

Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc.
Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Report
June 30, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Defined Terms	1
Background and Overview	3
Scope of Application	3
Capital Structure	4
Capital Adequacy	5
Capital Ratios and Capital Conservation Buffer	6
Credit Risk: General Disclosures	7
General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures	11
Credit Risk Mitigation	13
Securitization	14
Equities Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule	15
Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities	16
Appendix 1: Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosure Matrix	17

DEFINED TERMS

ACL	Allowance for credit losses (applies to debt securities, loans, and unfunded loan commitments)
ALCO	Pinnacle's Asset Liability Management Committee
ALL	Allowance for loan losses
AOCI	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
ATM	Automatic teller machine
Bank	Pinnacle Bank, except where the context requires otherwise
Basel III	The third Basel Accord developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to strengthen existing regulatory capital requirements
Basel III Rules	Final capital rules adopting the Basel III capital framework approved by U.S. federal regulators in 2013
BHC Act	Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended
Board	The Company's Board of Directors
bp(s)	Basis point(s)
C&I	Commercial and industrial
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer
CECL	Current expected credit losses
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital defined by Basel III capital rules
CME	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Company	Pinnacle Financial Partners and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, except where the context requires otherwise
CRE	Commercial real estate
CSA	Credit support annex
DTL	Deferred tax liability
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Reserve Bank	One of the 12 banks that are the operating arms of the U.S. central bank. They implement the policies of the Federal Reserve Board, supervise bank holding companies and certain banking institutions, and conduct economic research.
Federal Reserve Board	The 7-member Board of Governors that oversees the Federal Reserve System, establishes monetary policy (interest rates, credit, etc.), and monitors the economic health of the country. Its members are appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation and serve 14-year terms.
Federal Reserve System or Federal Reserve	The Federal Reserve Board, plus the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, with each one serving member banks in its own district. The Federal Reserve has broad regulatory powers over the money supply and the credit structure of the economy.
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
FRB	Federal Reserve Bank
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America
HVCRE	High volatility commercial real estate
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.
LCH	London Clearing House

Merger	The merger of Synovus and Legacy Pinnacle into Steel Newco, Inc., a Georgia corporation on January 1, 2026, with the name of Steel Newco, Inc. changing thereafter to Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc.
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NDFI	Non-Depository Financial Institution
NRSRO	Nationally recognized statistical ratings organization
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OTC	Over the counter (derivatives which are not centrally cleared)
Parent Company	Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc.
Pinnacle	Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc., a Tennessee corporation
Pinnacle Bank	A Tennessee state-chartered bank and wholly-owned subsidiary of Pinnacle, through which Pinnacle conducts its banking operations
Pinnacle's 2025 Form 10-K	Pinnacle's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025
Pinnacle's June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q	Pinnacle's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026
PSE	Public sector entity
RPA	Risk participation agreement
RWA	Risk-weighted assets
SCB	Stress capital buffer
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SPE	Special purpose entity
SSFA	Simplified supervisory formula approach
Synovus	Synovus Financial Corp., a Georgia corporation that ceased operations subsequent to the Merger
Synovus Bank	A Georgia state-chartered bank and wholly-owned subsidiary of Synovus, through which Synovus conducted its banking operations that ceased operations subsequent to the Merger
TDFI	Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions
U.S.	United States

BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

Basel III is a set of international banking measures that established a framework to strengthen the regulation, supervision, and risk management of banks. Under the Basel III Rules, Pinnacle is designated as a standardized approach bank.

With respect to capital adequacy, Basel III Rules include a standardized approach for components of capital ratios including risk-weightings of assets and off-balance sheet exposures, as well as other adjustments, to derive the regulatory capital ratios. Pinnacle is currently not subject to the U.S. market risk capital rule, which applies only to banking institutions with significant trading activity.

