

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025

OR

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 1-36785

SB FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

34-1395608

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

401 Clinton Street, Defiance, Ohio 43512

(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

(419) 783-8950

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

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

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
<u>Common Shares, No Par Value 6,525,127 Outstanding at May 8, 2025</u>	<u>SBFG</u>	<u>The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC (NASDAQ Capital Market)</u>

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 (§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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerate 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 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

SB FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

FORM 10-Q

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

SB Financial Group, Inc. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(\$ in thousands)	March 2025 <u>(unaudited)</u>	<u>December 2024</u>
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 105,145	\$ 25,928
Interest bearing time deposits	1,565	1,565
Available-for-sale securities	199,721	201,587
Loans held for sale	4,286	6,770
Loans, net of unearned income	1,088,274	1,046,735
Allowance for credit losses	(15,391)	(15,096)
Premises and equipment, net	21,875	20,456
Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock, at cost	5,340	5,223
Foreclosed assets and other assets held for sale, net	73	-
Interest receivable	5,072	4,908
Goodwill	27,158	23,239
Cash value of life insurance	30,871	30,685
Mortgage servicing rights	14,965	14,868
Other assets	12,048	12,649
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,501,002</u>	<u>\$ 1,379,517</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Non interest bearing demand	\$ 240,446	\$ 232,155
Interest bearing demand	208,583	201,085
Savings	285,902	237,987
Money market	257,013	222,161
Time deposits	279,276	259,217
Total deposits	<u>1,271,220</u>	<u>1,152,605</u>
Repurchase agreements	11,058	10,585
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	35,000	35,000
Trust preferred securities	10,310	10,310
Subordinated debt net of issuance costs	19,702	19,690
Interest payable	2,634	2,351
Other liabilities	19,552	21,468
Total liabilities	<u>1,369,476</u>	<u>1,252,009</u>
Commitments & Contingent Liabilities		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, no par value; authorized 200,000 shares; 2025 - 0 shares outstanding, 2024 - 0 shares outstanding	-	-
Common stock, no par value; 2025 - 10,500,000 shares authorized, 8,525,375 shares issued; 2024 - 10,500,000 shares authorized, 8,525,375 shares issued	61,319	61,319
Additional paid-in capital	14,955	15,194
Retained earnings	117,397	116,186
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(26,872)	(30,234)
Treasury stock, at cost; (2025 - 1,994,729 common shares; 2024 - 1,977,538 common shares)	(35,273)	(34,957)
Total shareholders' equity	<u>131,526</u>	<u>127,508</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,501,002</u>	<u>\$ 1,379,517</u>

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

SB Financial Group, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (unaudited)

(\$ in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest Income		
Loans		
Taxable	\$ 15,244	\$ 13,547
Tax exempt	115	123
Securities		
Taxable	1,169	1,274
Tax exempt	38	37
Other interest income	806	319
Total interest income	<u>17,372</u>	<u>15,300</u>
Interest Expense		
Deposits	5,352	5,090
Repurchase agreements & other	24	34
Federal Home Loan Bank advance expense	362	613
Trust preferred securities expense	160	188
Subordinated debt expense	195	195
Total interest expense	<u>6,093</u>	<u>6,120</u>
Net Interest Income	11,279	9,180
Provision for credit losses - loans	374	(86)
Provision for unfunded commitments	13	86
Total provision for credit losses	<u>387</u>	<u>-</u>
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	<u>10,892</u>	<u>9,180</u>
Noninterest Income		
Wealth management fees	864	865
Customer service fees	879	880
Gain on sale of mortgage loans & OMSR	849	781
Mortgage loan servicing fees, net	611	763
Gain on sale of non-mortgage loans	15	10
Title insurance income	397	266
Other income	492	386
Total noninterest income	<u>4,107</u>	<u>3,951</u>
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	6,237	5,352
Net occupancy expense	893	769
Equipment expense	1,072	1,077
Data processing fees	1,439	769
Professional fees	1,034	758
Marketing expense	165	197
Telephone and communications	139	105
Postage and delivery expense	137	97
State, local and other taxes	224	245
Employee expense	174	178
Other expense	896	735
Total noninterest expense	<u>12,410</u>	<u>10,282</u>
Income before income tax	2,589	2,849
Provision for income taxes	<u>431</u>	<u>481</u>
Net Income	<u>\$ 2,158</u>	<u>\$ 2,368</u>
Basic earnings per common share	<u>\$ 0.33</u>	<u>\$ 0.35</u>

Diluted earnings per common share	\$	<u>0.33</u>	\$	<u>0.35</u>
Average common shares outstanding (in thousands):				
Basic:		6,481		6,715
Diluted:		6,502		6,723

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

SB Financial Group, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Net income	\$ 2,158	\$ 2,368
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Available for sale investment securities:		
Gross unrealized holding gains (losses) arising in the period	4,256	(2,172)
Related tax (expense) benefit	(894)	456
Net effect on other comprehensive income (loss)	3,362	(1,716)
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 5,520</u>	<u>\$ 652</u>

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

SB Financial Group, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (unaudited)

(\$ in thousands, except per share data)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance, January 1, 2025	\$ 61,319	\$ 15,194	\$ 116,186	\$ (30,234)	\$ (34,957)	\$ 127,508
Net income			2,158			2,158
Other comprehensive income				3,362		3,362
Cash dividends on common, \$0.145 per share			(947)			(947)
Restricted stock vesting		(396)			396	-
Repurchased stock (33,478 shares)					(712)	(712)
Stock based compensation expense		157				157
Balance, March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 61,319</u>	<u>\$ 14,955</u>	<u>\$ 117,397</u>	<u>\$ (26,872)</u>	<u>\$ (35,273)</u>	<u>\$ 131,526</u>

(\$ in thousands, except per share data)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance, January 1, 2024	\$ 61,319	\$ 15,124	\$ 108,486	\$ (29,831)	\$ (30,756)	\$ 124,342
Net income			2,368			2,368
Other comprehensive loss				(1,716)		(1,716)
Cash dividends on common, \$0.135 per share			(917)			(917)
Restricted stock vesting		(313)			313	-
Repurchased stock (30,048 shares)					(521)	(521)
Stock based compensation expense		167				167
Balance, March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 61,319</u>	<u>\$ 14,978</u>	<u>\$ 109,937</u>	<u>\$ (31,547)</u>	<u>\$ (30,964)</u>	<u>\$ 123,723</u>

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

SB Financial Group, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

(\$ in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 2,158	\$ 2,368
Items not requiring (providing) cash		
Depreciation and amortization	544	552
Provision for credit losses	387	-
Expense of share-based compensation plan	157	167
Amortization of premiums and discounts on securities	106	126
Amortization of intangible assets	101	17
Amortization of originated mortgage servicing rights	293	273
Recovery of mortgage servicing rights	(10)	(181)
Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale	39,279	36,623
Originations of loans held for sale	(36,311)	(38,414)
Gain from sale of loans	(864)	(791)
Changes in		
Interest receivable	(164)	73
Other assets	2,173	(723)
Interest payable & other liabilities	(1,146)	218
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>6,703</u>	<u>308</u>
Investing Activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(100)	-
Proceeds from maturities of interest bearing time deposits	-	(882)
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	6,117	4,171
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	30,123	-
Net change in loans	(23,030)	8,603
Purchase of premises, equipment	(923)	(159)
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	-	(800)
Purchase of Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	-	(275)
Proceeds from sale of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	-	1,042
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets	-	1
Acquisition, net of cash acquired (paid)	(3,014)	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>9,173</u>	<u>11,701</u>
Financing Activities		
Net increase in demand deposits, money market, interest checking & savings accounts	45,468	44,885
Net (decrease) increase in time deposits	20,059	(2,748)
Net increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	473	(471)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	-	110,500
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(1,000)	(159,100)
Stock repurchase plan	(712)	(521)
Cash dividends on common shares	(947)	(917)
Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	<u>63,341</u>	<u>(8,372)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	79,217	3,637
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	25,928	22,965
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 105,145</u>	<u>\$ 26,602</u>
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest paid	\$ 6,257	\$ 5,791
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -
Supplemental non-cash disclosure		
Transfer of loans to foreclosed assets	\$ 73	\$ -
In conjunction with the Marblehead acquisition, liabilities assumed were:		
Fair value of assets acquired	\$ 59,161	\$ -
Cash paid in acquisition	(5,009)	-
Liabilities assumed	<u>\$ 54,152</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

SB FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1—BASIS OF PRESENTATION

SB Financial Group, Inc., an Ohio corporation (“SBFG”), is a financial holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including The State Bank and Trust Company (“State Bank”), SBFG Title, LLC (“SBFG Title”), and SB Captive, Inc. (“SB Captive”). State Bank owns all of the outstanding stock of State Bank Insurance, LLC (“SBI”). In December 2024, SBFG completed the dissolution of four of its inactive subsidiaries – RFCBC, Inc., Rurbanc Data Services, Inc., Rurban Mortgage Company and SBFG Mortgage, LLC.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of SBFG, State Bank, SBFG Title, SB Captive and SBI (collectively, the “Company”). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions for Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to fairly present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company. Those adjustments consist only of normal recurring adjustments. Results of operations for the three-months ended March 31, 2025, are not necessarily indicative of results for the complete year.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2024, has been derived from the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of that date.

For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards:

Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2020-04: Reference Rate Reform – Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting (Topic 848)

This guidance provides temporary options to ease the potential burden in accounting for reference rate reform. It is intended to help stakeholders during the global market-wide reference rate transition period. The guidance was initially effective as of March 12, 2020, through December 31, 2022. However, a deferral of the implementation of the Reference Rate Reform was issued in December of 2022, which extended the implementation through December 31, 2024. The Company has implemented a replacement for the reference rate and has determined that the changes did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2023-07: Segment Reporting (Topic 280) Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures

This ASU expands operating segment disclosures and requires all segment disclosures to be reported in both annual and interim periods. The new standard requires disclosure of the following: significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) for reportable segments; the title and position of the CODM as well as how the CODM uses the reported measure(s) of profit and loss to assess segment performance; and “other segment items” by reportable segment and a description of its composition. The Company adopted the standard on January 1, 2024, and its adoption did not have a material effect on our financial statements.

Accounting Standards not yet adopted:**ASU No. 2023-09: Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures**

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2023-09: Income Taxes (Topic 740) Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The amendments in this ASU address investor requests for more transparency about income tax information through improvements to income tax disclosures, primarily related to effective tax rate reconciliation and information related to income taxes paid, among certain other amendments to improve the effectiveness of such disclosures. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, and are to be applied on a prospective basis. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share (“EPS”) have been computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented. The average number of common shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share are set forth in the table below. There were no anti-dilutive shares in 2025 or 2024. Participating securities in the table reflect nonvested restricted shares that participate in dividends declared and paid by the Company on its common shares prior to vesting of the restricted shares.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
(\$ and outstanding shares in thousands - except per share data)		
Distributed earnings allocated to common shares	\$ 947	\$ 917
Undistributed earnings allocated to common shares	1,204	1,443
Net earnings allocated to common shares	2,151	2,360
Net earnings allocated to participating securities	7	8
Net Income allocated to common shares and participating securities	<u>\$ 2,158</u>	<u>\$ 2,368</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	6,481	6,715
Dilutive effect of stock compensation	21	8
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	<u>6,502</u>	<u>6,723</u>
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.35
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.35

NOTE 3 – BUSINESS COMBINATION

Effective January 17, 2025, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Marblehead Bancorp and its subsidiary The Marblehead Bank of Marblehead, Ohio (collectively, “Marblehead”). Marblehead was headquartered in Marblehead, Ohio and had two retail offices. At closing, Marblehead Bancorp was merged with and into SBFG, with SBFG surviving, and immediately thereafter, The Marblehead Bank was merged with and into State Bank, with State Bank surviving. Under the terms of the merger agreement, shareholders of Marblehead received fixed consideration of \$196.31 in cash for each share of Marblehead common stock for total consideration of \$5.0 million. The Company accounted for the transaction under the acquisition method of accounting, which means that the acquired assets and liabilities were recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition.

