousands)</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 966,419
Securities with maturity date within the next year and callable securities		499,217
Prepaid payments and prepayments on mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ⁽¹⁾		\$86,528
Loans held for sale		65,281
Accounting loans scheduled to mature		2,742,243
Normal loan reprisings		2,847,961
Total sources of liquidity expected within the next year		\$ 7,517,398

⁽¹⁾ Prepaid prepayments on loans are current prepayment speeds. Deposit cash flows are another principal factor affecting overall Wachovia liquidity. Deposits totaled \$21.7 billion at March 31, 2026. Deposit cash flows are impacted by current interest rates, products and rates offered by Wachovia versus various forms of competition, as well as customer behavior. Certificates of deposit scheduled to mature within one year totaled \$2.5 billion at March 31, 2026, with a weighted average cost of 3.67%, which includes jumbo regular certificates of deposit totaling \$1.5 billion with a weighted-average cost of 3.48%, and jumbo CDARS certificates of deposit of \$67.3 million with a weighted-average cost of 3.60%. Wachovia had \$0.9 million in brokered one-way buys at March 31, 2026.

Uninsured deposits, as reported for regulatory purposes, totaled \$7.9 billion at March 31, 2026, or 32% of total deposits. Uninsured deposits include \$2.4 billion of public funds deposits that are over the FDIC interest limit. Wachovia secures these public funds deposits by pledging investment securities with a market value at or above the deposit balance. Excluding these public funds, at March 31, 2026, uninsured deposits were \$4.4 billion, or 20% of total deposits. Wachovia maintains a line of credit with the FHLB as an additional funding source. Available credit with the FHLB is approximately \$6.8 billion as both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. The FHLB requires securities to be specifically pledged to the FHLB and maintained in FHLB-approved custodial arrangement if the member wishes to include such securities in the maximum borrowing capacity calculation. Wachovia has elected not to specifically pledge to the FHLB pledged securities. Wachovia can also use this line of credit for pledging collateral to cover public funds deposits, as an alternative to pledging securities from the investment portfolio. At March 31, 2026, the Bank had pledged available-for-sale securities with an estimated fair value of \$876 million, or 27% of the total available-for-sale portfolio. A portion of these securities could be sold for additional liquidity, or such securities could be pledged to secure additional FHLB borrowings. Approximately 61% of the portfolio is pledged to public deposit customers. Wachovia maintains exposure to public funds deposits in relation to pledging requirements and provides 100% deposits via letter of credit for a portion of new and existing public funds deposits. In addition, at March 31, 2026, the Bank had pledged held-to-maturity securities with an estimated fair value of \$63.0 million. Approximately 99% or \$61.9 million of these securities are municipal securities, which can only be pledged in limited circumstances. Generally, these securities cannot be sold without incurring the remainder of the held-to-maturity portfolio. If timing occurs, all remaining securities with the held-to-maturity designation would be required to be reclassified as available-for-sale, and the held-to-maturity designation would not be available to Wachovia for a period of time.

Wachovia participates in the Federal Reserve Bank's Reverse-Repo Facility Program ("RRFP") whereby Wachovia pledges certain customer loans as collateral for borrowings. Wachovia did not have any RRFP borrowings outstanding at March 31, 2026. Alternative funding sources may include the utilization of existing overnight lines of credit with third party banks totaling \$265.8 million, none of which was outstanding at March 31, 2026, along with seeking other lines of credit, borrowings under repurchase agreement lines, increasing deposit rates to attract additional funds, accessing brokered deposits, or selling securities available-for-sale or certain types of loans.

Other short-term borrowings of \$114.1 million at March 31, 2026 consisted of repurchase agreements or overnight sweep checking accounts for large commercial customers. Other short-term borrowings may also include federal funds purchased using the Federal Reserve's discount window or lines of credit with third party banks noted above. The overnight sweep checking accounts require U.S. Government securities to be pledged equal to or greater than the average deposit balance in the related customer accounts.

The principal sources of parent company liquidity are dividends from the Bank and \$170.4 million in cash and investments on hand. There are various legal limitations under federal and state laws that limit the payment of dividends from the Bank to the parent company. As of March 31, 2020, under FDIC and State of West Virginia regulations, Wesbanco could receive, without prior regulatory approval, dividends of approximately \$36.4 million from the Bank. Management believes these are appropriate levels of cash for the parent company given the current environment. Management continuously monitors the adequacy of parent company cash levels and sources of liquidity through the use of metrics that relate current cash levels to historical and forecasted cash inflows and outflows.