This document and certain of the Company's public filings present the Regulatory Capital Disclosures in compliance with Basel III as described in Section 63 of the final rule. Pinnacle's June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q contains management's discussion and analysis of the overall risk profile of the Company and related management strategies. The information presented herein should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies - FR Y-9C dated June 30, 2026. A disclosure index is provided in Appendix 1 of this report, which specifies where all disclosures required by Basel III Rules are located.

In March 2026, the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, and the OCC issued a series of proposed rules to revise the U.S. regulatory capital framework to finalize the post-crisis Basel III reforms. As a Category IV banking organization, the Company and the Bank would not be required to adopt the new expanded risk-based approach. However, if implemented as proposed, the rules would impact how the Company and the Bank calculate capital requirements. Effective dates for the revised rules were not proposed. The Company and the Bank will continue to monitor for developments and consider impacts on capital planning.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

General

Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc. is a financial services company and registered bank holding company headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Pinnacle Bank, a Tennessee state-chartered bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, the Company provides commercial and consumer banking in addition to a full suite of specialized products and services, including wealth services, treasury management, mortgage services, premium finance, asset-based lending, structured lending, capital markets, and international banking. Pinnacle also provides financial planning and investment advisory services through certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

On January 1, 2026, the Merger closed and on January 2, 2026, Pinnacle Bank became a member bank of the Federal Reserve System and Synovus Bank, a Georgia-chartered bank and wholly-owned subsidiary of Synovus merged with and into Pinnacle Bank, with Pinnacle Bank continuing as the surviving entity and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pinnacle. Pinnacle Bank continues to operate under the name "Pinnacle Bank" and remains headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee. For additional information, refer to "Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 2 - Business Combination" in Pinnacle's June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q. At June 30, 2026, the Company had total consolidated assets of \$129.1 billion and consolidated deposits of \$100.9 billion with 388 branches and 505 ATMs across the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic.

Throughout this report, references to "Pinnacle," "we," "our," "us," "the Company," and similar terms refer to the consolidated entity consisting of Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context indicates that we refer only to the Parent Company, Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc. When referenced herein, "Bank" or "Pinnacle Bank" refers to our wholly-owned bank subsidiary, Pinnacle Bank.

Additional information relating to our business and our subsidiaries, including a detailed description of our financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 is contained in "Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Pinnacle include the accounts of the Parent Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and financial reporting policies of Pinnacle are in accordance with GAAP and conform to the accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by bank regulatory authorities. For additional information, refer to "Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 1 - Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies" in Pinnacle's June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q.

Regulation of the Company

We are registered as a bank holding company with the Federal Reserve under the BHC Act and have elected to be treated as a financial holding company. As such, we are subject to comprehensive supervision and regulation by the Federal Reserve and are subject to its regulatory reporting requirements. Federal regulations subject bank holding companies, such as Pinnacle, to restrictions on the types of activities in which they may engage, and to a range of supervisory requirements. In addition, the TDFI regulates the banking activities of Tennessee-chartered banks, such as us, under certain bank statutes of the State of Tennessee. Various federal and state agencies regulate and supervise other of Pinnacle's activities including our brokerage, investment advisory, and insurance agency activities. Such agencies include, but are not limited to, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, other federal and state banking regulators, and various state regulators of insurance and brokerage activities.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made or incorporated by reference in this Report, which are not statements of historical fact, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of, and subject to the protections of, Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. You can identify these forward-looking statements through Pinnacle's use of words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "may," "will," "assumes," "predicts," "could," "should," "would," "intends," "targets," "estimates," "projects," "plans," "potential," and other similar words and expressions of the future or otherwise regarding the outlook for Pinnacle's future business and financial performance and/or the performance of the financial services industry and economy in general. Forward-looking statements are based on the current beliefs and expectations of Pinnacle's management and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements in this document. Many of these factors are beyond Pinnacle's ability to control or predict.

