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adverse customer demands and create efficiencies in operations; â— adverse effects on our information technology systems resulting from system failures, human error or cyberattacks; â— adverse effects of failures by our vendors to provide agreed upon services in the manner and at the cost agreed, particularly our information technology vendors and those vendors performing a service on the Companyâ€™s behalf; â— the impact of any claims or legal actions, including any effect on our reputation; â— losses incurred in connection with repurchases and indemnification payments related to mortgages; â— the soundness of other financial institutions and other counter-party risk; â— changes in accounting standards, rules and interpretations and the related impact on our financial statements; â— our ability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries; â— a decrease in our regulatory capital ratios or negative changes in our capital position; â— adverse federal or state tax assessments, or changes in tax laws or policies; â— risks associated with actual or potential litigation or investigations by customers, regulatory agencies or others; â— economic, legislative or regulatory changes, including the impact of changes to Congress and the Office of the President, particularly changes in regulation of financial services companies; â— increased costs of compliance, heightened regulatory capital requirements and other risks associated with changes in regulation and the current regulatory environment; â— risks associated with complex and changing regulatory environments, including, among others, with respect to data privacy, artificial intelligence, information security, climate change or other environmental, social and governance matters, and labor matters, relating to our operations; â— the adverse effects of events beyond our control that may have a destabilizing effect on financial markets and the economy, such as epidemics and pandemics, war or terrorist activities, such as the war in Ukraine, the Middle East conflict, and the conflict between China and Taiwan, essential utility outages, deterioration in the global economy, instability in the credit markets, disruptions in our customersâ€™ supply chains or disruption in transportation and disruptions caused from widespread cybersecurity incidents; â— changes in trade policy and any related tariffs; and â— each of the factors and risks under the heading â€œRisk Factorsâ€ in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in subsequent filings we make with the SEC.

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Because the Companyâ€™s ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain, there can be no assurances that future actual results will correspond to any forward-looking statements and you should not rely on any forward-looking statements. Additionally, all statements in this Form 10-Q, including forward-looking statements, speak only as of the date they are made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any statement in light of new information or future events, except as required by applicable law.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Old Second Bancorp. A Inc. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Balance Sheets (In thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and due from banks	\$ 54,888	\$ 55,334
Interest earning deposits with financial institutions	66,004	44,611
Cash and cash equivalents	120,892	100,145
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	1,173,661	1,192,829
Federal Home Loan Bank Chicago (FHLBC) and Federal Reserve Bank Chicago (FRBC) stock	32,005	33,355
Loans held-for-sale	2,291	1,322
Loans	3,976,595	4,042,953
Less: allowance for credit losses on loans	(42,269)	(44,264)
Net loans	3,934,326	3,998,689
Premises and equipment, net	86,871	79,310
Other real estate owned	6,920	5,123
Mortgage servicing rights, at fair value	10,488	10,344
Goodwill	86,478	86,478
Core deposit intangible	10,063	11,217
Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI)	110,535	109,318
Deferred tax assets, net	28,710	31,077
Other assets	63,460	63,592
Total assets	\$ 5,662,700	\$ 5,722,799
Liabilities		
Deposits	4,000,000	4,000,000
Noninterest bearing demand	1,728,487	1,834,891
Time	631,815	527,906
Total deposits	4,521,728	4,570,746
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	46,542	26,470
Other short-term borrowings	330,000	405,000
Subordinated debentures	25,773	25,773
Subordinated debentures	59,425	59,382
Other liabilities	59,897	58,147
Total liabilities	5,043,365	5,145,515
Common stock	44,908	44,705
Additional paid-in capital	204,012	202,223
Retained earnings	432,037	393,314
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(60,769)	(62,781)
Treasury stock	(853)	(177)
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 5,662,700	\$ 5,722,799

Shares issued: 60,000,000  
Shares outstanding: 44,849,591  
Treasury shares: 58,028

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Old Second Bancorp. A Inc. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Income (In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024
Loans, including fees	\$ 62,151	\$ 124,824
Loans held-for-sale	194	194
Securities	334	314
Taxable interest income	8,552	9,930
Tax exempt interest income	1,292	1,337
Dividends from FHLBC and FRBC stock	584	396
Interest bearing deposits with financial institutions	625	643
Total interest and dividend income	73,223	73,886
Expense	(3,354)	(2,891)
Time deposits	4,961	1,156
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	834	744
Other short-term borrowings	3,338	5,160
Junior subordinated debentures	288	281
Subordinated debentures	546	546
Senior notes	1,092	1,092
Notes payable and other borrowings	13,533	10,306
Total interest expense	(13,533)	(10,306)
Provision for credit losses	(3,750)	(2,000)
Net interest and dividend income	55,940	61,580
Noninterest income	122,165	122,165
Wealth management fee	2,779	2,458
Service charges on deposits	2,508	2,362
Card related expense	4,923	4,786
Secondary mortgage fees	65	76
Mortgage servicing rights mark to market (loss) gain	(238)	96
Mortgage servicing income	513	499
Net gain on sales of mortgage loans	468	398
Securities (losses) gains, net	(1,547)	14
Change in cash surrender value of BOLI	820	418
Death benefit realized on BOLI	893	893
Card related income	2,577	2,690
Other income	742	773
Total noninterest income	11,127	8,223
Income before taxes	68,223	71,878
Taxes	(16,379)	(16,379)
Salaries and employee benefits	23,244	21,798
Occupancy, furniture and equipment	4,046	3,899
Computer and data processing	2,184	1,908
FDIC insurance	3,064	611
Amortization of core deposit intangible	574	618
Advertising expense	472	103
Card related expense	1,323	1,222
Legal fees	238	283
Consulting & management fees	797	520
Real estate expense, net	(87)	(41)
Other expense	3,547	3,840
Total noninterest expense	(37,774)	(34,830)
Income before taxes	29,190	34,973
Provision for income taxes	7,299	9,411
Net income	21,891	25,562
Basic earnings per share	0.48	0.57
Diluted earnings per share	0.48	0.56
Dividends declared per share	0.05	0.05
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements		

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Old Second Bancorp. A Inc. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (In thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024
Net income	21,891	25,562
Related tax (expense) benefit	(673)	2,342
Holding gains (losses), after tax, on available-for-sale securities	1,732	(6,018)
Net realized (losses) gains</		

(in thousands) \$ (853) \$ 619,335

and Subsidiaries Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data, unaudited)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation and Changes in Significant Accounting Policies The accounting policies followed in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual financial information. The interim consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments that are necessary, in the opinion of management, for a fair statement of results for the interim period presented. Results for the period ended June 30, 2024, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2024.

These interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes included in Old Second Bancorp. Inc.'s (the "Company") annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. Unless otherwise indicated, dollar amounts in the tables contained in the notes to the consolidated financial statements are in thousands. Certain items in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and follow general practices within the banking industry. Application of these principles requires management to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates, assumptions, and judgments are based on information available as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Future changes in information may affect these estimates, assumptions, and judgments, which, in turn, may affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements The following is a summary of recent accounting pronouncements that have impacted or could potentially affect the Company:

ASU 2023-06 On October 9, 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-06 "Disclosure Improvements: Codification Amendments in Response to the SEC's Disclosure Update and Simplification Initiative." The amendments in the ASU modify the disclosure or presentation requirements of a variety of topics in the codification. Certain of the amendments represent clarifications to, or technical corrections of, the current requirements. Each amendment in the ASU will only become effective if the SEC removes the related disclosure or presentation requirement from its existing regulations by June 30, 2027. The amendments in this ASU are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

ASU 2023-09 On December 14, 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09 "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures." The amendments require that public business entities on an annual basis (1) disclose specific categories in the rate reconciliation, and (2) provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold (if the effect of those reconciling items is equal to or greater than 5 percent of the amount computed by multiplying pretax income (or loss) by the applicable statutory income tax rate). The amendments require that all entities disclose on an annual basis the following information about income taxes paid: (1) The amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) disaggregated by federal (national), state, and foreign taxes, and (2) The amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) disaggregated by individual jurisdictions in which income taxes paid (net of refunds received) is equal to or greater than 5 percent of total income taxes paid (net of refunds received). The amendments also require that all entities disclose the following information: (1) Income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) disaggregated between domestic and foreign, and (2) Income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations disaggregated by federal (national), state, and foreign. The ASU is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted for annual financial statements that have not yet been issued or made available for issuance. The amendments should be applied on a prospective basis. Retrospective application is permitted. The Company will adopt this ASU for the reporting period beginning January 1, 2025, and does not expect the amendments to have a material impact to the financial statements of the Company.

ASU 2024-01 On March 21, 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-01 "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718) - Scope Application of Profits Interest and Similar Awards," which clarifies how an entity determines whether a profits interest or similar award is within the scope of Topic 718 or is not a share-based payment arrangement and, therefore, is within the scope of other guidance. ASU 2024-01 provides an illustrative example with multiple fact patterns and also amends certain language in the "Scope" and "Exceptions" sections of Topic 718 to improve its clarity and operability without changing the guidance. Entities can apply the amendments either retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements or prospectively to profits interest and similar awards granted or modified on or after the date of adoption. If prospective application is elected, an entity must disclose the nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle.

ASU 2024-01 is effective January 1, 2025, including interim periods, and is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

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ASU 2024-02 On March 29, 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-02 "Codification Improvements." Amendments to Remove References to the Concepts Statements amends the codification to remove references to various concept statements and impacts a variety of topics in the codification. The amendments apply to all reporting entities within the scope of the affected accounting guidance, but in most instances the references removed are extraneous and not required to understand or apply the guidance. Generally, the amendments in ASU 2024-02 are not intended to result in significant accounting changes for most entities. ASU 2024-02 is effective January 1, 2025, and is not expected to have a material impact the financial statements of the Company.

Change in Significant Accounting Policies Significant accounting policies are presented in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. These policies, along with the disclosures presented in the other financial statement notes and in this discussion, provide information on how significant assets and liabilities are valued in the consolidated financial statements and how those values are determined. During the second quarter of 2024, the Company had no changes to significant accounting policies or estimates.

Subsequent Events On July 16, 2024, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.05 per share of common stock payable on August 5, 2024, to stockholders of record as of July 26, 2024; dividends of \$2.2 million were paid to stockholders on August 5, 2024.

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Note 2 Securities Investment Portfolio Management Our investment portfolio serves the liquidity needs and income objectives of the Company. While the portfolio serves as an important component of the overall liquidity management at the Bank, portions of the portfolio also serve as income producing assets. The size and composition of the portfolio reflects liquidity needs, loan demand and interest income objectives. Portfolio size and composition will be adjusted from time to time. While a significant portion of the portfolio consists of readily marketable securities to address liquidity, other parts of the portfolio may reflect funds invested pending future loan demand or to maximize interest income without undue interest rate risk. Investments are comprised of debt securities and non-marketable equity investments. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, on securities available-for-sale are reported as a separate component of equity. This balance sheet component changes as interest rates and market conditions change. Unrealized gains and losses are not included in the calculation of regulatory capital.

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago (FHLBC) and Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (FRBC) stock are considered nonmarketable equity investments. FHLBC stock was recorded at \$17.1 million at June 30, 2024, and \$18.5 million at December 31, 2023. FRBC stock was recorded at \$14.9 million at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. The following tables summarize the amortized cost and fair value of the securities portfolio at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses:

	Gross Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair Value	Cost	Gains	Losses
Available-for-sale	\$ 193,615	\$ 146	\$ (2,487)	\$ 191,274	\$ 193,615	\$ 146	\$ (2,487)
U.S. Treasury	\$ 39,653	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,653	\$ 39,653	\$ -	\$ -
government agencies mortgage-backed	\$ 109,490	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,490	\$ 109,490	\$ -	\$ -
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 436,623	\$ 321	\$ (50,889)	\$ 386,055	\$ 436,623	\$ 321	\$ (50,889)
Asset-backed securities	\$ 67,634	\$ 6	\$ (2,763)	\$ 64,877	\$ 67,634	\$ 6	\$ (2,763)
Collateralized loan obligations	\$ 176,897	\$ 195	\$ (72)	\$ 177,020	\$ 176,897	\$ 195	\$ (72)
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,256,285	\$ 1,138	\$ (83,762)	\$ 1,173,661	\$ 1,256,285	\$ 1,138	\$ (83,762)
Available-for-sale	\$ 174,602	\$ (5,028)	\$ 169,574	\$ 169,574	\$ 174,602	\$ (5,028)	\$ 169,574
U.S. Treasury	\$ 60,118	\$ -	\$ (3,052)	\$ 56,959	\$ 60,118	\$ -	\$ (3,052)
government agencies mortgage-backed	\$ 118,492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118,492	\$ 118,492	\$ -	\$ -
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 442,987	\$ 421	\$ (50,864)	\$ 392,544	\$ 442,987	\$ 421	\$ (50,864)
Asset-backed securities	\$ 71,616	\$ 42	\$ (3,222)	\$ 68,436	\$ 71,616	\$ 42	\$ (3,222)
Collateralized loan obligations	\$ 173,201	\$ 30	\$ (1,350)	\$ 171,881	\$ 173,201	\$ 30	\$ (1,350)
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,276,981	\$ 1,818	\$ (85,970)	\$ 1,192,829	\$ 1,276,981	\$ 1,818	\$ (85,970)
Excludes accrued interest receivable of \$6.7 million and \$6.6 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, that is recorded in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.							
Table of Contents Old Second Bancorp. Inc. and Subsidiaries Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data, unaudited)							
The fair value, amortized cost and weighted average yield of debt securities at June 30, 2024, by contractual maturity, are listed in the table below. Securities not due at a single maturity date are shown separately.							
Weighted Average	Amortized	Average	Fair	Securities available-for-sale	Cost	Yield	Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 122,815	1.69%	\$ 120,302	Due after one year through five years	\$ 127,580	3.63%	\$ 125,243
Due after five years through ten years	\$ 58,374	2.77%	\$ 53,383	Due after ten years	\$ 156,872	3.11%	\$ 149,909
Asset-backed securities	\$ 67,634	4.08%	\$ 64,877	Collateralized loan obligations	\$ 176,897	6.98%	\$ 177,020
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,256,285	3.35%	\$ 1,173,661	At June 30, 2024, the Company had no securities issued from any one originator, other than the U.S. Government and its agencies, which individually amounted to over 10% of the Company			