Wesbanco had outstanding commitments to extend credit in the ordinary course of business approximating \$6.6 billion and \$6.3 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. On a historical basis, only a portion of these commitments will result in an outflow of funds. Please refer to Note 11, "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities" of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the "Liquidity and Credit Risk" section of this MD&A for additional information.

Federal financial regulatory agencies have previously issued guidance to provide for sound practices for managing funding and liquidity risk and strengthening liquidity risk management practices. Wesbanco maintains a comprehensive management process for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling liquidity risk, which is fully integrated into its risk management process. Management believes Wesbanco has sufficient current liquidity to meet current obligations to borrowers, depositors and others and that Wesbanco's current liquidity risk management policies and procedures, as periodically reviewed and adjusted, adequately address this guidance.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The disclosures set forth in this item are qualified by the section captioned "Forward-Looking Statements" included in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this report.

MARKET RISK

The primary objective of Webcor's ALCO is to maximize net interest income within established policy parameters. This objective is accomplished through the management of balance sheet composition and duration, market risk exposures arising from changing economic conditions as well as liquidity risk.

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments resulting from fluctuations in interest rates and bond prices. Management considers interest rate risk to be Webcor's most significant market risk. Interest rate risk is the exposure to adverse changes in net interest income due to changes in interest rates. The consistency of Webcor's net interest income is largely dependent on effective management of Webcor's interest rate risk profile. As interest rates change in the market, rates earned on interest rate-sensitive assets and rates paid on interest rate-sensitive liabilities do not necessarily move concurrently. Differing rate sensitivities may arise because fixed rate assets and liabilities may not have the same maturities, because variable rate assets and liabilities differ in the timing and/or the magnitude of rate changes, or due to the shape of the yield curve shifting over time.

Webcor's ALCO includes senior management representatives and reports to the BOO through the board-level Enterprise Risk Management Committee, and is responsible for monitoring and managing interest rate risk within approved policy limits, utilizing earnings sensitivity simulation and economic value of equity ("EVE") models. These models are highly dependent on various assumptions, which change regularly as the balance sheet composition and market interest rates change. The key assumptions and strategies employed are analyzed, reviewed and documented at least quarterly by the ALCO as well as provided to the Board.

The earnings sensitivity simulation model projects changes in net interest income resulting from the effects of changes in interest rates. Forecasting changes in net interest income requires management to make certain assumptions regarding loan and security prepayment rates, call dates, changes to deposit product fees and non-maturity deposit decay rates, which may not necessarily reflect the manner in which actual cash flows, yields, and costs respond to changes in market interest rates. Assumptions are based on internally-developed models derived from institution specific data, current market rates and economic forecasts, and are internally back-tested and periodically reviewed by an independent third-party consultant. Key assumptions are reviewed quarterly and updated as deemed appropriate by management. The net interest income sensitivity results presented in Table 1, "Net Interest Income Sensitivity," assumes that the balance sheet composition of interest sensitive assets and liabilities existing at the end of the period remains constant over the period being measured (otherwise known as a "static" balance sheet) and also assumes that a particular change in interest rates is reflected simultaneously and parallel across all tranches of the yield curve, regardless of the duration of the maturity or repricing of specific assets and liabilities. Since the assumptions used in the model relative to changes in interest rates are uncertain, the simulation analysis may not be indicative of actual results, particularly in times of stress. In addition, this analysis does not consider actions that management might employ in the future in response to changes in interest rates, as well as changes in earning asset and costing liability balances.

Interest rate risk policy limits are determined by measuring the anticipated change in net interest income over a twelve-month period, assuming immediate and sustained market interest rate increases and decreases of 100 - 400 basis points across the entire yield curve, as compared to a flat rate environment or base model. Webcor's current policy limits this exposure for the total interest rate changes to a reduction of between 7.5% - 20% of net interest income from the stable rate base model over a twelve-month period. The table below indicates Webcor's interest rate sensitivity at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, assuming the above-stated interest rate changes, as compared to a base model.