For a discussion of these and other risks that may cause actual results to differ from expectations, refer to "Part II - Item 1A. Risk Factors" and "Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Forward-Looking Statements" of our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q. All written or oral forward-looking statements that are made by or are attributable to Pinnacle are expressly qualified by this cautionary notice. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements since those statements speak only as of the date on which the statements are made. Pinnacle undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of new information or unanticipated events, except as may otherwise be required by law.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Summary of Capital

Pinnacle and Pinnacle Bank have issued a variety of capital instruments to maintain a robust and efficient capital position while also meeting various regulatory capital requirements. Currently, Pinnacle's capital structure primarily consists of the following elements:

- CET1 capital, which includes primarily common shareholders' equity, subject to certain regulatory adjustments and deductions;
- Additional Tier 1 capital, which includes perpetual preferred stock and certain qualifying capital instruments; and
- Tier 2 capital, which primarily includes qualifying subordinated and junior subordinated debt as well as qualifying ACL.

For further information on the Company's capital instruments and regulatory requirements, please refer to "Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 7 - Shareholders' Equity and Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)" and "Capital Resources" in "Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Pinnacle's June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q.

The following table reflects Pinnacle's consolidated regulatory capital position as of June 30, 2026.

Table 1 Regulatory Capital Tiers

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2026
CET1 Capital	
Common stock, \$1.00 par value	\$ 151
Additional paid-in capital	10,120
Retained earnings	4,023
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	(247)
Treasury stock	—
Total common shareholders' equity	14,047
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	4
Common Equity Tier 1 before adjustments and deductions	14,051
Less: Effect of certain items in AOCI excluded from CET1 Capital	(247)
Less: Goodwill, net of associated DTLs	3,476
Less: Intangible assets, net of associated DTLs	798
Less: Deferred tax assets arising from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, net of any related valuation allowances and net of DTLs	45
Less: All other deductions	—
CET1 Capital	9,979
Preferred stock	781
Tier 1 Capital	10,760
Qualifying Tier 2 Capital instruments	900
Qualifying allowance for credit losses ⁽¹⁾	594
Tier 2 Capital	1,494
Total Capital	\$ 12,254

⁽¹⁾ ACL included in Tier 2 Capital is limited to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and includes the ALL and the allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures (i.e., unfunded lending commitments) recorded in other liabilities.

For additional information on the allowance for credit losses, see “Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 1 - Basis of Presentation” of our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Pinnacle believes that prudent capital management is at the center of ensuring that we can sustainably fulfill our corporate objectives and mission, which includes bettering our clients, our communities, and our broader set of stakeholders. Capital management at Pinnacle is facilitated by a multi-faceted approach that leverages our Board-approved risk appetite framework along with baseline and stressed scenario modeling which, collectively, informs the ongoing assessment and management of our capital position.

This framework is effectuated and governed at a management-level within our ALCO process and is further reported and governed within Board-level committees. Pinnacle’s capital position and risk appetite are reviewed on an ongoing basis through that framework to ensure that the Company appropriately considers a range of potential risks and factors in developing its strategic approach to capital management.

The following table outlines Pinnacle’s standardized approach risk-weighted assets as of June 30, 2026, using the categorization based on the standardized definitions.

Table 2 Standardized Approach Risk-Weighted Assets

	June 30, 2026
	Risk-Weighted Asset Amount
(dollars in millions)	
Exposures to U.S. Government sponsored enterprises and agencies	\$ 2,561
Exposures to PSEs	1,515
Corporate exposures	67,708
Residential mortgages exposures	7,002
Statutory multifamily mortgage exposures	372
HVCRE loans	428
Past due and non-accrual loans	459
Other loans	2,491
Allowance for loan losses	—
Other assets	3,627
Equity exposures	963
Trading assets	5
On-balance sheet securitization exposures	1,172
Total on-balance sheet assets	88,304
Letters of credit	707
Loan commitments with original maturity within 1 year	859
Loan commitments with original maturity over 1 year	9,629
Off-balance sheet securitization exposures	500
Other off-balance sheet items	445
Total off-balance sheet items	12,140
Less: Excess of ACL	—
Total	\$ 100,444

For further details about the Company's risk-weighted assets, refer to the Schedule HC-R in the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies - Form FR Y-9C for June 30, 2026.