In accordance with ASC 805, the Company expensed approximately \$0.7 million of direct acquisition costs during the three months ended March 31, 2025. The \$0.7 million in merger expense is split between data processing and professional fees expense. As a result of the acquisition, the Company recorded \$3.9 million of goodwill and \$1.7 million of intangible assets in the first quarter of 2025. Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (“PCD loans”) since origination were not material. The acquisition of Marblehead enabled the Company to increase both its deposit and loan base and acquire new households in a new market. It is expected that this transaction will result in business synergies and economies of scale. The acquisition was consistent with the Company’s strategy to expand its presence in Northwest Ohio and to increase profitability by introducing existing products and services to the acquired customer base. The intangible assets are related to core deposits, which are being amortized over 10 years on a straight-line basis. For tax purposes, goodwill is non-deductible but will be evaluated annually for impairment.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the total consideration transferred as part of the acquisition as well as the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed as of the effective date of the transaction based on assumptions that are subject to change as management continues to evaluate as relevant information becomes available. If, prior to the end of the one-year measurement period for finalizing the purchase price allocation, relevant information becomes available which would indicate adjustments are required to the purchase price allocation, such adjustments will be recorded in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. Potential adjustments, if any, will be related to assets that have may have changes to valuation amounts that were not readily determinable at acquisition date.

(\$ in thousands)	January 17, 2025
Fair value of assets acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,995
Investment securities	30,123
Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	117
Loans held for investment	18,661
Premises and equipment	1,036
Goodwill	3,919
Core deposit intangible	1,710
Other assets	1,600
Total assets acquired	<u>\$ 59,161</u>
Fair value of liabilities assumed	
Deposits	\$ 53,088
Other liabilities	1,064
Total liabilities assumed	<u>54,152</u>
Total purchase price (cash)	<u>\$ 5,009</u>

Pro Forma Financial Information

The results of operations of Marblehead have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements since the acquisition date of January 17, 2025. The following schedule includes the pro forma results for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, as if the Marblehead acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the reporting periods presented. The acquisition added less than \$0.3 million in revenue to the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Summary of Operations (\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2024
Net interest income	\$ 11,339	\$ 9,529
Provision for loan losses	387	-
Net interest income after provision	\$ 10,952	\$ 9,529
Non interest income	4,111	3,971
Non interest expense	12,669	10,728
Income before income taxes	\$ 2,394	\$ 2,772
Income tax expense*	431	481
Net income to common shareholders	\$ 1,963	\$ 2,291
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.34
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.34

* Income tax expense for Marblehead calculated using a 21% statutory rate

NOTE 4 – AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

The amortized cost and appropriate fair values, together with gross unrealized gains and losses, of securities at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2025				
U.S. Treasury and Government agencies	\$ 6,918	\$ 2	\$ (602)	\$ 6,318
Mortgage-backed securities	198,737	4	(30,120)	168,621
State and political subdivisions	10,879	-	(1,450)	9,429
Other corporate securities	17,200	-	(1,847)	15,353
Totals	\$ 233,734	\$ 6	\$ (34,019)	\$ 199,721
December 31, 2024				
U.S. Treasury and Government agencies	\$ 8,120	\$ -	\$ (731)	\$ 7,389
Mortgage-backed securities	203,646	4	(34,030)	169,620
State and political subdivisions	10,893	-	(1,486)	9,407
Other corporate securities	17,200	-	(2,029)	15,171
Totals	\$ 239,859	\$ 4	\$ (38,276)	\$ 201,587

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available-for-sale at March 31, 2025, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(\$ in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within one year	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,039
Due after one year through five years	1,132	1,117
Due after five years through ten years	25,913	23,274
Due after ten years	6,913	5,670
	<u>34,997</u>	<u>31,100</u>
Mortgage-backed securities	198,737	168,621
	<u>233,734</u>	<u>199,721</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 233,734</u>	<u>\$ 199,721</u>

The fair value of securities pledged as collateral, to secure public deposits and for other purposes, was \$134.1 million at March 31, 2025, and \$115.5 million at December 31, 2024. The fair value of securities delivered for repurchase agreements was \$13.7 million at March 31, 2025, and \$17.3 million at December 31, 2024.

There were no realized gains or losses from sales of available-for-sale securities for the three months ended March 31, 2025, or March 31, 2024.

Certain investments in debt securities are reported in the consolidated financial statements at an amount less than their historical cost. Total fair value of these investments was \$199.1 million at March 31, 2025, and \$201.3 million at December 31, 2024, which consisted of 134 securities, or approximately 93 percent, and 138 securities, or approximately 99 percent, respectively, of the Company's available-for-sale investment portfolio at such dates. Based on evaluation of available evidence, including recent changes in market interest rates, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the declines in fair value for these securities are temporary.

Securities with unrealized losses, aggregated by investment class and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2025							
U.S. Treasury and Government agencies	8	\$ 789	\$ -	\$ 5,177	\$ (602)	\$ 5,966	\$ (602)
Mortgage-backed securities	91	-	-	168,346	(30,120)	168,346	(30,120)
State and political subdivisions	21	701	(12)	8,729	(1,438)	9,430	(1,450)
Other corporate securities	14	-	-	15,353	(1,847)	15,353	(1,847)
Totals	<u>134</u>	<u>\$ 1,490</u>	<u>\$ (12)</u>	<u>\$ 197,605</u>	<u>\$ (34,007)</u>	<u>\$ 199,095</u>	<u>\$ (34,019)</u>
December 31, 2024							
U.S. Treasury and Government agencies	11	\$ 1,929	\$ -	\$ 5,460	\$ (731)	\$ 7,389	\$ (731)
Mortgage-backed securities	92	-	-	169,286	(34,030)	169,286	(34,030)
State and political subdivisions	21	1,319	(21)	8,088	(1,465)	9,407	(1,486)
Other corporate securities	14	385	(115)	14,786	(1,914)	15,171	(2,029)
Totals	<u>138</u>	<u>\$ 3,633</u>	<u>\$ (136)</u>	<u>\$ 197,620</u>	<u>\$ (38,140)</u>	<u>\$ 201,253</u>	<u>\$ (38,276)</u>

Based on evaluation of available evidence, including recent changes in market interest rates, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the declines in fair value for these securities are temporary. Management reviews these securities on a quarterly basis and evaluates if any security has a fair value less than its amortized cost. Once these securities are identified, management determines whether a decline in fair value resulted from a credit loss or other factors. In making the assessment, the Company may consider various factors including the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, performance on any underlying collateral, downgrades in the ratings of the security by a rating agency, the failure of the issuer to make scheduled interest or principal payments and adverse conditions specifically related to the security. If the assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, a provision is recorded to the allowance for credit losses (the “ACL”).

Changes in the ACL are recorded as provision for (or reversal of) credit losses. Available-for-sale securities are charged-off against the allowance or, in the absence of any allowance, written down through income when deemed uncollectible by management or when either of the aforementioned criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met. At March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, no ACL on available-for-sale securities was recorded.

Management has made the accounting policy election to exclude accrued interest receivable on available-for-sale securities from the estimate of credit losses. Accrued interest receivable on available-for-sale debt securities totaled \$0.6 million at March 31, 2025 and \$0.6 million at December 31, 2024. Should the decline in fair value be the result of credit losses or other factors, the security would be moved to nonaccrual status and all accrued interest reversed.

NOTE 5 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future, or until maturity or payoffs, are reported at their outstanding principal balances adjusted for any charge-offs, the allowance for credit losses, any deferred fees or costs on originated loans and unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans. Interest income is reported on the interest method and includes amortization of net deferred loan fees and costs over the loan term. Generally, all loan classes are placed on nonaccrual status not later than 90 days past due, unless the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection. All interest accrued, but not collected, for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

The following table summarizes the composition of the loan portfolio:

(\$ in thousands)	Total Loans	
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Commercial & industrial	\$ 125,878	\$ 124,764
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	140,019	134,431
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	369,499	345,142
Agricultural	61,443	64,680
Residential real estate	319,307	308,378
Home equity line of credit (HELOC)	55,443	53,811
Consumer	16,685	15,529
Total loans	1,088,274	1,046,735
Allowance for credit losses	(15,391)	(15,096)
Loans, net	<u>\$ 1,072,883</u>	<u>\$ 1,031,639</u>

The totals shown above are net of accretable discounts on acquired loans and deferred loan fees and costs, which totaled \$0.67 million in net fees at March 31, 2025, and \$0.15 million in net costs at December 31, 2024.

The risk characteristics of each loan portfolio segment are as follows:

Commercial & Industrial and Agricultural

Commercial & industrial loans and agricultural loans are primarily underwritten based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flows of borrowers, however, may not be as expected and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets, such as accounts receivable or inventory, and may include a personal guarantee. Short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. In the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers.

Commercial Real Estate (Owner and Nonowner Occupied)

Commercial real estate loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts, and the repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. The characteristics of properties securing the Company's commercial real estate portfolio are diverse, but with geographic location almost entirely in the Company's market area. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans based on collateral, geography and risk grade criteria. In general, the Company avoids financing single purpose projects unless other underwriting factors are present to help mitigate risk. In addition, management tracks the level of owner-occupied versus non-owner-occupied commercial real estate loans.

Construction loans are underwritten utilizing feasibility studies, independent appraisal reviews and financial analysis of the developers and property owners. Construction loans are generally underwritten based on estimates of costs and value associated with the completed project. These estimates may be inaccurate. Construction loans often involve the disbursement of substantial funds with repayment substantially dependent on the success of the ultimate project. Sources of repayment for these types of loans may be pre-committed permanent loans from approved long-term lenders, sales of developed property or an interim loan commitment from the Company until permanent financing is obtained. These loans are closely monitored by on-site inspections and are considered to have higher risks than other real estate loans due to their ultimate repayment being sensitive to interest rate changes, governmental regulation of real property, general economic conditions and the availability of long-term financing.

Residential Real Estate, HELOC and Consumer

Residential and consumer loans consist of two segments – residential mortgage loans and personal loans. Residential mortgage loans are secured by 1-4 family residences and are generally owner-occupied, and the Company generally establishes a maximum loan-to-value ratio and requires private mortgage insurance if that ratio is exceeded. HELOCs are typically secured by a subordinate interest in 1-4 family residences, and consumer personal loans are secured by consumer personal assets, such as automobiles or recreational vehicles. Some consumer personal loans are unsecured, such as small installment loans and certain lines of credit. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers, which can be impacted by economic conditions in their market areas, such as unemployment levels. Repayment can also be impacted by changes in property values on residential properties. Risk is mitigated by the fact that these loans are of smaller individual amounts and spread over a large number of borrowers.

Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

The ACL is a valuation account that is deducted from the loans' amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. Loans are charged off against the allowance when management believes that the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Expected recoveries do not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously charged-off and expected to be charged-off.

Management estimates the ACL using relevant available information, from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for differences in current loan-specific risk characteristics such as differences in underwriting standards, portfolio mix, delinquency level, or term as well as changes in environmental conditions, such as changes in unemployment rates, property values, or other relevant factors.