TABLE 1. NET INTEREST INCOME SENSITIVITY

Immediate Change in Interest Rates (basis points)	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income from Base over One Year		ALCO Guidelines
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
+100	2.4%	2.0%	(10.0%)
+50	1.4%	1.0%	(7.5%)
-50	(2.3%)	(1.7%)	(7.5%)
-100	(4.7%)	(3.4%)	(10.0%)
-200	(6.3%)	(4.6%)	(12.5%)

Net interest income sensitivity changes are slightly higher relative to the prior quarter. This is primarily due to new business loan spread updates and investment portfolio mix impacting down shocks with more liability sensitivity and higher commercial loan prepayment speeds impacting the up shocks with higher asset sensitivity. Sensitivity is also modestly impacted by the current rate and yield curve environment on base cost net interest income and the related calculation of immediate parallel rate shock changes in rising and falling rate scenarios. Additional differences typically result from changes in the various earning assets and costing liabilities mix and growth rates, as well as periodic updates of various modeling assumptions. Generally, weighted average interest bearing two-maturity deposit beta utilized in modeling are not subject to the up and down shocks as the banking industry continues to remain highly competitive when funding cost pressures have persisted. Deposit beta, decay rates and loan prepayment speeds are reviewed and adjusted quarterly if appropriate. Indicated model asset sensitivity in rising rate scenarios may be less than anticipated due to slower prepayment speeds, rate floors, below forecast loan yields, spread compression between new asset yields and funding costs, customer requests for negotiated rates, mortgage-related extension risk and other factors. In a decreasing rate environment, asset sensitivity may have greater impact on the margin than currently modeled as prepayment speeds increase, customer reliance on request rate reductions on existing loans, collateral deposits beta do not perform as modeled, or for other reasons not listed.

In addition to the aforementioned parallel rate shock earnings sensitivity simulation model, the ALCO also reviews a "dynamic" forecast scenario to project Wachovia's "most likely" net interest income over a rolling two-year time period. This forecast is updated at least quarterly, incorporating revisions and updated assumptions into the model for estimated loan and deposit growth, expected balance sheet re-mixing strategies, changes to forecasted interest rates for various indices and yield curves, competitive market spreads for various products and other assumptions not listed. Such modeling is directionally consistent with typical parallel rate shock scenarios, and it assists in predicting changes in forecasted outcomes and potential adjustments to management plans to assist in achieving strategic goals.

Wachovia also periodically measures the EVE, which is defined as the market value of tangible equity in various rate scenarios. Generally, changes in the EVE relate to changes in various assets and liabilities, changes in the yield curve, as well as changes in loan prepayment speeds and deposit decay rates. The following table presents these results and Wachovia's policy limits as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025. Changes in EVE sensitivity since year-end 2025 relate to the change in market interest rates and their impact upon the fair values of earning assets and costing liabilities.

Immediate Change in Interest Rates (basis points)	Percentage Change in Economic Value of Equity from Base over One Year			ALCO Guidelines
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025	
+100	(4.6%)	(1.7%)	(3.0)pts	
+50	(1.9%)	(0.6%)	(2.0)pts	
+10	(0.4%)	(0.1%)	(1.0)pts	
-100	(1.3%)	(0.3%)	(1.0)pts	
-50	(3.4%)	(2.3%)	(2.0)pts	
-10	(7.2%)	(6.0%)	(3.0)pts	

The Bank has significant additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB of Pittsburgh, the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland and various correspondent banks, and may utilize these funding sources or interest rate swap strategies as necessary to lengthen liabilities, effect mismatches in various asset maturities and manage liquidity. CDARS®, ICS® and other reciprocal deposit networks may be utilized for similar purposes for certain customers seeking high-yielding instruments or maintaining deposit levels below FDIC insurance limits and to help fund the balance sheet. Significant balance sheet strategies to assist in managing the net interest margin in the current interest rate environment include:

- increasing total loans, particularly commercial and home equity loans that have variable or adjustable features;
- adjusting the percentage of sales of longer-term residential mortgage loan production into the secondary market;
- managing rates on interest bearing deposits and growing demand deposit account types to increase the relative portion of these account types to total deposits;
- employing back-to-back loan swaps for certain commercial loan customers desiring a ten fixed rate loan equivalent, with the Bank receiving a variable rate;
- adjusting terms for FHLB short-term maturing borrowings to balance asset/liability mismatches, or paying them off with excess liquidity
- using CDARS®, ICS® and other deposit networks to manage funding needs and overall liability mix; and
- adjusting the size, mix or duration of the investment portfolio as part of liquidity and balance sheet management strategies.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES—Webanco's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have concluded that, as a result of the material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting described below, Webanco's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), based on their evaluation of these controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q, are not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Webanco in the reports it files under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to Webanco's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, in appropriate and allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

LIMITATIONS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS—Webanco's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that Webanco's disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. While Webanco's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objective, no control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING—As reported in Webanco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, Webanco's management identified a material weakness in the design and operating effectiveness of controls related to the fair value of assets acquired as part of the Premier Financial Corp. business combination, including a lack of precision and evidence of review of the assumptions supporting the fair value of acquired assets. A material weakness (as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act) is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of Webanco's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Notwithstanding the material weakness, Webanco's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Webanco's consolidated financial statements included in Webanco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, as well as prior period financial statements, were fairly stated in all material aspects in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States for each of the periods presented. Therefore, no restatement of any prior period financial statements was required.