CAPITAL RATIOS AND CAPITAL CONSERVATION BUFFER

Regulatory Capital Ratios

Under the Basel III standardized approach, Pinnacle and Pinnacle Bank are subject to minimum capital ratios for CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital, and Total Risk-Based capital of 4.5%, 6.0%, and 8.0%, respectively. The Basel III Rules also provide for a minimum CCB of 2.5% in addition to the minimum capital to RWA ratios. The CCB is designed to provide an additional buffer against losses during periods of economic stress, thereby guarding against banks falling below the minimum regulatory capital levels.

The CCB of a given institution is calculated as the lowest of the: (i) CET1 ratio less the CET1 stated minimum requirement, (ii) Tier 1 ratio less the Tier 1 stated minimum requirement, and (iii) Total Capital ratio less the Total Capital stated minimum requirement. At June 30, 2026, the CCB for Pinnacle and Pinnacle Bank was 4.20% and 3.83%, respectively, which were in excess of the mandatory 2.5% minimum CCB. As such, Pinnacle is not currently subject to any limitations as a result of failing to maintain capital levels above the CCB minimum threshold.

Basel III requires a calculation of eligible retained income. Eligible retained income is the greater of (i) the banking organization's net income for the four preceding calendar quarters, net of any distributions and associated tax effects not already reflected in net income, and (ii) the average of the banking organization's net income over the preceding four quarters. Pinnacle's eligible retained income at June 30, 2026 was \$593 million.

The following table summarizes regulatory capital information at June 30, 2026, for Pinnacle and Pinnacle Bank.

Table 3 Regulatory Capital Ratios

	June 30, 2026			
	Actual	Stated Minimum Ratios	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Capital Conservation Buffer
Pinnacle				
CET1 capital	9.93%	4.50%	5.43%	2.50%
Tier 1 capital	10.71%	6.00%	4.71%	2.50%
Total capital	12.20%	8.00%	4.20%	2.50%
Pinnacle Bank				
CET1 capital	10.73%	4.50%	6.23%	2.50%
Tier 1 capital	10.73%	6.00%	4.73%	2.50%
Total capital	11.83%	8.00%	3.83%	2.50%

CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of losses if our borrowers do not fully repay their loans or if our counterparties fail to perform according to the terms of their contracts. Pinnacle takes a comprehensive approach to credit risk management that includes multiple lines of defense, a robust centralized credit process, strong underwriting standards, a credit risk appetite framework, a closely monitored concentration policy, and the use of market and portfolio analysis to continuously monitor the credit portfolio by industry, property type, and geography. Additionally, our risk grading process is well-defined and is subject to independent review.

Credit Risk Exposures

For purposes of the following table, “industry” is defined as two-digit NAICS industry code for the C&I loan portfolio, property type for the commercial real estate portfolio, and product type for the consumer portfolio.