Accrued interest receivable related to loans totaled \$3.4 million at March 31, 2025, and \$3.3 million at December 31, 2024, and is excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

The Company measures expected credit losses for loans on a pooled basis when similar risk characteristics exist. The Company has identified the following portfolio segments:

- Commercial & Industrial - Commercial & industrial loans consist of loans or lines of credit to finance accounts receivable, inventory or other general business needs, and lease financing agreements for equipment, vehicles, or other assets. The primary risk associated with commercial & industrial loans and lease financing agreements is the ability of borrowers to achieve business results consistent with those projected at origination. Failure to achieve these projections presents risk the borrower will be unable to service the debt consistent with the contractual terms of the loan or lease.
- Commercial Real Estate - Owner Occupied - Owner occupied commercial real estate loans consist of loans to purchase, construct, or refinance owner occupied nonresidential properties. This includes office buildings and other commercial facilities. Commercial mortgages secured by owner occupied properties are primarily dependent on the ability of borrowers to achieve business results consistent with those projected at loan origination. While these loans are collateralized by real property in an effort to mitigate risk, it is possible the liquidation of collateral will not fully satisfy the obligation as the commercial real estate collateral may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy.
- Commercial Real Estate – Nonowner Occupied - Nonowner occupied commercial real estate loans consist of loans to purchase, construct, or refinance investment nonresidential properties. This includes office buildings and other facilities rented or leased to unrelated parties, as well as multifamily properties. The primary risk associated with nonowner occupied commercial real estate loans is the ability of the income-producing property that collateralizes the loan to produce adequate cash flow to service the debt. While these loans are collateralized by real property in an effort to mitigate risk, it is possible the liquidation of collateral will not fully satisfy the obligation as the commercial real estate collateral may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy.
- Agricultural - Agricultural loans consist of loans or lines of credit to finance farmland, equipment, and general business needs or other assets. The primary risk associated with agricultural loans is the ability of borrowers to achieve business results consistent with those projected at origination. Failure to achieve these projections presents risk the borrower will be unable to service the debt consistent with the contractual terms of the loan.
- Residential Real Estate – Residential real estate mortgage loans consist of loans to purchase, construct, or refinance the borrower’s primary dwelling, second residence or vacation home and are often secured by 1-4 family residential property. Significant and rapid declines in real estate values can result in borrowers having debt levels in excess of the current market value of the collateral.
- Home Equity Line of Credit (HELOCs) - Home equity loans consist of HELOCs and other lines of credit secured by first or second liens on the borrower’s primary residence. These loans are secured by both senior and junior liens on the residential real estate and are particularly susceptible to declining collateral values. This risk is elevated for loans secured by junior liens as a substantial decline in value could render the junior lien position effectively unsecured.

- **Consumer** - Consumer loans consist of loans to finance unsecured home improvements, personal assets, such as automobiles or recreational vehicles, and revolving lines of credit that can be secured or unsecured. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers, which can be impacted by economic conditions in their market areas. The value of the underlying collateral within this class is at risk of potential rapid depreciation which could result in unpaid balances in excess of the collateral.

The Company utilizes a Discounted Cash Flow (“DCF”) method to estimate the quantitative portion of the ACL for all loan pools evaluated on a collective pooled basis, with the exception of the credit card and consumer loan portfolios, which were estimated using the Remaining Life Method. For each segment, a Loss Driver Analysis (“LDA”) was performed in order to identify appropriate loss drivers and create a regression model for use in forecasting cash flows. The LDA utilized the Company’s own Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council’s (“FFIEC”) Call Report data, as well as peer institution data.

In creating the DCF model, the Company has established a one-year reasonable and supportable forecast period with a one-year straight line reversion to the long-term historical average. The Company’s own loan-level loss data from January 2016 through March 31, 2025, contained within the model was supplemented with peer data in most loan pools as there was not sufficient loan-level detail from prior cycles reflecting similar economic conditions as the forecasted loss drivers to result in a sound calculation.

Key inputs into the DCF model include loan-level detail, including the amortized cost basis of individual loans, payment structure, loss history, and forecasted loss drivers. The Company utilizes data from Federal Reserve Economic Data (“FRED”) to provide economic forecasts under various scenarios, which are applied to loan pools to reflect credit risk in the current economic environment.

Additional key assumptions in the DCF model include the probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”), and prepayment/curtailment rates. When possible, the Company utilizes its own PDs for the reasonable and supportable forecast period. When it is not possible to use the Company’s own PDs, the LDA is utilized to determine PDs based on the forecasted economic factors. When possible, the Company utilizes its own LGDs for the reasonable and supportable forecast period. When it is not possible to use the Company’s own LGDs, the LGD is derived using a method referred to as Frye Jacobs. The Frye Jacobs method is a mathematical formula that traces the relationship between LGD and PD over time and projects the LGD based on the level of PD forecasted. In all cases, the Frye Jacobs method is utilized to calculate LGDs during the reversion period and long-term historical average. The Company utilizes its own prepayment and curtailment rates in the ACL estimate. In pools where observations are not sufficient, the Company utilizes the model’s most relevant benchmark rate.

Management also considers further adjustments to historical loss information for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that differ from the conditions that exist for the period over which historical information is evaluated as well as other changes in qualitative factors not inherently considered in the quantitative analyses. A number of factors are considered including economic forecast uncertainty, credit quality trends, valuation trends, concentration risk, quality of loan review, changes in personnel, impact of rising interest rates, external factors and other considerations. The resulting qualitative adjustments are applied to the relevant collectively evaluated loan pools. The qualitative analysis increases or decreases the allowance allocation for each loan pool based on the assessment of factors described above. During each reporting period, management also considers the need to adjust the baseline lifetime loss rates for factors that may cause expected losses to differ from those experienced in the historical loss periods.

Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. When management determines that foreclosure is probable and the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, the expected credit losses are based on the fair value of collateral at the reporting date adjusted for selling costs as appropriate.

The Company is also required to consider expected credit losses associated with loan commitments over the contractual period in which it is exposed to credit risk on the underlying commitments. Any allowance for off-balance sheet credit exposures is reported in Other liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet and is increased or decreased through a provision for credit loss expense on the Company's consolidated statement of income. The calculation includes consideration of the likelihood that funding will occur and forecasted credit losses on commitments expected to be funded over their estimated lives. The allowance is calculated using the same methodology, inputs and assumptions as the funded portion of loans at the segment level applied to the amount of commitments expected to be funded.

While the Company's policies and procedures used to estimate the ACL, as well as the resultant provision for credit losses charged to income, are considered adequate by management and are reviewed periodically by regulators, model validators and internal audit, they are necessarily approximate and imprecise. There are factors beyond the Company's control, such as changes in projected economic conditions, real estate markets or particular industry conditions, which may materially impact asset quality and the adequacy of the ACL and thus the resulting provision for credit losses.

During the first quarter of 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of Marblehead, in Marblehead, Ohio. The Company performed an analysis of the acquired non-PCD loan portfolio as part of the acquisition process and recorded a provision for credit losses of \$0.23 million subsequent to the date of acquisition. The following tables summarize the activity related to the ACL for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands)

For the three months ended March 31, 2025

	Balance, beginning of period	Chargeoffs	Recoveries	Provision for Credit Losses	Balance, end of period
Commercial & industrial	\$ 2,666	\$ (61)	\$ -	\$ (166)	\$ 2,439
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	1,806	-	-	58	1,864
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	5,721	-	-	333	6,054
Agricultural	884	-	-	(22)	862
Residential real estate	3,330	-	-	128	3,458
HELOC	520	(4)	-	23	539
Consumer	169	(21)	2	25	175
Total	<u>\$ 15,096</u>	<u>\$ (86)</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 379</u>	<u>\$ 15,391</u>

(\$ in thousands)

For the three months ended March 31, 2024

	Balance, beginning of period	Chargeoffs	Recoveries	Provision for Credit Losses	Balance, end of period
Commercial & industrial	\$ 2,003	\$ (42)	\$ 6	\$ 626	\$ 2,593
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	1,952	-	-	57	2,009
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	5,718	-	-	(240)	5,478
Agricultural	440	-	-	528	968
Residential real estate	4,936	-	-	(1,075)	3,861
HELOC	510	-	-	14	524
Consumer	227	(24)	3	4	210
Total	<u>\$ 15,786</u>	<u>\$ (66)</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ (86)</u>	<u>\$ 15,643</u>

(\$ in thousands)

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2024

	Balance, beginning of period	Chargeoffs	Recoveries	Provision for Credit Losses	Balance, end of period
Commercial & industrial	\$ 2,003	\$ (233)	\$ 5	\$ 891	\$ 2,666
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	1,952	-	-	(146)	1,806
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	5,718	-	-	3	5,721
Agricultural	440	-	-	444	884
Residential real estate	4,936	(3)	-	(1,603)	3,330
HELOC	510	-	-	10	520
Consumer	227	(53)	34	(39)	169
Total	<u>\$ 15,786</u>	<u>\$ (289)</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ (440)</u>	<u>\$ 15,096</u>

Collateral dependent loans are loans for which the repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral and the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. The Company reviews individually evaluated loans for designation as collateral dependent loans, as well as other loans that management of the Company designates as having higher risk. These loans do not share common risk characteristics and are not included within the collectively evaluated loans for determining the ACL.

The following table presents an analysis of collateral-dependent loans of the Company as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands) March 31, 2025	Collateral Type			Allocated Allowance
	Real Estate	Other	Total	
Commercial & industrial	\$ 2,518	\$ 1,244	\$ 3,762	\$ 65
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	429	-	429	13
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	151	-	151	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	1,099	-	1,099	24
HELOC	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 4,197</u>	<u>\$ 1,244</u>	<u>\$ 5,441</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>

(\$ in thousands) December 31, 2024	Collateral Type			Allocated Allowance
	Real Estate	Other	Total	
Commercial & industrial	\$ 2,252	\$ 625	\$ 2,877	\$ 380
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	429	-	429	13
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	370	-	370	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	801	-	801	26
HELOC	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,852</u>	<u>\$ 625</u>	<u>\$ 4,477</u>	<u>\$ 419</u>

Under the current expected credit loss (“CECL”) model, for collateral dependent loans, the Company has adopted the practical expedient to measure the ACL based on the fair value of collateral. The ACL is calculated on an individual loan basis based on the shortfall between the fair value of the loan’s collateral, which is adjusted for liquidation costs/discounts, and amortized cost. If the fair value of the collateral exceeds the amortized cost, no allowance is required.

Credit Risk Profile

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis includes loans with an outstanding balance greater than \$100,000 and non-homogeneous loans, such as commercial and commercial real estate loans. This analysis is performed on a quarterly basis. The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Pass (grades 1 – 4): Loans which management has determined to be performing as expected and in agreement with the terms established at the time of loan origination.

Special Mention (5): Loans 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 loan or in the Company's credit position at some future date. Special mention loans are not adversely classified and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification. Ordinarily, special mention credits have characteristics which corrective management action would remedy.

Substandard (6): 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 Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful (7): Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as Substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss (8): Loans are considered uncollectable and of such little value that continuing to carry them as assets on the Company's financial statement is not warranted. Loans will be classified as Loss when it is neither practical nor desirable to defer writing off or reserving all or a portion of a basically worthless asset, even though partial recovery may be possible at some time in the future.

The Company evaluates the loan risk grading system definitions and allowance for credit loss methodology on an ongoing basis. The following table presents loan balances by credit quality indicators and gross chargeoffs by loan category and year of origination as of March 31, 2025.