REMEDIATION PLAN—To remediate the material weakness described above, with the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, Webanco is in the process of implementing the following remediation steps:

- Webanco has engaged independent third-party advisors to assess the reasonableness of the control design to ensure acceptable evidence of review is robust.
- Webanco has prepared a remediation plan for the material weakness and performed training with process owners to improve the review process associated with the evaluation of the fair value of acquired assets.

Webanco believes that the implementation of the measures described above will contribute toward the remediation of the control deficiencies we have identified and strengthen our overall internal control over financial reporting. As Webanco continues to evaluate and works to improve its internal control over financial reporting, its management may determine that additional measures to address the identified control deficiencies or modifications to the related remediation plans are necessary. Webanco cannot assure you when the material weakness described above will be remediated, nor can it be certain whether additional remedial actions will be required or the costs of any such actions. Moreover, Webanco cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses will not arise in the future.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS—Except for the material weakness and implementation of the remediation measures described above, there have been no changes in Webanco's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2026 as required to be reported by paragraph (d) of Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Webanco is involved in various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. While any litigation contains an element of uncertainty, Webanco does not believe that a material loss related to such proceedings or claims pending or known to be threatened is reasonably possible.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

As of March 31, 2026, Webanco had one active stock repurchase plan. It was approved by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2022 for 3.2 million shares and provides for shares to be repurchased for general corporate purposes, which may include a subsequent resource for potential acquisitions, shareholder dividend reinvestment and employee benefit plans. The timing, price and quantity of purchases are at the discretion of Webanco, and the plan may be discontinued or suspended at any time. The plan has 909,716 shares remaining for repurchase.

Repurchases in the first quarter included those for Webanco's 401(k) and dividend reinvestment plans, as well as to facilitate a stock compensation transaction.

The following table presents the monthly share purchase activity during the quarter ended March 31, 2026:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans (2)	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans
Balance at December 31, 2025				911,118
January 1, 2026 to January 31, 2026	32,240	\$ 31.04	—	911,118
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026	2,774	\$ 36.50	1,402	909,716
March 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026	1,981	\$ 34.76	—	909,716
Total	36,995	\$ 33.12	1,402	909,716

(1) Total shares purchased consist of open market purchases contained in the KSP for employee benefit and dividend reinvestment plans.
 (2) Consist of open market purchase and shares purchased from employees for the purpose of establishing new or existing stock compensation transaction.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Security Trading Plans of Directors and Executive Officers

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, none of our directors or executive officers adopted, modified or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or any "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement, as those terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K."

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

101	Webcast for 2020 Stock Incentive Plan (reapproved by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2020).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Periodic Report Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e).
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Periodic Report Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e).
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.DRS	Inline XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL documents).
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema with Embedded Linkbase Documents
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: April 30, 2025

WESBACO, INC.

/s/ Jeffrey H. Jackson
Jeffrey H. Jackson
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: April 30, 2025

/s/ Daniel K. Weiss, Jr.
Daniel K. Weiss, Jr.
Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
OF PERIODIC REPORT PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-15(c) or RULE 15d-15(b)

I, Jeffrey H. Jackson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Report on Form 10-Q of Webcast, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(c) and 15d-15(b)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

- a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
- b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
- d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing similar functions):

- a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 30, 2025

/s/ Jeffrey H. Jackson
Jeffrey H. Jackson
President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
OF PERIODIC REPORT PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-15(c) or RULE 15d-15(c)**

I, Daniel K. Weiss, Jr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Report on Form 10-Q of Webcast, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(c) and 15d-15(c)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

- a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
- b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
- d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing similar functions):

- a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 30, 2025

/s/ Daniel K. Weiss, Jr.
Daniel K. Weiss, Jr.
Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Webcast, Inc. on Form 10-Q as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned, in the capacity and on the date indicated below, hereby certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to his knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of Webcast, Inc.

Date: April 30, 2024

/s/ Jeffrey H. Jackson
Jeffrey H. Jackson
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 30, 2024

/s/ Daniel K. Weiss, Jr.
Daniel K. Weiss, Jr.
Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certifications are being furnished solely pursuant to Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code in accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.