[illegible]

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paying amount of \$46.5A million at JuneA 30, A 2024, and \$26.5A million at DecemberA 31, A 2023. The fair value of the pledged collateral was \$73.6A million at JuneA 30, A 2024, and \$45.7 million at DecemberA 31, A 2023. At JuneA 30, A 2024, there were no customers with secured balances exceeding 10% of stockholders' equity. The Company's borrowings at the FHLBC require the Bank to be a member and invest in the stock of the FHLBC. Total borrowings are generally limited to the lower of 35% of total assets or 60% of the book value of certain mortgage loans. As of JuneA 30, A 2024, the Bank had \$330.0 million in short-term advances outstanding under the FHLBC, and \$405.0 million in short-term advances as of December 31, 2023. FHLBC stock held at JuneA 30, A 2024, was valued at \$17.1A million, and any potential FHLBC advances were collateralized by loans and securities with a principal balance of \$1.38A billion, which carried a FHLBC-calculated combined collateral value of \$933.9A billion. The Company had excess collateral of \$603.9A million available to secure borrowings at JuneA 30, A 2024. In the second quarter of 2021, we issued \$60.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 3.50% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due April 15, 2031 (the "Notes"). The Company used the net proceeds from the offering for general corporate purposes. The Notes bear interest at a fixed annual rate of 3.50%, from and including the date of issuance to but excluding April 15, 2026, payable semi-annually in arrears. From and including April 15, 2026, to, but excluding the maturity date or early redemption date, the interest rate will reset quarterly to an interest rate per annum equal to three-month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") (as defined by the Note) plus 273 basis points, payable quarterly in arrears. As of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, we had \$59.4 million of subordinated debentures outstanding, net of deferred issuance cost. The Company issued senior notes in December 2016 with a ten-year maturity, and terms included interest payable semiannually at 5.75% for five years. Beginning December 31, 2021, the senior debt began to pay interest at a floating rate, with interest payable quarterly at three month LIBOR plus 385 basis points. The notes were redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, beginning with the interest payment date on December 31, 2021, and on any floating rate interest payment date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest. On June 30, 2023, we redeemed all of the \$45.0 million senior notes, at which point the interest rate was 9.39%. Upon redemption, the related deferred debt issuance costs of \$362,000 was also recorded as interest expense, resulting in an effective cost of this debt issuance of 12.85% for the second quarter of 2023. On February 24, 2020, the Company originated a \$20.0 million three-year term note with a correspondent bank. The term note was issued at one-month LIBOR plus 175 basis points, and required principal payments quarterly and interest payments monthly. This note was included within Notes payable and other borrowings on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and the remaining \$9.0 million balance of the note was paid off on February 24, 2023. The Company also has an undrawn line of credit of \$30.0 million with a correspondent bank to be used for short-term funding needs; advances under this line can be outstanding up to 360 days from the date of issuance. This line of credit has not been utilized since early 2019.

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**Old Second Bancorp., Inc. and Subsidiaries**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data, unaudited)

**Note 7 - Junior Subordinated Debentures**

The Company issued \$25.0A million of cumulative trust preferred securities through a private placement completed by an unconsolidated subsidiary, Old Second Capital Trust II, in April 2007. These trust preferred securities mature in 30A years, but subject to regulatory approval, can be called in whole or in part on a quarterly basis commencing JuneA 15, 2017. The quarterly cash distributions on the securities were fixed at 6.77% through JuneA 15, 2017, and now have a floating rate of 150 basis points over three-month SOFR. Upon conversion to a floating rate, a cash flow hedge was initiated which resulted in the total interest rate paid on the debt of 4.49% and 4.37% for the quarters ended JuneA 30, A 2024, and June 30, 2023, respectively. The Company issued a \$25.8A million subordinated debenture to Old Second Capital Trust II in return for the aggregate net proceeds of this trust preferred offering. The interest rate and payment frequency on the debenture are equivalent to the cash distribution basis on the trust preferred securities. The junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company are disclosed on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and the related interest expense for each issuance is included in the Consolidated Statements of Income. As of JuneA 30, A 2024, and DecemberA 31, A 2023, the remaining unamortized debt issuance costs related to the junior subordinated debentures were less than \$1,000 and are included as a reduction to the balance of the junior subordinated debentures on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The remaining deferred issuance costs on the junior subordinated debentures related to the issuance of Old Second Capital Trust II will be amortized to interest expense over the remainder of the 30-year term of the notes and are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

**Note 8 - Equity Compensation Plans**

Stock-based awards are outstanding under the Company's 2019 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (the "2019 Plan"). The 2019 Plan was originally approved at the May 2019 annual stockholders' meeting and authorized 600,000 shares, and at the May 2021 annual stockholders' meeting, the Company obtained stockholder approval to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the 2019 Plan by 1,200,000 shares, from 600,000 shares to 1,800,000 shares. Following the approval of the 2019 Plan, no further awards will be granted under any other prior plan. The 2019 Plan authorizes the granting of qualified stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and stock appreciation rights ("SARs"). Awards may be granted to selected directors, officers, employees or eligible service providers under the 2019 Plan at the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. As of JuneA 30, A 2024, 718,193 shares remained available for issuance under the 2019 Plan. The Company has granted only restricted stock units under the 2019 Equity Plan. Generally, restricted stock units granted under the 2019 Plan vest three years from the grant date, but the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors has discretionary authority to change the terms of particular awards including the vesting schedule. Under the 2019 Plan, unless otherwise provided in an award agreement, upon the occurrence of a change in control, all equity awards then held by the participant will become fully exercisable immediately if, and all stock awards and cash incentive awards will become fully earned and vested immediately if, (i) the 2019 Plan is not an obligation of the successor entity following a change in control or (ii) the 2019 Plan is an obligation of the successor entity following a change in control and the participant incurs a termination of service without cause or for good reason following the change in control. Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sentence, if the vesting of an award is conditioned upon the achievement of performance measures, then such vesting will generally be subject to the following: if, at the time of the change in control, the performance measures are less than 50% attained (pro rata based upon the time of the period through the change in control), the award will become vested and exercisable on a fractional basis with the numerator being equal to the percentage of attainment and the denominator being 50%; and if, at the time of the change in control, the performance measures are at least 50% attained (pro rata based upon the time of the period through the change in control), the award will become fully earned and vested immediately upon the change in control. Awards of restricted stock under the 2019 Plan generally entitle holders to voting and dividend rights upon grant and are subject to forfeiture until certain restrictions have lapsed including employment for a specific period. Awards of restricted stock units under the 2019 Plan are also subject to forfeiture until certain restrictions have lapsed including employment for a specific period, but do not entitle holders to voting rights until the restricted period ends and shares are transferred in connection with the units.