(\$ in thousands) March 31, 2025	Term Loans by Year of Origination						Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term	Total
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior			
Commercial & industrial									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 5,496	\$ 23,228	\$ 11,182	\$ 12,283	\$ 13,800	\$ 18,175	\$ 34,712	\$ 3,015	\$ 121,891
Special Mention (5)	-	36	-	-	238	129	25	-	428
Substandard (6)	-	120	350	152	-	177	1,247	213	2,259
Doubtful (7)	-	-	153	433	204	481	-	29	1,300
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 5,496	\$ 23,384	\$ 11,685	\$ 12,868	\$ 14,242	\$ 18,962	\$ 35,984	\$ 3,257	\$ 125,878
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33	\$ 28	\$ -	\$ 61
Commercial real estate - owner occupied									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 6,650	\$ 21,014	\$ 25,413	\$ 19,745	\$ 23,921	\$ 41,638	\$ 1,158	\$ 46	\$ 139,585
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	430	-	-	430
Substandard (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 6,650	\$ 21,014	\$ 25,413	\$ 19,745	\$ 23,924	\$ 42,069	\$ 1,158	\$ 46	\$ 140,019
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 27,498	\$ 97,732	\$ 45,886	\$ 50,648	\$ 38,345	\$ 108,593	\$ 130	\$ -	\$ 368,832
Special Mention (5)	-	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	397
Substandard (6)	-	-	-	151	-	119	-	-	270
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 27,498	\$ 98,129	\$ 45,886	\$ 50,799	\$ 38,345	\$ 108,712	\$ 130	\$ -	\$ 369,499
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Agricultural									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 3,017	\$ 6,867	\$ 7,866	\$ 13,657	\$ 10,599	\$ 10,412	\$ 9,025	\$ -	\$ 61,443
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 3,017	\$ 6,867	\$ 7,866	\$ 13,657	\$ 10,599	\$ 10,412	\$ 9,025	\$ -	\$ 61,443
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Residential real estate									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 3,852	\$ 32,776	\$ 43,065	\$ 101,738	\$ 76,528	\$ 59,728	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 317,687
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	-	275	-	251	1,094	-	-	1,620
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 3,852	\$ 32,776	\$ 43,340	\$ 101,738	\$ 76,779	\$ 60,822	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 319,307
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Home equity line of credit (HELOC)									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 101	\$ 48,525	\$ 6,589	\$ 55,226
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	-	-	-	-	44	136	37	217
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 145	\$ 48,661	\$ 6,626	\$ 55,443
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4
Consumer									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 525	\$ 1,735	\$ 2,089	\$ 3,356	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,231	\$ 6,700	\$ -	\$ 16,681
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 525	\$ 1,735	\$ 2,089	\$ 3,360	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,231	\$ 6,700	\$ -	\$ 16,685
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21	\$ -	\$ 21
Total Loans									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 47,038	\$ 183,352	\$ 135,501	\$ 201,427	\$ 164,249	\$ 239,878	\$ 100,250	\$ 9,650	\$ 1,081,345
Special Mention (5)	-	433	-	-	238	559	25	-	1,255
Substandard (6)	-	120	625	307	251	1,434	1,383	250	4,370
Doubtful (7)	-	-	153	433	207	482	-	29	1,304
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Loans	\$ 47,038	\$ 183,905	\$ 136,279	\$ 202,167	\$ 164,945	\$ 242,353	\$ 101,658	\$ 9,929	\$ 1,088,274
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37	\$ 49	\$ -	\$ 86

The following table presents loan balances by credit quality indicators and gross chargeoffs by loan category and year of origination as of December 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands) December 31, 2024	Term Loans by Year of Origination						Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term	Total
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior			
Commercial & industrial									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 22,688	\$ 12,927	\$ 12,813	\$ 14,207	\$ 9,101	\$ 10,022	\$ 36,363	\$ 3,204	\$ 121,325
Special Mention (5)	-	355	-	-	133	-	25	-	513
Substandard (6)	-	-	585	-	-	673	1,147	88	2,493
Doubtful (7)	-	153	-	204	-	48	-	28	433
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 22,688	\$ 13,435	\$ 13,398	\$ 14,411	\$ 9,234	\$ 10,743	\$ 37,535	\$ 3,320	\$ 124,764
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ 42	\$ 25	\$ 23	\$ 143	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 233
Commercial real estate - owner occupied									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 15,070	\$ 30,372	\$ 20,002	\$ 24,406	\$ 13,491	\$ 30,140	\$ 463	\$ 49	\$ 133,993
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	-	-	-	430	-	-	-	430
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	8
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 15,070	\$ 30,372	\$ 20,002	\$ 24,413	\$ 13,921	\$ 30,141	\$ 463	\$ 49	\$ 134,431
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 94,098	\$ 47,026	\$ 50,942	\$ 40,584	\$ 39,093	\$ 72,609	\$ 118	\$ -	\$ 344,470
Special Mention (5)	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398
Substandard (6)	-	-	154	-	-	120	-	-	274
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 94,496	\$ 47,026	\$ 51,096	\$ 40,584	\$ 39,093	\$ 72,729	\$ 118	\$ -	\$ 345,142
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Agricultural									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,295	\$ 14,482	\$ 10,748	\$ 2,618	\$ 8,967	\$ 11,470	\$ -	\$ 64,680
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,295	\$ 14,482	\$ 10,748	\$ 2,618	\$ 8,967	\$ 11,470	\$ -	\$ 64,680
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Residential real estate									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 31,291	\$ 41,982	\$ 100,375	\$ 76,146	\$ 28,237	\$ 28,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 306,828
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	279	-	256	50	965	-	-	1,550
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 31,291	\$ 42,261	\$ 100,375	\$ 76,402	\$ 28,287	\$ 29,762	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 308,378
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3
Home equity line of credit (HELOC)									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 51	\$ 46,908	\$ 6,591	\$ 53,580
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	-	-	-	-	48	139	44	231
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 99	\$ 47,047	\$ 6,635	\$ 53,811
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Consumer									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 1,909	\$ 1,993	\$ 3,247	\$ 725	\$ 319	\$ 94	\$ 7,229	\$ -	\$ 15,516
Special Mention (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard (6)	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Doubtful (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 1,909	\$ 1,993	\$ 3,260	\$ 725	\$ 319	\$ 94	\$ 7,229	\$ -	\$ 15,529
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ -	\$ 53
Total Loans									
Pass (1 - 4)	\$ 173,156	\$ 142,595	\$ 201,861	\$ 166,828	\$ 92,877	\$ 150,680	\$ 102,551	\$ 9,844	\$ 1,040,392
Special Mention (5)	398	355	-	-	133	-	25	-	911
Substandard (6)	-	279	752	256	480	1,806	1,286	132	4,991
Doubtful (7)	-	153	-	211	-	49	-	28	441
Loss (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Loans	\$ 173,554	\$ 143,382	\$ 202,613	\$ 167,295	\$ 93,490	\$ 152,535	\$ 103,862	\$ 10,004	\$ 1,046,735
Current period gross chargeoffs	\$ -	\$ 42	\$ 25	\$ 31	\$ 145	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ -	\$ 289

The following tables present the Company's loan portfolio aging analysis as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands)						
March 31, 2025	<u>30-59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>Greater Than 90 Days Past Due</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>
Commercial & industrial	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ 3,418	\$ 3,434	\$ 122,444	\$ 125,878
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	-	-	429	429	139,590	140,019
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	-	-	366	366	369,133	369,499
Agricultural	-	4	-	4	61,439	61,443
Residential real estate	387	54	836	1,277	318,030	319,307
HELOC	128	24	96	248	55,195	55,443
Consumer	151	33	-	184	16,501	16,685
Total Loans	<u>\$ 682</u>	<u>\$ 115</u>	<u>\$ 5,145</u>	<u>\$ 5,942</u>	<u>\$ 1,082,332</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,274</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>30-59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>Greater Than 90 Days Past Due</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>
Commercial & industrial	\$ 776	\$ 127	\$ 770	\$ 1,673	\$ 118,343	\$ 120,016
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	-	-	-	-	131,313	131,313
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	27	-	28	55	297,994	298,049
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	62,365	62,365
Residential real estate	-	427	294	721	313,947	314,668
HELOC	117	100	65	282	47,780	48,062
Consumer	1	5	-	6	17,073	17,079
Total Loans	<u>\$ 921</u>	<u>\$ 659</u>	<u>\$ 1,157</u>	<u>\$ 2,737</u>	<u>\$ 988,815</u>	<u>\$ 991,552</u>

All loans past due 90 days are systematically placed on nonaccrual status.

When a loan is moved to nonaccrual status, total unpaid interest accrued to date is reversed from income. Subsequent payments are applied to the outstanding principal balance with the interest portion of the payment recorded on the balance sheet as a contra-loan. Interest received on nonaccrual loans may be realized once all contractual principal amounts are received. It is at the discretion of management to determine when a loan is placed back on accrual status once a borrower establishes a history of six consecutive timely principal and interest payments. The categories of nonaccrual loans as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are presented in the following tables.

(\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2025		
	Nonaccrual loans with no allowance	Nonaccrual loans with an allowance	Total nonaccrual loans
Commercial & industrial	\$ 3,356	\$ 62	\$ 3,418
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	3	429	432
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	366	-	366
Agricultural	-	-	-
Residential real estate	1,498	110	1,608
Home equity line of credit (HELOC)	216	-	216
Consumer	11	-	11
Total loans	\$ 5,450	\$ 601	\$ 6,051

(\$ in thousands)	December 31, 2024		
	Nonaccrual loans with no allowance	Nonaccrual loans with an allowance	Total nonaccrual loans
Commercial & industrial	\$ 2,301	\$ 626	\$ 2,927
Commercial real estate - owner occupied	7	430	437
Commercial real estate - nonowner occupied	370	-	370
Agricultural	-	-	-
Residential real estate	1,428	111	1,539
Home equity line of credit (HELOC)	231	-	231
Consumer	12	-	12
Total loans	\$ 4,349	\$ 1,167	\$ 5,516

Modifications made to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

In the normal course of business, the Company may execute loan modifications with borrowers. These modifications are analyzed to determine whether the modification is considered concessionary, long term and made to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty. The Company's modifications generally include interest rate adjustments, principal reductions, and amortization and maturity date extensions. These modifications allow the borrowers short-term cash relief to allow them to improve their financial condition. If a loan modification is determined to be made to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty, the loan is considered collateral dependent and evaluated as part of the ACL as described above in the Allowance for Credit Losses section of this note. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, the Company did not modify any loans made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.

The Company had no commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for which the Company had modified an existing loan as of March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024. The Company monitors loan payments on an ongoing basis to determine if a loan is considered to have a payment default. Determination of payment default involves analyzing the economic conditions that exist for each customer and its ability to generate positive cash flows during the loan term. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, the Company had no loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for which there was a payment default within the 12 months following the modification date.

Unfunded Loan Commitments

The Company maintains an allowance for off-balance sheet credit exposures such as unfunded balances for existing lines of credit, commitments to extend future credit, as well as both standby and commercial letters of credit when there is a contractual obligation to extend credit and when the extension of credit is not unconditionally cancellable (i.e. the commitment cannot be canceled at any time). The allowance for off-balance sheet credit exposures is adjusted as a provision for credit loss expense. The estimate includes consideration of the likelihood that funding will occur, which is based on a historical funding study derived from internal information, and an estimate of expected credit losses on commitments expected to be funded over its estimated life, which are the same loss rates that are used in computing the ACL for loans. The allowance for credit losses for unfunded loan commitments of \$1.4 million at March 31, 2025, is classified on the balance sheet within Other liabilities.

The following table presents the balance and activity in the ACL for unfunded loan commitments for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,340	\$ 776
Adjustment for acquired loans	3	-
Provision for unfunded commitments	10	86
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,353	\$ 862

NOTE 6 – GOODWILL

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 23,239	\$ 23,239
Acquired goodwill	3,919	-
Ending balance	\$ 27,158	\$ 23,239

Goodwill is not amortized, but is evaluated for impairment annually as of December 31, or more frequently if events occur or circumstances change that indicate an impairment may exist. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of goodwill was \$27.2 and \$23.2 million respectively. The acquisition of Marblehead Bank on January 17, 2025 resulted in the acquisition of approximately \$3.9 million in goodwill.

When assessing goodwill for impairment, first, a qualitative assessment can be made to determine whether it is more likely than not that the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its estimated carrying value. If the results of the qualitative assessment are not conclusive, a quantitative goodwill test is performed. Alternatively, a quantitative goodwill test can be performed without performing a qualitative assessment.

Goodwill was assessed for impairment using a quantitative test performed as of March 31, 2025. The estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeded the net carrying value, and therefore no goodwill impairment existed as of that date. No events or circumstances since the March 31, 2025, impairment test were noted that would indicate it was more likely than not a goodwill impairment exists.

NOTE 7 – MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS

Mortgage loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans serviced for others approximated \$1.43 billion at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. Contractually specified servicing fees of \$0.9 million were included in mortgage loan servicing fees in the consolidated income statement for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024.