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**Old Second Bancorp., Inc. and Subsidiaries**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data, unaudited)

There were 339,235 and 238,149 restricted stock units issued under the 2019 Plan during the six months ended JuneA 30, A 2024, and JuneA 30, A 2023, respectively. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period of the restricted stock units based on the market value of the award on the issue date. Total compensation cost that has been recorded for the 2019 Plan was \$2.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and \$1.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023.

A summary of changes in the Company's unvested restricted awards for the six months ended JuneA 30, A 2024, is as follows:

	JuneA 30, A 2024	Weighted-Average Restricted Stock Shares	Grant Date Fair Value	Unvested at January 1	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Unvested at JuneA 30
Total unrecognized compensation cost of restricted awards was \$6.2 million as of JuneA 30, A 2024, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.03 years.	\$6.2M							
Earnings Per Share								
Six Months Ended JuneA 30, A 2024								
Basic earnings per share	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	44,846,848A	44,665,127A	44,802,704A	44,642,250A	Net income	\$21,891A	\$25,562A	\$43,203A
Basic earnings per share	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	44,846,848A	44,665,127A	44,802,704A	44,642,250A	Dilutive effect of unvested restricted awards	835,391A	800,358A	728,556A
Diluted average common shares outstanding	45,682,239A	45,424,418A	45,603,062A	45,370,806A	Net income	\$21,891A	\$25,562A	\$43,203A
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	44,846,848A	44,665,127A	44,802,704A	44,642,250A	Dilutive effect of unvested restricted awards	835,391A	800,358A	728,556A
Diluted average common shares outstanding	45,682,239A	45,424,418A	45,603,062A	45,370,806A	Net income	\$21,891A	\$25,562A	\$43,203A
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$0.96A	\$1.10A	\$0.48A	\$0.57A	\$	

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interest rate risk management strategy. Aggregate fair value of the swaps is recorded in other assets or other liabilities with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income, net of tax. The amount included in other comprehensive income would be reclassified to current earnings should all or a portion of the hedge no longer be considered effective. For derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk, the gain or loss on the derivative is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified into interest income or interest expense in the same period(s) during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive income related to derivatives will be reclassified to interest income or expense as interest payments are received on the variable rate loan pools or paid on the Company's fixed-rate borrowings.

Table of ContentsOld Second Bancorp. A Inc. and SubsidiariesNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data, unaudited)Interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$300.0 million as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, were designated as cash flow hedges of certain variable rate commercial and commercial real estate loan pools. Each of these hedges were executed to pay variable and receive fixed rate cash flows. Each of these hedges was determined to be effective during all periods presented and the Company expects the hedges to remain effective during the remaining terms of the swaps. An interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$25.8 million as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, is designated as a cash flow hedge of junior subordinated debentures and was executed to pay fixed and receive variable rate cash flows. The hedge was determined to be effective during all periods presented and the Company expects the hedge to remain effective during the remaining terms of the swap. During the next twelve months, the Company estimates that an additional \$5.1 million will be reclassified as an increase to interest income and an additional \$608,000 will be reclassified as an increase to interest expense. Non-designated Hedges 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 and rate cap agreements with commercial banking customers to facilitate their respective risk management strategies. The notional amounts of interest rate swaps with its loan customers as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023 were \$97.9 million and \$104.8 million, respectively. The notional amounts of interest rate cap with its loan customers were \$32.9 million as of June 30, 2024, and there were no interest rate caps at December 31, 2023. Those interest rate swaps and rate cap agreements are simultaneously hedged by offsetting derivatives 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 derivatives associated with this program do not meet the strict hedge accounting requirements, changes in the fair value of both the customer derivatives and the offsetting derivatives are recognized directly in earnings. At June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the Company had \$6.8 million and \$7.3 million of cash collateral pledged with two correspondent financial institutions, respectively. The Company held \$5.4 million and \$4.1 million of cash pledged from one correspondent financial institution to support the interest rate swap activity during the periods presented, respectively. No investment securities were required to be pledged to any correspondent financial institution during 2024 through June 30, 2024, or during 2023. The Company offsets derivative assets and liabilities that are subject to a master netting arrangement. The Company also grants mortgage loan interest rate lock commitments to borrowers, subject to normal loan underwriting standards. The interest rate risk associated with these loan interest rate lock commitments is managed with contracts for future deliveries of loans as well as selling forward mortgage-backed securities contracts. Loan interest rate lock commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The notional amount of these commitments at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023 was \$13.7 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. Commitments to originate residential mortgage loans held-for-sale and forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans or forward MBS contracts are considered derivative instruments and changes in the fair value are recorded to mortgage banking revenue. Fair values are estimated based on observable changes in mortgage interest rates including mortgage-backed securities prices from the date of the commitment.

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Fair Value of Derivative Instruments	June 30, 2024	No. of Trans.	Notional Amount	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	\$5.3	325,774	Other Assets	\$3.6	Other Liabilities	\$3.9	Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	\$1.7
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	\$1.3	13,687	Other Assets	\$4.6	Other Liabilities	\$8.7	Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	\$7.4
Total derivatives	\$6.6							\$9.1

Disclosures of the Effect of Fair Value and Cash Flow Hedge Accounting The fair value and cash flow hedge accounting related to derivatives covered under ASC Subtopic 815-20 impacted Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) and the Income Statement. The loss recognized in AOCI on derivatives totaled \$1.3 million as of June 30, 2024, and \$5.3 million as of June 30, 2023. The amount of the loss reclassified from AOCI to net interest income on the income statement was \$3.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and \$2.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Credit-risk-related Contingent Features For derivative transactions involving counterparties who are lending customers of the Company, the derivative credit exposure is managed through the normal credit review and monitoring process, which may include collateralization, financial covenants and/or financial guarantees of affiliated parties. Agreements with such customers require that losses associated with derivative transactions receive payment priority from any funds recovered should a customer default and ultimate disposition of collateral or guarantees occur. Credit exposure to broker/dealer counterparties is managed through agreements with each derivative counterparty that require collateralization of fair value gains owed by such counterparties. Some small degree of credit exposure exists due to timing differences between when a gain may occur and the subsequent point in time that collateral is delivered to secure that gain. This is monitored by the Company and procedures are in place to minimize this exposure. Such agreements also require the Company to collateralize counterparties in circumstances wherein the fair value of the derivatives result in loss to the Company.

Table of ContentsOld Second Bancorp. A Inc. and SubsidiariesNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data, unaudited)Other provisions of such agreements include the definition of certain events that may lead to the declaration of default and/or the early termination of the derivative transaction(s). If the Company either defaults or is capable of being declared in default on any of its indebtedness (exclusive of deposit obligations), then the Company could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations. If a merger occurs that materially changes the Company's creditworthiness in an adverse manner. If certain specified adverse regulatory actions occur, such as the issuance of a Cease and Desist Order, or citations for actions considered Unsafe and Unsound or that may lead to the termination of deposit insurance coverage by the FDIC. The Bank also issues letters of credit, which are conditional commitments that guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved and collateral obtained in issuing letters of credit are essentially the same as that involved in extending loan commitments to our customers. In addition to customer related commitments, the Company is responsible for letters of credit commitments that relate to properties held in OREO. The following table represents the Company's contractual commitments due to letters of credit as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023.

Letter of Credit Commitments	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fixed	\$17.1	\$17.1
Variable	\$16.2	\$16.2
Total	\$33.3	\$33.3

The following table is a summary of letter of credit commitments as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Letter of Credit Commitments	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fixed	\$17.1	\$17.1
Variable	\$16.2	\$16.2
Total	\$33.3	\$33.3

The following table is a summary of letter of credit commitments as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Letter of Credit Commitments	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fixed	\$17.1	\$17.1
Variable	\$16.2	\$16.2
Total	\$33.3	\$33.3

The following table is a summary of letter of credit commitments as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Letter of Credit Commitments	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fixed	\$17.1	\$17.1
Variable	\$16.2	\$16.2
Total	\$33.3	\$33.3

The following table is a summary of letter of credit commitments as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Letter of Credit Commitments	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fixed	\$17.1	\$17.1
Variable	\$16.2	\$16.2
Total	\$33.3	\$33.3

The following table is a summary of letter of credit commitments as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Letter of Credit Commitments	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fixed	\$17.1	\$17.1
Variable	\$16.2	\$16.2
Total	\$33.3	\$33.3

The following table is a summary of letter of credit commitments as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Letter of Credit Commitments	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fixed	\$17.1	\$17.1
Variable	\$16.2	\$16.2
Total	\$33.3	\$33.3