The following table summarizes mortgage servicing rights capitalized and related amortization, along with activity in the related valuation allowance:

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 14,868	\$ 13,906
Mortgage servicing rights capitalized during the period	380	377
Mortgage servicing rights amortization during the period	(293)	(273)
Net change in valuation allowance	10	181
Balance at end of period	\$ 14,965	\$ 14,191
Valuation allowance:		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 186	\$ 227
Increase (decrease)	(10)	(181)
Balance at end of period	\$ 176	\$ 46
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 17,782	\$ 17,125
Fair value, end of period	\$ 18,212	\$ 18,141

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

The Company is exposed to certain risks arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. The Company manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks primarily through management of its core business activities. The Company manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity and credit risk, primarily by managing the amount, sources and duration of its assets and liabilities and through the use of derivative financial instruments. Specifically, the Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the receipt or payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. The Company's derivative financial instruments are used to manage differences in the amount, timing and duration of the Company's known or expected cash payments principally related to certain variable-rate assets.

Non-designated Hedges

The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. Derivatives not designated as hedges are not speculative and result from a service the Company provides to certain customers. The Company executes interest rate swaps with commercial banking customers to facilitate their respective risk management strategies. Those interest rate swaps are simultaneously hedged by offsetting interest rate swaps that the Company executes with a third party, such that the Company minimizes its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions. As the interest rate swaps associated with this program do not meet the strict hedge accounting requirements, changes in the fair value of both the customer swaps and the offsetting swaps are recognized directly in earnings.

Additionally, the Company enters into forward contracts for the future delivery of mortgage loans to third-party investors and enters into Interest Rate Lock Commitments ("IRLCs") with potential borrowers to fund specific mortgage loans that will be sold into the secondary market. The forward contracts that are entered into, economically hedge the effect of changes in interest rates resulting from the Company's commitment to fund the loans. The IRLCs and forward contracts are not designated as accounting hedges and are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value reflected in noninterest income on the consolidated statements of income. The fair value of derivative instruments with a positive fair value are reported in accrued income and included in Other assets in the consolidated balance sheets, while derivative instruments with a negative fair value are reported in accrued expenses and included in Other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

The table below presents the notional amount and fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps, IRLCs and forward contracts utilized as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Asset Derivatives				
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps associated with loans	\$ 86,247	\$ 2,756	\$ 79,235	\$ 4,029
Forward contracts	18,767	25	11,000	69
Total contracts	\$ 105,014	\$ 2,781	\$ 90,235	\$ 4,098
Liability Derivatives				
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps associated with loans	\$ 86,247	\$ (2,756)	\$ 79,235	\$ (4,029)
IRLCs	21,500	(3)	7,412	(21)
Total contracts	\$ 107,747	\$ (2,759)	\$ 86,647	\$ (4,050)

The fair value of interest rate swaps was estimated using a discounted cash flow method that incorporates current market interest rates as of the balance sheet date. Fair values of IRLCs and forward contracts were estimated using changes in mortgage interest rates from the date the Company entered into the IRLC or forward contract and the balance sheet date.

The following table presents the amounts included in the consolidated statements of income for non-hedging derivative financial instruments for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024.

(\$ in thousands)	Statement of income classification	Three Months Ended	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest rate swap contracts	Other income	\$ 107	\$ -
IRLCs	Gain on sale of mortgage loans & OMSR	18	9
Forward contracts	Gain on sale of mortgage loans & OMSR	(44)	8

The following table shows the offsetting of financial assets and derivative assets at March 31, 2025, and at December 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands)	Gross amounts of recognized assets	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated balance sheet	Net amounts of assets presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
March 31, 2025						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 3,323	\$ 567	\$ 2,756	\$ -	\$ 2,710	\$ 46
December 31, 2024						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 4,172	\$ 143	\$ 4,029	\$ -	\$ 3,130	\$ 899

The following table shows the offsetting of financial liabilities and derivative liabilities at March 31, 2025, and at December 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands)	Gross amounts of recognized liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated balance sheet	Net amounts of liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	
March 31, 2025						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 3,323	\$ 567	\$ 2,756	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,756
December 31, 2024						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 4,172	\$ 143	\$ 4,029	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,029

NOTE 9 – DEPOSITS

Major classification of deposits at March 31, 2025, and at December 31, 2024, were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non interest bearing demand	\$ 240,446	\$ 232,155
Interest bearing demand	208,583	201,085
Savings	285,902	237,987
Money market	257,013	222,161
Time deposits \$250,000 or less	224,421	208,273
Time deposits greater than \$250,000	54,855	50,944
Total Deposits	<u>\$ 1,271,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,152,605</u>

Included in time deposits at March 31, 2025, and at December 31, 2024, were \$56.9 million and \$58.2 million, respectively, of deposits which were obtained through the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS).

NOTE 10 – SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

(\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	<u>\$ 11,058</u>	<u>\$ 10,585</u>

The Company has retail repurchase (“REPO”) agreements to facilitate cash management transactions with commercial customers. These obligations are secured by agency and mortgage-backed securities and such collateral is held by the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”). These securities have various maturity dates from 2025 through 2051. As of March 31, 2025, these REPO agreements were secured by securities with a fair value totaling \$13.7 million. The REPO agreements mature within one month.

The Company has borrowing capabilities at the Federal Reserve Discount Window (“Discount Window”) by pledging either securities or loans as collateral. As of March 31, 2025, there were no borrowings drawn or securities pledged at the Discount Window.

At both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company had \$41.0 million in federal funds lines, of which none was drawn.

NOTE 11 – FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK (FHLB) ADVANCES

The Company's FHLB advances were secured by \$323.0 million in mortgage loans at March 31, 2025. Advances consisted of fixed interest rates from 3.75 to 4.61 percent. Fixed rate advances are subject to restrictions or penalties in the event of prepayment. Aggregate annual maturities of FHLB advances at March 31, 2025, were:

(\$ in thousands)	Debt
2026	\$ 12,500
2027	5,000
2028	17,500
Total	<u>\$ 35,000</u>

NOTE 12 – TRUST PREFERRED SECURITIES

On September 15, 2005, RST II, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, closed a pooled private offering of 10,000 Capital Securities with a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per security. The proceeds of the offering were loaned to the Company in exchange for junior subordinated debentures with terms similar to the Capital Securities. Distributions on the Capital Securities are payable quarterly at a variable rate that is currently based upon the 3-month CME Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as adjusted by the relevant spread adjustment plus 1.80 percent and are included in interest expense in the consolidated financial statements. These securities may be included in Tier 1 capital and may be prepaid at any time without penalty (with certain limitations applicable) under current regulatory guidelines and interpretations. The balance of the Capital Securities as of both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, was \$10.3 million, with a maturity date of September 15, 2035.

NOTE 13 – SUBORDINATED DEBT

On May 27, 2021, the Company entered into Subordinated Note Purchase Agreements with qualified institutional buyers and accredited investors pursuant to which the Company issued and sold \$20.0 million in aggregate principal amount of its 3.65% Fixed to Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due 2031 (the "Notes"). The Notes were sold by the Company in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The Notes mature on June 1, 2031, and bear interest at a fixed rate of 3.65% through May 31, 2026. From June 1, 2026, to the maturity date or earlier redemption of the Notes, the interest rate will reset quarterly to an interest rate per annum, equal to the then-current-three-month SOFR provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York plus 296 basis points. The Company may redeem the Notes at any time after May 31, 2026, and at any time in whole, but not in part, upon the occurrence of certain events. Any redemption of the Notes will be subject to prior regulatory approval. The Company incurred debt issuance costs for placement fees, legal and other out-of-pocket expenses of approximately \$0.5 million, which are being amortized over the life of the Notes.

NOTE 14 – DISCLOSURES ABOUT FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as the general classifications of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Available-for-Sale Securities

The fair values of available-for-sale securities are determined by various valuation methodologies. Level 2 securities include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and government agencies, mortgage-backed securities, obligations of political and state subdivisions, and other corporate securities. Level 2 inputs do not include quoted prices for individual securities in active markets; however, they do include inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable for the individual security being valued. Such observable inputs include interest rates and yield curves at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks and default rates. Also included are inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Interest Rate Contracts

The fair values of interest rate contracts are based upon the estimated amount the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts or agreements, taking into account underlying interest rates, creditworthiness of underlying customers for credit derivatives and, when appropriate, the creditworthiness of the counterparties (Level 2).

Forward contracts

The fair values of forward contracts on to-be-announced securities are determined using quoted prices in active markets or benchmarked thereto (Level 1).

Interest Rate Lock Commitments (IRLCs)

The fair value of IRLCs are determined using the projected sale price of individual loans based on changes in the market interest rates, projected “pull-through” rates (the probability that an IRLC will ultimately result in an originated loan), the reduction in the value of the applicant’s option due to the passage of time, and the remaining origination costs to be incurred based on management’s estimate of market costs (Level 3).

The following tables present the fair value measurements of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fell at March 31, 2025, and at December 31, 2024.

(\$ in thousands)	Fair value at			
	March 31, 2025	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 6,318	\$ -	\$ 6,318	\$ -
Mortgage-backed securities	168,621	-	168,621	-
State and political subdivisions	9,429	-	9,429	-
Other corporate securities	15,353	-	15,353	-
Interest rate contracts - assets	2,756	-	2,756	-
Interest rate contracts - liabilities	(2,756)	-	(2,756)	-
Forward contracts	25	25	-	-
IRLCs	(3)	-	-	(3)

(\$ in thousands)	Fair value at			
	December 31, 2024	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 7,389	\$ -	\$ 7,389	\$ -
Mortgage-backed securities	169,620	-	169,620	-
State and political subdivisions	9,407	-	9,407	-
Other corporate securities	15,171	-	15,171	-
Interest rate contracts - assets	4,029	-	4,029	-
Interest rate contracts - liabilities	(4,029)	-	(4,029)	-
Forward contracts	69	69	-	-
IRLCs	(21)	-	-	(21)

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets

Level 2 - significant other observable inputs

Level 3 - significant unobservable inputs

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of recurring fair value measurements recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024.

(\$ in thousands)	for the Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2025	2024
Interest rate lock commitments		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (21)	\$ 45
Total realized gains (losses)		
Change in fair value	18	9
Balance at end of period	\$ (3)	\$ 54

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Collateral-dependent Individually evaluated Loans, Net of ACL

The estimated fair value of collateral-dependent individually evaluated loans is based on the appraised value of the collateral, less estimated cost to sell. Collateral-dependent individually evaluated loans are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. This method requires obtaining an independent appraisal of the collateral, which is reviewed for accuracy and consistency by management. Appraisers are selected from an approved list which is maintained by management. The appraised values are reduced by applying a discount factor to the value based on the Company's loan review policy. All individually evaluated loans held by the Company were collateral dependent at March 31, 2025, and at December 31, 2024.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily observable prices. Accordingly, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow models associated with the servicing rights and discounting the cash flows using discount market rates, prepayment speeds and default rates. The servicing portfolio has been valued using all relevant positive and negative cash flows including servicing fees; miscellaneous income and float; marginal costs of servicing; the cost of carry of advances; and foreclosure losses; and applying certain prevailing assumptions used in the marketplace. Due to the nature of the valuation inputs, mortgage servicing rights are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy. These mortgage servicing rights are tested for impairment on a quarterly basis.

(\$ in thousands)	Fair value at			
	March 31, 2025	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Collateral-dependent Individually evaluated loans	\$ 849	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 849
Mortgage servicing rights	4,242	-	-	4,242

(\$ in thousands)	Fair value at			
	December 31, 2024	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	\$ 1,167	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,167
Mortgage servicing rights	1,814	-	-	1,814

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets

Level 2 - significant other observable inputs

Level 3 - significant unobservable inputs

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

The following tables present quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in recurring and nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements.

(\$ in thousands)	Fair value at March 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted- average)
Collateral-dependent individually evaluated loans	\$ 849	Market comparable properties	Comparability adjustments (%)	1 - 28% (14)%
Mortgage servicing rights	4,242	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	11.01%
			Constant prepayment rate	6.50%
			P&I earnings credit	4.22%
			T&I earnings credit	4.33%
			Inflation for cost of servicing	3.50%
IRLCs	(3)	Discounted cash flow	Loan closing rates	48% - 99%

(\$ in thousands)	Fair value at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted- average)
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	\$ 1,167	Market comparable properties	Comparability adjustments (%)	24 - 404% (84)%
Mortgage servicing rights	1,814	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	11.13%
			Constant prepayment rate	7.30%
			P&I earnings credit	4.44%
			T&I earnings credit	4.49%
			Inflation for cost of servicing	3.50%
IRLCs	(21)	Discounted cash flow	Loan closing rates	64% - 99%

There were no changes in the inputs or methodologies used to determine fair value at March 31, 2025, as compared to December 31, 2024.