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Letter of Credit Commitments	June
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related income.â€¢40Table of Contentsâ—Noninterest expense was \$37.94 million for the second quarter of 2024, compared to \$34.8 million for the second quarter of 2023, an increase of \$3.1 million, or 8.7%. Contributing to the increase in noninterest expense in the second quarter of 2024 was higher salaries and employee benefits as well as increases in occupancy, furniture and equipment, computer and data processing, advertising expenses, and consulting & management fees. Partially offsetting the increase in noninterest expense was a reduction in FDIC insurance and other expenses. â€¢â—We had a provision for income tax expense of \$7.3 million for the second quarter of 2024, compared to a provision for income tax expense of \$9.4 million for the second quarter of 2023. The effective tax rate for these two periods was 25.0% and 26.9%, respectively. â€¢â—Our community-focused banking franchise experienced a decrease of \$66.4 million in total loans in the second quarter of 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, and a decrease of \$38.9 million in total loans compared to the second quarter of 2023. We believe we are positioned for loan growth for the remainder of 2024, though likely at a slower pace than in recent years, as we continue to serve our customersâ€™ needs in a competitive economic environment. We continue to seek to provide value to our customers and the communities in which we operate, by executing on growth opportunities in our local markets and developing new banking relationships, while seeking to ensure the safety and soundness of our Bank, our customers, and our employees. â€¢â—Nonaccrual loans decreased \$25.6 million as of June 30, 2024, compared to December 31, 2023, and decreased \$19.0 million compared to June 30, 2023. The reduction in nonaccrual loans in the second quarter of 2024, compared to December 31, 2023, was primarily due to \$9.8 million of charge-offs year to date, primarily due to two charge-offs totaling \$5.1 million for a large healthcare loan and two charge-offs totaling \$4.1 million for two CRE-investor loans, as well as \$11.6 million of paid off loans, and two loans totaling \$3.4 million that were transferred to OREO. The decrease in nonaccrual loans year over year is due to various large charge-offs and an increase in paid off loans over the last twelve months, primarily related to the CRE-Investor portfolio, the majority of which are office and healthcare loans. Nonperforming loans as a percent of total loans was 1.2% as of June 30, 2024, compared to 1.7% as of December 31, 2023, and 1.5% as of June 30, 2023. Classified assets decreased to \$129.3 million as of June 30, 2024, which is \$8.6 million, or 6.2%, less than December 31, 2023, and \$976,000, or 0.8%, more than June 30, 2023. â€¢Critical Accounting Estimatesâ€¢Our consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the application of accounting policies in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (â€¢GAAPâ€¢) and follow general practices within the banking industry. These policies require the reliance on estimates and assumptions, which may prove inaccurate or are subject to variations. These estimates, assumptions, and judgments are based on information available as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Future changes in information may affect these estimates, assumptions, and judgments, which, in turn, may affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. Changes in underlying factors, assumptions, or estimates could have a material impact on our future financial condition and results of operations. â€¢Of the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, we have identified certain items as critical accounting policies based on the associated estimates, assumptions, judgments and complexity. See â€¢Managementâ€™s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operationsâ€¢Critical Accounting Estimatesâ€¢ in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies or the estimates made pursuant to those policies during the most recent quarter from those disclosed in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K. â€¢Non-GAAP Financial Measures â€¢This report contains references to financial measures that are not defined in GAAP. Such non-GAAP financial measures include the presentation of net interest income and net interest margin on a tax equivalent (â€¢TEâ€¢) basis, adjusted net income, adjusted basic and diluted earnings per share, our adjusted efficiency ratio, and our tangible common equity to tangible assets ratio. Management believes that the presentation of these non-GAAP financial measures (a) provides important supplemental information that contributes to a proper understanding of our operating performance, (b) enables a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting our business, and (c) allows investors to evaluate our performance in a manner similar to management, the financial services industry, bank stock analysts, and bank regulators. Management uses non-GAAP measures as follows: in the preparation of our operating budgets, monthly financial performance reporting, and in our presentation of our performance to investors. However, we acknowledge that these non-GAAP financial measures have a number of limitations. Limitations associated with non-GAAP financial measures include the risk that persons might disagree as to the appropriateness of items comprising these measures and that different companies might calculate these measures differently. These measures should not be considered an alternative to our GAAP results. A reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures is presented below or alongside the first instance where each non-GAAP financial measure is used. 41Table of ContentsResults of Operationsâ€¢Overviewâ€¢Three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023Our income before taxes was \$29.2 million in the second quarter of 2024 compared to \$35.0 million in the second quarter of 2023. This decrease in pretax income was primarily due to a \$3.9 million decrease in net interest and dividend income, a \$1.8 million increase in provision for credit losses, and a \$3.0 million increase in noninterest expenses. Income before taxes was positively impacted by a \$2.9 million increase in noninterest income, primarily due to no security gains or losses in the second quarter of 2024 compared to \$1.5 million of security losses, net, in the second quarter of 2023, as well as an \$893,000 death benefit realized on BOLI; no death benefit was recorded in the prior year like period. Noninterest expense increased by \$3.0 million primarily due to a \$1.6 million increase in salary and employee benefits expense, an \$894,000 increase in computer and data processing expenses, and a \$369,000 increase in advertising expenses in the second quarter of 2024. Our net income was \$21.9 million, or \$0.48 per diluted share, for the second quarter of 2024, compared to net income of \$25.6 million, or \$0.56 per diluted share, for the second quarter of 2023. The Bank remains well positioned to navigate uncertain macroeconomics; we have mitigated interest rate risk, controlled expenses in an inflationary environment, and actively managed daily liquidity. Furthermore, we continue to possess strong liquidity metrics and a short duration securities portfolio for short term funding needs.Net interest and dividend income was \$59.7 million in the second quarter of 2024, compared to \$63.6 million in the second quarter of 2023. The \$3.9 million decrease was driven by an increase in interest expense in the second quarter of 2024, compared to the second quarter of 2023, primarily due to exception pricing on deposit accounts and product migration into term deposits. Decreases in our securities portfolio also contributed to the decrease in net interest and dividend income during the second quarter of 2024. Partially offsetting the decrease in net interest and dividend income during the second quarter of 2024, compared to the like quarter a year ago, was growth in our loan related interest income due to the effect of higher market interest rates on our loan portfolios.â€¢Six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023Our income before taxes was \$57.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$67.