The following methods were used to estimate the fair value of all other financial instruments recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at amounts other than fair value.

Cash and Due From Banks, Interest Bearing Time Deposits, Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock, and Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable

The carrying amount approximates the fair value.

Loans Held for Sale

The fair value of loans held for sale is based upon quoted market prices, where available, or is determined by discounting estimated cash flows using interest rates approximating the Company's current origination rates for similar loans and adjusted to reflect the inherent credit risk.

Loans

The estimated fair value of loans follows the guidance in ASU 2016-01, which prescribes an "exit price" approach in estimating and disclosing fair value of financial instruments. The "exit price" is determined based on discounted estimated future cash flows using rates that incorporate discounts for credit, liquidity, and marketability factors.

Deposits, Short-Term Borrowings, and FHLB Advances

Deposits include demand deposits, savings accounts, and certain money market deposits. Short-term borrowings include federal funds borrowed and REPO agreements. The carrying amount of these instruments approximates the fair value. The estimated fair value for fixed-maturity time deposits and FHLB advances are based on estimates of the rate State Bank could pay on similar instruments with similar terms and maturities at March 31, 2025, and at December 31, 2024.

Loan Commitments

The fair value of loan commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. The estimated fair values for other financial instruments and off-balance-sheet loan commitments approximate cost at March 31, 2025, and at December 31, 2024, and are not considered significant to this presentation.

Trust Preferred Securities

The fair value for Trust Preferred Securities is estimated by discounting the cash flows using an appropriate discount rate.

Subordinated Debt

The fair value for subordinated debt is estimated by discounting the cash flows using a discount rate equal to the rate currently offered on similar borrowings.

The following table presents estimated fair values of the Company's other financial instruments carried at other than fair value. The fair values of certain of these instruments were calculated by discounting expected cash flows, which involves significant judgments by management and uncertainties. Fair value is the estimated amount at which financial assets or liabilities could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Because no market exists for certain of these financial instruments, and because management does not intend to sell these financial instruments, the Company does not know whether the fair values shown below represent values at which the respective financial instruments could be sold individually or in the aggregate.

(\$ in thousands) March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value measurements using		
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 105,145	\$ 105,145	\$ 105,145	\$ -	\$ -
Interest bearing time deposits	1,565	1,565	-	1,565	-
Loans held for sale	4,286	4,372	-	4,372	-
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses	1,072,883	1,068,405	-	-	1,068,405
Federal Reserve and FHLB Bank stock, at cost	5,340	5,340	-	5,340	-
Interest receivable	5,072	5,072	-	5,072	-

Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 1,271,220	\$ 1,271,345	\$ 991,944	\$ 279,401	\$ -
Short-term borrowings	11,058	11,058	-	11,058	-
FHLB advances	35,000	35,047	-	35,047	-
Trust preferred securities	10,310	9,302	-	9,302	-
Subordinated debt, net of issuance costs	19,702	18,863	-	18,863	-
Interest payable	2,634	2,634	-	2,634	-

(\$ in thousands) December 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value measurements using		
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 25,928	\$ 25,928	\$ 25,928	\$ -	\$ -
Interest bearing time deposits	1,565	1,565	-	1,565	-
Loans held for sale	6,770	6,861	-	6,861	-
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses	1,031,639	1,033,064	-	-	1,033,064
Federal Reserve and FHLB Bank stock, at cost	5,223	5,223	-	5,223	-
Interest receivable	4,908	4,908	-	4,908	-

Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 1,152,605	\$ 1,155,747	\$ 893,388	\$ 262,359	\$ -
Short-term borrowings	10,585	10,585	-	10,585	-
FHLB advances	35,000	34,782	-	34,782	-
Trust preferred securities	10,310	9,495	-	9,495	-
Subordinated debt, net of issuance costs	19,690	19,155	-	19,155	-
Interest payable	2,351	2,351	-	2,351	-

NOTE 15 – SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

In April 2017, the Company's shareholders approved a new share-based incentive compensation plan, the SB Financial Group, Inc. 2017 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan"), which replaced the Company's 2008 Stock Incentive Plan. The 2017 Plan permits the Company to grant or award incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), restricted stock, and restricted stock units to employees and non-employee directors and advisory board members of the Company and its subsidiaries. A total of 500,000 common shares of the Company are available for grants or awards under the 2017 Plan, of which 205,743 shares had been granted under the plan as of March 31, 2025.

The 2017 Plan is intended to advance the interests of the Company and its shareholders by offering employees, directors and advisory board members of the Company and its subsidiaries an opportunity to acquire or increase their ownership interest in the Company through grants of equity-based awards. The 2017 Plan permits equity-based awards to be used to attract, motivate, reward and retain highly competent individuals upon whose judgment, initiative, leadership and efforts are key to the success of the Company by encouraging those individuals to become shareholders of the Company.

Stock option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant and those option awards vest based on five years of continuous service and have 10-year contractual terms. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model. As of March 31, 2025, there were no stock options outstanding, and no unrecognized compensation cost related to stock option awards. No stock options were granted in the first three months of 2025.

On February 5, 2013, the Company adopted a Long Term Incentive Plan (the “LTI Plan”), which provides for awards of restricted stock in the Company to certain key executives. These restricted stock awards vest over a four-year period and are intended to assist the Company in retention of key executives. The compensation cost charged against income for awards under the LTI Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 was \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025, there was \$0.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements related to the restricted stock awards under the 2017 Plan which were granted in accordance with the LTI Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years.

The table below is a summary of restricted stock activity under the Company’s 2017 Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

	Shares	Weighted-Average Value per Share
Nonvested, January 1, 2025	54,311	\$ 17.15
Granted	21,003	23.43
Vested	(23,234)	17.67
Forfeited	(4,716)	17.65
Nonvested, March 31, 2025	<u>47,364</u>	<u>\$ 19.63</u>

NOTE 16 – OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company provides a range of community banking services, including commercial and consumer lending, personal and business banking, treasury management and merchant services, personal wealth management and brokerage services, and other financial services primarily to individuals, businesses, and municipalities. All of the Company’s business activities are dependent and assessed based on the manner in which it supports the other activities of the Company.

The chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) of the Company is the Chief Executive Officer, who along with others in the Company’s executive management, evaluates performance and allocates resources based upon analysis of the Company as one operating segment. The activities of the Company comprise one reportable segment, “Banking.” All the consolidated assets are attributable to the Banking segment. The accounting policies of the Banking segment are the same as those described in Note 1 “Basis of Presentation.”

The CODM is provided with the Company’s consolidated statements of financial condition and operations and evaluates the Company’s operating results based on consolidated net interest income, non-interest income, non-interest expense, and net income, which can be seen on the consolidated statement of operations. These results are used to benchmark the Company against its competitors. Other significant non-cash items assessed by the CODM are depreciation, amortization and provision for credit losses consistent with the reporting on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Expenditures for long-lived assets are also evaluated and are consistent with the reporting on the consolidated statements of cashflows. Strategic plans and budget to actual monitoring are evaluated as one reportable segment. The actual results are used in assessing performance of the segment, determining the allocation of resources, and in establishing management’s compensation. Information reported internally for performance assessment by the chief operating decision maker is identical to that which is shown in the Consolidated Statements of Income. All revenues were derived from banking operations for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, and there was no customer that accounted for more than 10% of the Company’s consolidated revenue.

NOTE 17 – GENERAL LITIGATION

The Company is subject to claims and lawsuits that arise primarily in the ordinary course of business. Additionally, the Company is subject to periodic examinations by various regulatory agencies. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of any such claims, lawsuits and examinations pending at March 31, 2025, will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flow of the Company.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains certain forward-looking statements that are provided to assist in the understanding of anticipated future financial performance. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations or forecasts of future events and are not guarantees of future performance. Examples of forward-looking statements include: (a) projections of income or expense, earnings per share, the payment or non-payment of dividends, capital structure and other financial items; (b) statements of plans and objectives of the Company or our management or Board of Directors, including those relating to products or services; (c) statements of future economic performance; (d) statements regarding future customer attraction or retention; and (e) statements of assumptions underlying such statements. Words such as “anticipates”, “believes”, “plans”, “intends”, “expects”, “projects”, “estimates”, “should”, “may”, “would be”, “will allow”, “will likely result”, “will continue”, “will remain”, or other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying those statements. Forward-looking statements are based on management’s expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Although management believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially include, without limitation:

- current and future economic and financial market conditions, either nationally or in the states in which we do business, including conditions such as inflation, recession, unemployment, changes in interest rates, fiscal and monetary policy, an increasing federal government budget deficit, the failure of the federal government to raise the federal debt ceiling and/or possible future U.S. government shutdowns over budget disagreements, slowing gross domestic product, tariffs, a U.S. withdrawal from or significant renegotiation of trade agreements, trade wars, and other factors beyond our control, any of which may result in adverse impacts on our deposit levels and composition, the quality of investment securities available for purchase, demand for loans, the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans, and the value of the collateral securing loans made by us;
- recent and future bank failures may reduce customer confidence, affect sources of funding and liquidity, increase regulatory requirements and costs, adversely affect financial markets and/or have a negative reputational ramification for the banking industry as a whole, any of which could adversely affect the Company’s business, earnings and financial condition;
- instability in global economic conditions and geopolitical matters (including the ongoing military conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East), and volatility in financial markets, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition;
- changes in interest rates resulting from national and local economic conditions and the policies of regulatory authorities, including monetary policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which may adversely affect interest rates, interest margins, loan demand and interest rate sensitivity;
- the volatility of mortgage banking income, whether due to interest rates, demand, the fair value of mortgage loans, or other factors;
- factors that can impact the performance of our loan portfolio, including changes in real estate values and liquidity in our primary market areas, the financial health of our borrowers and the success of construction projects that we finance;
- changes in customers’, suppliers’, and other counterparties’ performance and creditworthiness may be different than anticipated due to inflationary pressures and/or other economic and financial market conditions;

- operational risks, reputational risks, legal and compliance risks, and other risks related to potential fraud or theft by employees or outsiders, unauthorized transactions by employees or operational errors, or failures, disruptions or breaches in security of our systems, including those resulting from computer viruses or cyber-attacks;
- our ability to secure sensitive or confidential client information against unauthorized disclosure or access through computer systems and telecommunication networks, including those of our third-party vendors and other service providers, which may prove inadequate;
- a failure in or breach of our operational or security systems or infrastructure, or those of our third-party vendors and other service providers, resulting in failures or disruptions in customer account management, general ledger, deposit, loan, or other systems, including as a result of cyber-attacks;
- competitive pressures and factors among financial services organizations could increase significantly, including product and pricing pressures, changes to third-party relationships and our ability to recruit and retain qualified management and banking personnel;
- unexpected losses of services of our key management personnel, or the inability to recruit and retain qualified personnel in the future;
- risks inherent in pursuing strategic growth initiatives, including integration and other risks involved in past and possible future acquisitions;
- uncertainty regarding the nature, timing, cost and effect of legislative or regulatory changes in the banking industry or otherwise affecting the Company, including major reform of the regulatory oversight structure of the financial services industry and changes in laws and regulations concerning taxes, FDIC insurance premium levels, pensions, bankruptcy, consumer protection, rent regulation and housing, financial accounting and reporting, environmental protection, insurance, bank products and services, bank and bank holding company capital and liquidity standards, fiduciary standards, securities and other aspects of the financial services industry;
- changes in federal, state and/or local tax laws may adversely affect our reported financial condition or results of operations;
- changes in accounting standards, policies and practices may adversely affect our reported financial condition or results of operations;
- litigation and regulatory compliance exposure, including the costs and effects of any adverse developments in legal proceedings or other claims and the costs and effects of unfavorable resolution of regulatory and other governmental examinations or inquiries;
- continued availability of earnings and dividends from State Bank and excess capital sufficient for us to service our debt and pay dividends to our shareholders in compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- our ability to adapt to or comply with regulatory requirements and increasing scrutiny and evolving expectations from customers, regulators, investors and other stakeholders with respect to the Company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices, which could affect our reputation and business and operating results;
- our ability to anticipate and successfully keep pace with technological changes affecting the financial services industry;
- an unexpected inability to obtain needed liquidity which could adversely affect our business, profitability, and viability as a going concern; and
- other risks identified from time to time in the Company's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the risks identified under the heading "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of Part I of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Except as may be required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect unanticipated events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made.

Overview of SB Financial

SB Financial Group, Inc. (“SB Financial”) is an Ohio corporation and a financial holding company registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve Board”). SB Financial’s wholly owned subsidiary, The State Bank and Trust Company (“State Bank”), is an Ohio-chartered bank engaged in commercial banking.

Rurban Statutory Trust II (“RST II”) was established in August 2005. In September 2005, RST II completed a pooled private offering of 10,000 Trust Preferred Securities with a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per security. The proceeds of the offering were loaned to SB Financial in exchange for junior subordinated debentures of SB Financial with terms substantially similar to the Trust Preferred Securities. The sole assets of RST II are the junior subordinated debentures, and the back-up obligations, in the aggregate, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by SB Financial of the obligations of RST II.

State Bank Insurance, LLC (“SBI”) is an Ohio corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of State Bank incorporated in June 2010. SBI is an insurance company that engages in the sale of insurance products to retail and commercial customers of State Bank.

SBFG Title, LLC (“SBFG Title”) is an Ohio corporation that was formed in March 2019. SBFG Title engages in the sale of title insurance services.

SB Captive, Inc. (“SB Captive”) is a Nevada corporation that was formed in March 2019. SB Captive pools insurance risk among like sized banking institutions.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references herein to “we”, “us”, “our”, or the “Company” refer to SB Financial and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Critical Accounting Policies

Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, describes the significant accounting policies used in the development and presentation of the Company’s financial statements. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and conform to general practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. The Company’s financial position and results of operations can be affected by these estimates and assumptions and are integral to the understanding of reported results. Critical accounting policies are those policies that management believes are the most important to the portrayal of the Company’s financial condition and results, and they require management to make estimates that are difficult, subjective, and/or complex.

Allowance for Credit Losses – The Company believes the determination of the allowance for credit losses involves a higher degree of judgment and complexity than its other significant accounting policies. The allowance for credit losses is calculated with the objective of maintaining a reserve level believed by management to be sufficient to absorb estimated credit losses over the life of an asset or an off-balance sheet credit exposure. Management’s determination of the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses is based on periodic evaluations of past events, including historical credit loss experience on financial assets with similar risk characteristics, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the remaining cash flows over the contractual term of the financial assets. However, this evaluation has subjective components requiring material estimates, including expected default probabilities, the expected loss given default (“LGD”), the amounts and timing of expected future cash flows on individually evaluated loans, and estimated losses based on historical loss experience and forecasted economic conditions. All of these factors may be susceptible to significant change. To the extent that actual results differ from management estimates, additional provisions for credit losses may be required that would adversely impact earnings in future periods.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles - The Company records all assets and liabilities acquired in purchase acquisitions, including goodwill and other intangibles, at fair value as required. Goodwill is subject, at a minimum, to annual tests for impairment. Other intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives using straight-line or accelerated methods and are subject to impairment if events or circumstances indicate a possible inability to realize the carrying amount. The initial goodwill and other intangibles recorded and subsequent impairment analysis requires management to make subjective judgments concerning estimates of how the acquired asset will perform in the future. Events and factors that may significantly affect the estimates include, among others, customer attrition, changes in revenue growth trends, specific industry conditions and changes in competition. A decrease in earnings resulting from these or other factors could lead to an impairment of goodwill that could adversely impact earnings in future periods.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025, compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2024

Net Income: Net income for the first quarter of 2025 was \$2.2 million compared to net income of \$2.4 million for the first quarter of 2024, a decrease of 8.9 percent. Diluted earnings per share (“DEPS”) of \$0.33 for the first quarter of 2025 were slightly lower compared to the DEPS of \$0.35 for the first quarter of 2024. Net income for the first quarter of 2025 was positively impacted by higher interest income on loans, which was offset by higher interest expense on deposits and wholesale borrowings. Total interest income continues to improve and was up 13.5 percent compared to the prior year first quarter. Mortgage loan volume was down slightly compared to the prior year first quarter; however, sales of originated loans were up 7.3 percent when compared to the first quarter of 2024. Included in the 2025 first quarter results were \$0.7 million of merger related expenses and a little more than two months of activity from the Marblehead acquisition.

Provision for Credit Losses: The first quarter provision for credit losses was \$387,000 as compared to a zero provision for the prior year first quarter. The Company had net charge-offs of \$84,000 for the first quarter of 2025 compared to net charge-offs of \$57,000 for the year-ago quarter. The provision expense included \$13,000 for unfunded commitments, \$224,000 due to the Marblehead acquisition and \$150,000 of growth-related provision. Total delinquent loans (consisting of nonaccrual loans and loans greater than 30 days past due) ended the quarter at \$5.9 million, or 0.54 percent of total loans.

Asset Quality Review – For the Period Ended

(\$ in thousands)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Net charge-offs (recoveries) – QTD	\$ 84	\$ 57
Nonaccruing loans	6,051	2,434
OREO / Other Assets Owned (OAO)	73	510
Nonperforming assets	6,124	2,944
Nonperforming assets/Total assets	0.41%	0.22%
Allowance for credit losses/Total loans	1.41%	1.58%
Allowance for credit losses/Nonperforming loans	254.4%	642.7%

Consolidated Revenue: Operating revenue, consisting of net interest income (“NII”) and noninterest income, was \$15.4 million for the first quarter of 2025, an increase of \$2.3 million, or 17.2 percent, from the \$13.1 million generated during the first quarter of 2024.

NII for the first quarter of 2025 was \$11.3 million, which was up \$2.1 million from the prior year first quarter’s \$9.2 million. Comparing the first quarter of 2025 to the prior year first quarter, the Company’s earning assets increased \$115.6 million, and the average yield on earning assets increased by 24 basis points. The net interest margin for the first quarter of 2025 was 3.40 percent compared to 2.99 percent for the first quarter of 2024. Funding costs (interest paid to consumers and other entities) for deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities for the first quarter of 2025 were 2.32 percent compared to 2.55 percent for the prior year first quarter.

Total noninterest income was \$4.1 million for the first quarter of 2025, which increased slightly compared to \$4.0 million for the prior year first quarter. In addition to the mortgage revenue detailed below, wealth management revenue was flat compared to the prior year. Recapture of mortgage servicing rights increased noninterest income by \$0.01 million in the quarter, compared to a recapture of \$0.18 million in the prior year first quarter. SBFG Title contributed revenue of \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2025, up \$0.13 million from the prior year. Noninterest income as a percentage of average assets for the first quarter of 2025 was 1.14 percent compared to 1.19 percent for the prior year first quarter.

State Bank originated \$39.8 million of mortgage loans during the first quarter of 2025 and sold \$39.3 million, with \$3.8 million of loans held for investment. This compares to \$42.9 million originated for the first quarter of 2024, of which \$36.6 million were sold with the remainder of loans held for investment. These first quarter 2025 originations and subsequent sales resulted in \$0.9 million of gains, up \$0.01 million from the gains for the first quarter of 2024. Net mortgage banking revenue was \$1.46 million for the first quarter of 2025 compared to \$1.54 million for the first quarter of 2024.

Consolidated Noninterest Expense: Total noninterest expense for the first quarter of 2025 was \$12.4 million, which was up \$2.1 million compared to \$10.3 million in the prior-year first quarter. The quarter included over \$0.7 million in one-time merger-related expenses. Compared to the prior year, the 2025 first quarter included operating expenses for approximately 75 days of activity of Marblehead.

Income Taxes: Income taxes for the first quarter of 2025 were \$0.43 million (16.7 percent) compared to \$0.48 million (16.9 percent) for the first quarter of 2024.

Changes in Financial Condition

Total assets at March 31, 2025, were \$1.5 billion, up \$121.5 million, or 8.8 percent, since December 31, 2024. Total loans, net of unearned income, were \$1.09 billion as of March 31, 2025, up \$41.5 million, or 4.0 percent, from year-end. Total deposits at March 31, 2025, were \$1.27 billion, an increase of \$118.6 million, or 10.3 percent, since 2024 year end.

Borrowed funds (consisting of FHLB advances, repurchase (“REPO”) agreements, trust preferred securities and subordinated debt) totaled \$76.1 million at March 31, 2025. This is up slightly from year-end 2024 when borrowed funds totaled \$75.6 million. Total shareholders’ equity for the Company of \$131.5 million now stands at 8.8 percent of total assets compared to the December 31, 2024, level of \$127.5 million or 9.2 percent of total assets. Adjusting for the temporary impairment of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, total equity would increase to \$158.4 million or 10.6 percent of total assets.

The allowance for credit losses of \$15.4 million is up \$0.3 million from the December 2024 year-end level due to \$0.09 million of net charge-offs, \$0.23 million due to the Marblehead acquisition, and \$0.15 million of growth-related provision expense. The Company has had stable asset quality through the first three months of 2025, with the non-performing asset ratio at 41 basis points and coverage on non-performing loans at 254 percent.

Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2025, based on the computations for the FFIEC 041 Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income filed by State Bank with the Federal Reserve Board, State Bank was classified as “well capitalized” under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, State Bank must maintain capital ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since March 31, 2025, that management believes have changed State Bank’s capital classification.

State Bank's actual capital levels and ratios as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are presented in the following table. Capital levels are presented for State Bank only as the Company is exempt from quarterly reporting on capital levels at the holding company level:

(\$ in thousands)	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Procedures	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of March 31, 2025						
Tier I Capital to average assets	\$ 148,641	10.06%	\$ 59,093	4.0%	\$ 73,866	5.0%
Tier I Common equity capital to risk-weighted assets	148,641	12.35%	54,171	4.5%	78,247	6.5%
Tier I Capital to risk-weighted assets	148,641	12.35%	72,228	6.0%	96,304	8.0%
Total Risk-based capital to risk-weighted assets	163,709	13.60%	96,304	8.0%	120,380	10.0%
As of December 31, 2024						
Tier I Capital to average assets	\$ 156,122	11.09%	\$ 56,290	4.0%	\$ 70,363	5.0%
Tier I Common equity capital to risk-weighted assets	156,122	13.43%	52,297	4.5%	75,541	6.5%
Tier I Capital to risk-weighted assets	156,122	13.43%	69,730	6.0%	92,973	8.0%
Total Risk-based capital to risk-weighted assets	170,672	14.69%	92,973	8.0%	116,216	10.0%

Regulatory capital requirements commonly referred to as "Basel III" were fully phased in as of January 1, 2019, and are reflected in the capital table above. Management opted out of the accumulated other comprehensive income treatment under the new requirements and, as such, unrealized gains and losses from available-for-sale securities will continue to be excluded from State Bank's regulatory capital.

Liquidity

Liquidity relates primarily to the Company's ability to fund loan demand, meet deposit customers' withdrawal requirements and provide for operating expenses. Assets used to satisfy these needs consist of cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, interest-earning deposits in other financial institutions, securities available-for-sale and loans held for sale. These assets are commonly referred to as liquid assets. Liquid assets totaled \$310.7 million at March 31, 2025, compared to \$235.9 million at December 31, 2024.