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. This decrease in pretax income was primarily due to an \$8.2 million decrease in net interest and dividend income, a \$1.7 million increase in provision for credit losses, and a \$5.4 million increase in noninterest expenses. These changes were partially offset by a \$6.1 million increase in noninterest income, primarily due to no security gains or losses in the first six months of 2024 compared to \$3.2 million of security losses, net, recorded in the first six months of 2023, a \$1.3 million increase in the cash surrender value of BOLI, and an \$893,000 death benefit realized on BOLI. Our net income was \$43.2 million, or \$0.95 per diluted share, for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to net income of \$49.2 million, or \$1.08 per diluted share, for the same period of 2023. Net interest and dividend income was \$119.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$127.7 million for the same period of 2023. The \$8.2 million decrease was primarily driven by an increase in interest expense in the first six months of 2024, compared to the first six months of 2023, driven by a rise in deposit interest rates stemming from exception pricing on deposit accounts. Also contributing to the decrease in net interest and dividend income was a \$4.1 million decrease in securities related income due to the year over year decrease in the securities portfolio. Higher interest expenses were partially offset by the effect of higher market interest rates on our loan portfolio, which contributed to the \$6.1 million increase in loan related income. Also offsetting the decrease in net interest and dividend income year over year was a reduction in senior debt expense recorded in the first six months of 2024 as the senior notes were redeemed on June 30, 2023, resulting in no senior debt interest expense after that time.â€¢Net Interest Incomeâ€¢Net interest income, which is our primary source of earnings, is the difference between interest income earned on interest-earning assets, such as loans and investment securities, as well as accretion income on purchased loans, and interest incurred on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. Net interest income depends upon the relative mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, the ratio of interest-earning assets to total assets and of interest-bearing liabilities to total funding sources, and movements in market interest rates. Our net interest income can be significantly influenced by a variety of factors, including overall loan demand, economic conditions, credit risk, the amount of nonearning assets including nonperforming loans and OREO, the amounts of and rates at which assets and liabilities reprice, variances in prepayment of loans and securities, early withdrawal of deposits, exercise of call options on borrowings or securities, a general rise or decline in interest rates, changes in the slope of the yield-curve, and balance sheet growth or contraction.â€¢42Table of ContentsThree months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023â€¢The increased yield of six basis points on interest earning assets compared to the linked period was driven by repricing within the loan and taxable securities portfolios. Changes in the market interest rate environment impact earning assets at varying intervals depending on the repricing timeline of loans and securities, as well as securities maturity, payoff and purchase and sale activities.â€¢â€¢The year over year increase of 28 basis points on interest earning assets was primarily driven by increases to benchmark interest rates over the past twelve months, primarily impacting variable rate loans. Increases to market rates also impacted securities available for sale income during the quarter ended June 30, 2024. Average balances of securities available for sale decreased \$225.2 million in the second quarter of 2024 compared to the prior year like quarter; however, the tax equivalent yield on the securities available for sale portfolio increased 15 basis points year over year due to variable security rate resets. â€¢Average balances of interest-bearing deposit accounts have increased steadily during the second quarter of 2024, from \$2.76 billion to \$2.81 billion, as NOW and money market account average balances increased as well as time deposits average balance increases due to CD rate specials. The increase in average balances of interest-bearing deposit accounts was partially offset by reductions in savings accounts as customers sought higher yielding products. We have continued to control the cost of funds over the periods reflected, with the rate of overall interest-bearing deposits increasing to 133 basis points for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, from 118 basis points for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, and from 40 basis points for the quarter ended June 30, 2023. A 20 basis point increase in the cost of money market funds for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, compared to the prior linked quarter, and a 105 basis point increase compared to the prior year like quarter were both due to select deposit account exception pricing, and drove a significant portion of the overall increase. The increase in transactional account average balances for the linked quarter were slightly offset by a 15 basis point decrease in NOW accounts driven by a large commercial deposit customer moving into an off-balance sheet sweep product, which reduced the overall rates paid on exception priced NOW accounts. Average rates paid on time deposits for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, increased by 36 basis points and 221 basis points in the quarter over linked quarter and year over year quarters, respectively, primarily due to CD rate specials we offered. â€¢Borrowing costs decreased in the second quarter of 2024, compared to the first quarter of 2024, primarily due to the \$89.3 million decrease in average other short-term borrowings stemming from a decrease in average FHLB advances over the prior quarter. The decrease of \$159.6 million year over year of average FHLB advances was based on daily liquidity needs, and was the primary driver of the \$1.8 million decrease to interest expense on other short-term borrowings. Subordinated and junior subordinated debt interest expense were essentially flat over each of the periods presented. Senior notes had the most significant interest expense decrease year over year, as we redeemed all of the \$45.0 million senior notes, net of deferred issuance costs, in June 2023, resulting in senior notes having no balance after that time.â€¢Our net interest margin (GAAP) increased five basis points to 4.60% for the second quarter of 2024, compared to 4.55% for the first quarter of 2024, and decreased one basis point compared to 4.61% for the second quarter of 2023. Our net interest margin (TE) increased five basis points to 4.63% for the second quarter of 2024, compared to 4.58% for the first quarter of 2024, and decreased one basis point compared to 4.64% for the second quarter of 2023. The increase in the second quarter of 2024, compared to the prior quarter, was driven by market rates as well as the composition of assets and liabilities as interest income and expense remained relatively flat compared to the prior quarter while there was a \$65.9 million reduction in interest earning assets. Matured securities were replaced with higher yielding positions and the decrease in average loans was primarily driven by lower yielding or nonaccrual credits due to the payoff, charge-off or upgrade of loans year-to-date. Higher deposit interest expense was offset by lower borrowing interest expense due to a decline in average other short-term borrowing. The decrease in our net interest margin (TE) in the second quarter of 2024, compared to the prior year like quarter, is primarily due to an increase in market interest rates, and the related increase in costs of interest-bearing deposits. See the discussion entitled â€¢Non-GAAP Financial Measuresâ€¢ and the table on page 47 that provides a reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most comparable GAAP equivalent.â€¢â€¢43Table of ContentsSix months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023â€¢The year over year increase of 35 basis points on interest earning assets was driven by increases to benchmark interest rates over the past twelve months. The securities portfolio was primarily impacted by maturities and paydowns of lower yielding assets and timely purchase of higher yielding securities as we work to increase the weighted average yield in the portfolio. Average securities available-for-sale decreased \$272.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, due to maturities, paydowns, and strategic sales. Due to market interest rate increases year over year, securities available-for-sale interest income yields were slightly higher in the six months ended June 30, 2024; however, the decrease in balances resulted in a reduction of securities income to \$19.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$24.1 million for the like 2023 period. Average loans, including loans held for sale, increased \$2.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to the six months ended June

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calendar year with the option to delay for two years the estimated impact of CECL on regulatory capital relative to regulatory capital determined under the prior incurred loss methodology, followed by a three-year transition period to phase out the aggregate amount of the capital benefit provided during the initial two-year delay (i.e., a five-year transition in total). In connection with our adoption of CECL on January 1, 2020, we elected to utilize the five-year CECL transition. As of June 30, 2024, our capital measures listed above include \$951,000, which is the modified CECL transition adjustment. As of June 30, 2024, the Company, on a consolidated basis, exceeded the minimum capital ratios to be deemed well-capitalized and met the capital conservation buffer requirements. In addition to the above regulatory ratios, our GAAP common equity to total assets ratio, which is used as a performance measurement for capital analysis and peer comparisons, increased from 10.09% at December 31, 2023, to 10.94% at June 30, 2024. Our GAAP tangible common equity to tangible assets ratio was 9.39% at June 30, 2024, compared to 8.53% as of December 31, 2023. Our non-GAAP tangible common equity to tangible assets ratio, which management also considers a valuable performance measurement for capital analysis, increased from 8.56% at December 31, 2023, to 9.43% at June 30, 2024, primarily due to an increase in tangible common equity in the second quarter of 2024. The increase in tangible common equity was primarily due to an increase in retained earnings of \$38.7 million. Table of Contents Reconciliation of Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets Ratio Non-GAAP Measure As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Tangible common equity GAAP Non-GAAP Non-GAAP (Dollars in thousands) As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Total Equity 619,335 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Less: Goodwill and intangible assets 96,541 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Add: Limitation of exclusion of core deposit intangible (80%) 577,281 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Total assets 5,662,700 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Tangible common equity 522,794 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Tangible assets 55,422 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Total assets 5,662,700 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Adjusted goodwill and intangible assets 96,541 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Total assets 5,662,700 As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Common equity to total assets 10.94% As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 Non-GAAP tangible asset exclusion reflects the 80% core deposit limitation per Basel III guidelines within risk-based capital calculations, and is useful for us when reviewing risk-based capital ratios and equity performance metrics. Liquidity Liquidity is our ability to fund operations, to meet depositor withdrawals, to provide for customers' credit needs, and to meet maturing obligations and existing commitments. Our liquidity principally depends on our cash flows from operating activities, investment in and maturity of assets, changes in balances of deposits and borrowings, and our ability to borrow funds. In the second quarter of 2024, we experienced a decrease in loans and deposits. We managed the change in our funding through a reduction in average borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago (the FHLBC) in the current year to date period, compared to the prior year like period, which resulted in a minimal interest expense impact to our interest rate risk profile. The bank failures that occurred in 2023 exemplify the potentially serious results of the unexpected inability of insured depository institutions to obtain needed liquidity to satisfy deposit withdrawal requests, including how quickly such requests can accelerate once uninsured depositors lose confidence in an institution's ability to satisfy its obligations to depositors. We seek to ensure our funding needs are met by maintaining a level of liquidity through asset and liability management. We monitor our borrowing capacity at the FHLBC as part of our liquidity management process as supervised by our Asset and Liability Committee (the ALCO) and reviewed by our Board of Directors. In addition, our senior management team monitors cash balances daily to ensure we have adequate liquidity to meet our operational and financing needs. As of June 30, 2024, our cash on hand liquidity totaled \$120.9 million, an increase of \$20.7 million over cash balances held as of December 31, 2023. Net cash inflows from operating activities were \$59.0 million during the first six months of 2024, compared with net cash inflows of \$5.6 million in the same period of 2023. Proceeds from sales of loans held-for-sale, net of funds used to originate loans held-for-sale, were a source of outflows for the first six months of 2024 and 2023. Interest paid, net of interest received, combined with changes in other assets and liabilities were a source of inflows for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and a source of outflows for the like period of 2023. The management of investing and financing activities, as well as market conditions, determines the level and the stability of net interest cash flows. Management's policy is to mitigate the impact of changes in market interest rates to the extent possible, as part of the balance sheet management process. Net cash inflows from investing activities were \$70.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to net cash inflows of \$49.0 million in the same period in 2023. In the first six months of 2024, securities transactions accounted for net inflows of \$19.2A million, and the principal change on loans accounted for net inflows of \$54.0 million. In the first six months of 2023, securities transactions accounted for net inflows of \$210.0A million, and principal on loans funded, net of paydowns, accounted for net outflows of \$144.0A million. Table of Contents Net cash outflows from financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2024, were \$109.1 million, compared with net cash outflows of \$57.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net deposit outflows in the first six months of 2024 were \$48.9A million compared to net deposit outflows of \$392.4A million in the first six months of 2023. Other short-term borrowings had \$75.0 million of net cash outflows in the first six months of 2024, compared to net cash inflows of \$395.0 million for other short-term borrowings in the first six months of 2023. Changes in securities sold under repurchase agreements accounted for inflows of \$20.1 million and outflows of \$624,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Dividends paid on our common stock totaled \$4.5 million for both the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. The purchase of treasury stock in the first six months of 2024 due to shares acquired with equity award vestings resulted in outflows of \$791,000, compared to cash outflows of \$605,000 in the first six months of 2023 related to shares acquired from equity award vestings. Cash and cash equivalents for the six months ended June 30, 2024, totaled \$120.9 million, as compared to \$100.1 million as of December 31, 2023, and \$112.6 million as of June 30, 2023. The increase in cash and cash equivalents for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was mainly attributable to the decrease in our loan and securities portfolios, partially offset by the decrease in customer deposits and other short-term borrowings during the first six months of 2024. The year over year cash and cash equivalents increase is driven by the decline in loans and securities, partially offset by decreased customer use of deposits and a reduction in other short-term borrowings. In addition to cash and cash equivalents on hand or held as deposits with other financial institutions, we rely on funding sources from customer deposits, cash flows from securities available-for-sale and loans, and a line of credit with the FHLBC to meet potential liquidity needs. These sources of liquidity are immediately available to satisfy any funding requirements due to depositor or borrower demands through the ordinary course of our business. Additional sources of funding available include a \$30.0 million undrawn line of credit held by the Company with a third party financial institution, as well as unpledged securities available-for-sale. Table of Contents Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk Interest Rate Risk As part of our normal operations, we are subject to interest-rate risk on the assets we invest in, primarily loans and securities, and the liabilities we fund, primarily customer deposits and borrowed funds. Fluctuations in interest rates may result in changes in the fair market values of our financial instruments, cash flows, and net interest income. Like most financial institutions, we have an exposure to changes in both short-term and long-term interest rates. A financial institution's ability to be relatively unaffected by changes in interest rates is a good indicator of its capability to perform in a volatile rate environment. We mitigate the impact of interest rate volatility to the Bank by managing our rate sensitivity under various scenarios. The Federal Reserve Board (the FRB) continues to hold rates unchanged through the second quarter of 2024, this was widely expected among market participants. The outlook of multiple rate cuts by market participants has come back into the picture for the second half of 2024. The softer labor market and broader disinflationary trends are conditions that the FRB looks for when evaluating lowering rates. We manage interest rate risk within guidelines established by policy which are intended to limit the amount of rate exposure. In practice, we seek to manage our interest rate risk exposure within our guidelines so that such exposure does not pose a material risk to our future earnings. We manage various market risks in the normal course of our operations, including credit, liquidity risk, and interest-rate risk. Other types of market risk, such as foreign currency exchange risk and commodity price risk, do not arise in the normal course of our business activities and operations. In addition, since we do not hold a trading portfolio, we are not exposed to significant market risk from trading activities. Our interest rate risk exposures at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are outlined in the table below. Our net income can be significantly influenced by a variety of external factors, including: overall economic conditions, policies and actions of regulatory authorities, the amounts of and rates at which assets and liabilities reprice, variances in prepayment of loans and securities other than those that are assumed, early withdrawal of deposits, exercise of call options on borrowings or securities, competition, a general rise or decline in interest rates, changes in the slope of the yield-curve, changes in historical relationships between indices (such as SOFR and Prime), and balance sheet growth or contraction. Our asset-liability committee seeks to manage interest rate risk under a variety of rate environments by structuring our on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions, which includes interest rate swap derivatives as discussed in Note 19 of our consolidated financial statements found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. We seek to monitor and manage interest rate risk within approved policy guidelines and limits. Asset and liability modeling and tracking is performed and presented to the asset-liability committee and the Board of Directors no less than quarterly. The presentations discuss our current and historical interest rate risk posture, shifts in the balance sheet composition, and the impact of interest rate movements on earnings and equity. Our current balance sheet is a moderately asset sensitive profile, as our variable rate assets reprice faster than our longer duration, low beta deposit base. The market events of failed liquidity management at other banks have been discussed and reviewed by the asset-liability committee. The committee concluded that we continue to have a strong liquidity position and no new liquidity risks were identified. Prudently, we added new measures to assess liquidity risk and enhanced our reports to segment deposits by insured, uninsured, collateralized deposits; and monitor the bank's funding sources and uses on a regular basis. We also have a Risk Committee, chaired by our Chief Risk Officer, which reports no less than quarterly to senior management as well as our Board of Directors regarding compliance with risk tolerance limits, key risk factor changes, both internally and externally, due to portfolio changes as well as market conditions. Our enterprise risk management framework is governed by this committee, with input being provided by line of business managers, senior management and the Board. We use simulation analysis to quantify the impact of various rate scenarios on our net interest income. Specific cash flows, repricing characteristics, and embedded options of the assets and liabilities held by us are incorporated into the simulation model. Earnings at risk are calculated by comparing the net interest income of a stable interest rate environment to the net interest income of a different interest rate environment in order to determine the percentage change. As of June 30, 2024, our net interest income profile remained sensitive to earnings gains, in both dollars and percentage, should interest rates rise. Our profile is less asset sensitive compared to December 31, 2023, due to shortening of term deposits and updates made to modeling of swap cashflows. Table of Contents The following table summarizes the effect on annual income before income taxes based upon an immediate increase or decrease in interest rates of 0.5%, 1.0%, and 2.0%, with no change in the slope of the yield curve. Analysis of Net Interest Income Sensitivity to Immediate Changes in Rates (Dollars in thousands) As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 (1.0%) (0.5%) 0.5% 1.0% 2.0% June 30, 2024 \$ 31,899A Percent change (13.4)% (6.7)% (3.3)% 3.3% 6.7% December 31, 2023 \$ 16,994A Percent change (14.7)% (7.3)% (3.6)% 3.8% 7.6% The amounts and assumptions used in the simulation model should not be viewed as indicative of expected actual results. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude, balance sheet composition and frequency of interest rate changes as well as changes in market conditions and management strategies. The above results do not take into account any additional management action to mitigate potential risk. Effects of Inflation In management's opinion, although changes in interest rates affect our financial condition to a far greater degree than changes in the inflation rate, we monitor both. The annual U.S. inflation rate for June 2024 was 3.0%, down from 3.5% quarter-over-quarter, while Core CPI eased to 3.3%. Inflationary pressures have subsided and are expected to continue trending down. The downside risks of high inflation put upwards pressure to our expenses, which could impact our profits. Furthermore, higher costs of living weaken the financial condition of our borrowers which could affect our credit profile. Inflation is moderating at a comfortable level and has minimal direct impact to our results. Item 4. Controls and Procedures Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of June 30, 2024. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of June 30, 2024, the Company's internal controls were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified. There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2024, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The design of any system of controls and procedures is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. There can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. PART II - OTHER INFORMATION Item 1. Legal Proceedings The Company and its subsidiaries, from time to time, are involved in collection suits in the ordinary course of business against its debtors and are defendants in legal actions arising from normal business activities. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, believes that the ultimate liabilities, if any, resulting from these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Bank or on the consolidated financial position of the Company. Item 1.A. Risk Factors Investing in shares of our common stock involves certain risks, including those identified and described in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, as well as cautionary statements contained in this Quarterly Report,



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