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company may not be able to meet the Company's financial obligations and operating cash needs or may become overly reliant upon external funding sources. In order to manage this risk, the Board of Directors of the Company has established a Liquidity Policy that identifies primary sources of liquidity, establishes procedures for monitoring and measuring liquidity and quantifies minimum liquidity requirements. This policy designates the Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO") as the body responsible for meeting these objectives. The ALCO reviews liquidity regularly and evaluates significant changes in strategies that affect balance sheet or cash flow positions. Liquidity is centrally managed on a daily basis by the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Asset Liability Manager.

The Company's commercial real estate, first mortgage residential, agricultural and multi-family mortgage portfolio of \$890.3 million at March 31, 2025, and \$852.6 million at December 31, 2024, which can and has been used to collateralize borrowings, is an additional source of liquidity. Management believes the Company's current liquidity level, without these borrowings, is sufficient to meet its liquidity needs. At March 31, 2025, all eligible commercial real estate, first mortgage residential, agricultural and multi-family mortgage loans were pledged under an FHLB blanket lien.

The cash flow statements for the periods presented provide an indication of the Company's sources and uses of cash, as well as an indication of the ability of the Company to maintain an adequate level of liquidity. A discussion of the cash flow statements for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024 follows.

The Company experienced positive cash flows from operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$6.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Highlights for the current year include \$39.3 million in proceeds from the sale of loans, which is up from \$36.6 million in the prior year. Originations of loans held for sale was a use of cash of \$36.3 million, which is down from \$38.4 million in the prior year. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, there was a gain on sale of loans of \$0.9 million, and depreciation and amortization on premises and equipment of \$0.5 million.

The Company experienced positive cash flows from investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024. Net cash provided by investing activities was \$9.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and \$11.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Highlights for the current year include an increase of \$23.0 million in loans, which is up \$31.6 million from the prior year three-month period, and \$3.0 million paid for the Marblehead acquisition, net of cash acquired. These cash payments were offset by \$6.1 million in proceeds from maturing securities, and \$30.1 million in proceeds from the sale of securities which were acquired from Marblehead.

The Company experienced positive cash flows from financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and negative cash flows from financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$63.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and net cash used in financing activities was \$8.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Highlights for the current period include a \$45.5 million increase in transaction deposits and a \$20.1 million increase in time deposits for the three months ended March 31, 2025. This reflects a \$0.6 million increase in transaction deposits from the prior year three-month period and a \$22.8 million increase in time deposits. Net repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances for the three months ended March 31, 2025, were \$1.0 million, compared to \$48.6 million for the prior year three-month period.

Off-Balance-Sheet Borrowing Arrangements:

Significant additional off-balance-sheet liquidity is available in the form of FHLB advances and unused federal funds lines from correspondent banks. Management expects the risk of changes in off-balance-sheet arrangements to be immaterial to earnings.

The Company's commercial real estate, first mortgage residential, agricultural and multi-family mortgage portfolios in the total amount of \$890.3 million were pledged to meet FHLB collateralization requirements as of March 31, 2025. Based on the current collateralization requirements of the FHLB, the Company had approximately \$145.4 million of additional borrowing capacity at March 31, 2025. The Company also had \$64.5 million in unpledged securities available to pledge for additional borrowings.

The Company has contractual obligations consisting of long-term debt obligations and operating lease obligations. In addition, as of March 31, 2025, the Company had commitments to sell mortgage loans totaling \$23.3 million. The Company believes that it has adequate resources to fund commitments as they arise and that it can adjust the rate on savings and time deposits to retain deposits in changing interest rate environments. If the Company requires funds beyond its internal funding capabilities, advances from the FHLB of Cincinnati and other financial institutions are available.

Asset Liability Management

Asset liability management involves developing, executing and monitoring strategies to maintain appropriate liquidity, maximize net interest income and minimize the impact that significant fluctuations in market interest rates would have on current and future earnings. The business of the Company and the composition of its balance sheet consist of investments in interest-earning assets (primarily loans, mortgage-backed securities, and securities available for sale) which are primarily funded by interest-bearing liabilities (deposits and borrowings). With the exception of specific loans which are originated and held for sale, all of the financial instruments of the Company are for other than trading purposes. All of the Company's transactions are denominated in U.S. dollars with no specific foreign exchange exposure. In addition, the Company has limited exposure to commodity prices related to agricultural loans. The impact of changes in foreign exchange rates and commodity prices on interest rates are assumed to be insignificant. The Company's financial instruments have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in market interest rates resulting in market risk. Interest rate risk is the Company's primary market risk exposure; to a lesser extent, liquidity risk also impacts market risk exposure.

Interest rate risk is the exposure of a banking institution's financial condition to adverse movements in interest rates. Accepting this risk can be an important source of profitability and shareholder value; however, excessive levels of interest rate risk could pose a significant threat to the Company's earnings and capital base. Accordingly, effective risk management that maintains interest rate risks at prudent levels is essential to the Company's safety and soundness.

Evaluating a financial institution's exposure to changes in interest rates includes assessing both the adequacy of the management process used to control interest rate risk and the organization's quantitative level of exposure. When assessing the interest rate risk management process, the Company seeks to ensure that appropriate policies, procedures, management information systems and internal controls are in place to maintain interest rate risks at prudent levels of consistency and continuity. Evaluating the quantitative level of interest rate risk exposure requires the Company to assess the existing and potential future effects of changes in interest rates on its consolidated financial condition, including capital adequacy, earnings, liquidity and asset quality (when appropriate).

The Federal Reserve Board together with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation adopted a Joint Agency Policy Statement on Interest Rate Risk effective June 26, 1996. The policy statement provides guidance to examiners and bankers on sound practices for managing interest rate risk, which will form the basis for ongoing evaluation of the adequacy of interest rate risk management at supervised institutions. The policy statement also outlines fundamental elements of sound management that have been identified in prior Federal Reserve Board guidance and discusses the importance of these elements in the context of managing interest rate risk. Specifically, the guidance emphasizes the need for active board of director and senior management oversight and a comprehensive risk management process that effectively identifies, measures and controls interest rate risk.

Financial institutions derive their income primarily from the excess of interest collected over interest paid. The rates of interest an institution earns on its assets and owes on its liabilities generally are established contractually for a period of time. Since market interest rates change over time, an institution is exposed to lower profit margins (or losses) if it cannot adapt to interest rate changes. For example, assume that an institution's assets carry intermediate or long-term fixed rates and that those assets are funded with short-term liabilities. If market interest rates rise by the time the short-term liabilities must be refinanced, the increase in the institution's interest expense on its liabilities may not be sufficiently offset if assets continue to earn at the long-term fixed rates. Accordingly, an institution's profits could decrease on existing assets because the institution will either have lower net interest income or possibly, net interest expense. Similar risks exist when assets are subject to contractual interest rate ceilings, or rate-sensitive assets are funded by longer-term, fixed-rate liabilities in a declining rate environment.

There are several ways an institution can manage interest rate risk including: 1) matching repricing periods for new assets and liabilities, for example, by shortening or lengthening terms of new loans, investments, or liabilities; 2) selling existing assets or repaying certain liabilities; and 3) hedging existing assets, liabilities, or anticipated transactions. An institution might also invest in more complex financial instruments intended to hedge or otherwise change interest rate risk. Interest rate swaps, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and other such derivative financial instruments can be used for this purpose. Because these instruments are sensitive to interest rate changes, they require management's expertise to be effective. The Company does not currently utilize any derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate risk. As market conditions warrant, the Company may implement various interest rate risk management strategies, including the use of derivative financial instruments.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Management believes there has been no material change in the Company's market risk from the information contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

With the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer (the principal executive officer) and the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (the principal financial officer) of the Company, the Company's management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that:

- information required to be disclosed by the Company in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other reports which the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act would be accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure;
- information required to be disclosed by the Company in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other reports which the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act would be recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms; and
- the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2025, that have 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

In the ordinary course of our business, the Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various legal actions which we believe are incidental to the operation of our business. Although the ultimate outcome and amount of liability, if any, with respect to these legal actions cannot presently be ascertained with certainty, in the opinion of management, based upon information currently available to us, any resulting liability is not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are certain risks and uncertainties in our business that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. A detailed discussion of our risk factors is included in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of Part I of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) Not Applicable

(b) Not Applicable

(c) Repurchases of Common Shares

On December 18, 2024, the Company announced a share repurchase program authorizing the repurchase of up to 500,000 common shares of the Company through December 31, 2026. The table below sets forth information regarding common shares repurchased by the Company during the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Weighted Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
01/01/25 - 01/31/25	26,446	\$ 20.69	26,446	456,094
02/01/25 - 02/28/25	-	-	-	456,094
03/01/25 - 03/31/25	-	-	-	456,094
Total	26,446	\$ 20.69	26,446	456,094

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

(a) None

(b) None

(c) During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, no director or officer (as defined in Rule 16a-1 under the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements or any non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements (in each case, as defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K).

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits

- 3.1 – [Amended Articles of the Company \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 \(File No. 31-36785\)\)](#)
- 3.2 – [Certificate of Amendment to the Amended Articles of the Company as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on April 27, 1993 \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 \(File No. 31-36785\)\)](#)
- 3.3 – [Certificate of Amendment to the Amended Articles of the Company as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on April 30, 1997 \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3\(c\) to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997 \(File No. 0-13507\)\)](#)
- 3.4 – [Certificate of Amendment to the Amended Articles of the Company as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on May 27, 2011 \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 1, 2011 \(File No. 0-13507\)\)](#)
- 3.5 – [Certificate of Amendment to the Amended Articles of the Company as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on April 12, 2013 \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 18, 2013 \(File No. 0-13507\)\)](#)
- 3.6 – [Certificate of Amendment by Directors or Incorporators to Articles filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Ohio on November 6, 2014 \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 12, 2014 \(File No. 0-13507\)\)](#)
- 3.7 – [Certificate of Amendment to the Amended Articles of the Company as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on January 25, 2022 \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 27, 2022 \(File No. 0-13507\)\)](#)
- 3.8 – [Amended Articles of the Company, as amended \(reflecting amendments through January 25, 2022\) \[for SEC reporting compliance purposes only – not filed with the Ohio Secretary of State\] \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.8 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 \(File No. 31-36785\)\)](#)
- 3.9 – [Amended and Restated Regulations of the Company \(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 \(File No. 0-13507\)\)](#)
- 3.10 – [Certificate Regarding Adoption of Amendment to Section 2.01 of the Amended and Restated Regulations of the Company by the Shareholders on April 16, 2009 \(Incorporate herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 22, 2009 \(File No. 0-13507\)\)](#)
- 31.1 – [Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) Certification \(Principal Executive Officer\)](#)
- 31.2 – [Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) Certification \(Principal Financial Officer\)](#)
- 32.1 – [Section 1350 Certification \(Principal Executive Officer\)](#)
- 32.2 – [Section 1350 Certification \(Principal Financial Officer\)](#)
- 101.INS Inline XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
- 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 caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Date: May 8, 2025

SB FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

By: /s/ Mark A. Klein
Mark A. Klein
Chairman, President & CEO

By: /s/ Anthony V. Cosentino
Anthony V. Cosentino
Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) CERTIFICATION

I, Mark A. Klein, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025, of SB Financial Group, 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 and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) 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 the 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 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 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:
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls 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: May 8, 2025

/s/ Mark A Klein

Mark A. Klein
Chairman, President & CEO
(Principal Executive Officer)

RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) CERTIFICATION

I, Anthony V. Cosentino, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025, of SB Financial Group, 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 and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) 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 the 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 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 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:
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls 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: May 8, 2025

/s/ Anthony V. Cosentino

Anthony V. Cosentino
Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATION*

In connection with the Quarterly Report of SB Financial Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Mark A. Klein, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

/s/ Mark A. Klein

Mark A. Klein

Title: Chairman, President & CEO

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 8, 2025

- * This certification is being furnished as required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section. This certification shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference into any such filing.

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATION*

In connection with the Quarterly Report of SB Financial Group, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Anthony V. Cosentino, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

/s/ Anthony V. Cosentino

Anthony V. Cosentino

Title: Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: May 8, 2025

- * This certification is being furnished as required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section. This certification shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference into any such filing.