Table 4 Credit Risk Exposures by Industry

(dollars in millions)		June 30, 2026	
		Total	Percent of Total Loan Class
C&I:			
Finance and insurance	\$	8,882	17.4%
Health care and social assistance		6,196	12.1%
Retail trade		3,397	6.6%
Accommodation and food services		3,138	6.1%
Non Classifiable		3,120	6.1%
Lessors of real estate		3,049	6.0%
Wholesale trade		2,813	5.5%
Manufacturing		2,655	5.2%
Construction		2,272	4.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing other		2,131	4.2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services		2,111	4.1%
Transportation and warehousing		1,820	3.6%
Other services		1,805	3.5%
Information		1,757	3.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1,723	3.4%
Other industries ⁽¹⁾		1,465	3.0%
Educational services		1,176	2.3%
Public administration		973	1.9%
Admin, support, waste mgmt, and remediation services		632	1.2%
Total C&I		51,115	100.0%
CRE:			
Multi-Family		6,592	27.9%
Retail		3,658	15.5%
Warehouse/Industrial		3,294	14.0%
Office Buildings		2,684	11.4%
Hotels		2,528	10.7%
Other investment property		1,991	8.5%
Investment properties		20,747	88.0%
1-4 family properties		1,917	8.1%
Land and development		931	3.9%
Total CRE		23,595	100.0%
Consumer:			
Consumer mortgages		8,459	63.3%
Home equity		3,002	22.4%
Credit cards		236	1.8%
Other consumer loans		1,669	12.5%
Total consumer		13,366	100.0%
Total Funded		88,076	
Total Unfunded		36,598	
Total Funded and Unfunded	\$	124,674	

⁽¹⁾ Comprised of NAICS industries that are less than 1% of total C&I loans at June 30, 2026.

The following table displays the loan maturities by exposure type as of June 30, 2026.

Table 5 Loan Maturities by Exposure Type

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2026			
	Less Than One Year	One Year through Five years	Greater Than Five Years	Total
C&I	\$ 11,425	\$ 30,686	\$ 9,004	\$ 51,115
CRE	8,179	13,884	1,532	23,595
Consumer	791	812	11,762	13,366
Total	\$ 20,396	\$ 45,382	\$ 22,298	\$ 88,076

The following table displays commitments and letters of credit maturities by exposure type as of June 30, 2026.

Table 6 Commitments and Letters of Credit Maturities by Exposure Type

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2026		
	Less Than One Year	Greater Than One Year	Total ⁽¹⁾
Commitments to fund C&I	\$ 8,346	\$ 13,770	\$ 22,116
Commitments to fund CRE	141	2,047	7,697
Commitments under home equity	—	2,126	4,066
Unused credit cards	444	—	871
Other loan commitments	354	1,494	1,848
Total	\$ 11,174	\$ 25,424	\$ 36,598

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$9.6 billion of unconditionally cancellable commitments which are not subject to risk-weighting per the regulatory capital rules.

The total gross and net charge-offs for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, were \$58 million and \$48 million, respectively, while total gross and net charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2026, were \$115 million and \$97 million, respectively. Refer to “Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 5 - Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses” and “Part I - Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Table 8 - Credit Quality Metrics” of our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q for a roll forward of the allowance for loan losses and more information on total gross and net charge-offs. Refer to “Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 5 - Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses” of our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q and Pinnacle’s 2025 Form 10-K for information on aging and accrual status for each portfolio segment and class.

Loans are classified as past due if the contractual amounts for principal and interest are not received within 30 days of the contractual due date. Pinnacle determines past due or delinquency status of a loan based on contractual payment terms. The following table displays non-accrual loans, loans past due 30-89 days, and loans past due 90+ days distributed by industry as of June 30, 2026.

Table 7 Past Due and Non-accrual Loans by Industry ⁽¹⁾

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2026		
	Non-Accrual Loans	Accruing Loans	
		30-89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due
C&I:			
Healthcare and social assistance	\$ 60	\$ 4	\$ —
Accommodation and food services	45	3	—
Professional, scientific, and technical services	23	2	—
Information	19	—	—
Construction	12	4	—
Nonclassifiable	8	12	5
Retail trade	8	7	—
Manufacturing	7	1	—
Transportation and warehousing	6	2	—
Finance and insurance	5	2	—
Other services	5	4	—
Wholesale trade	3	3	—
Other industries ⁽²⁾	2	—	—
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1	—	—
Admin, support, waste mgmt, and remediation services	1	1	—
Lessors of real estate	1	1	—
Real estate and rental and leasing other	1	2	—
Total C&I	207	48	5
CRE:			
Other investment property	50	5	—
Multi-Family	35	—	—
Office buildings	35	1	—
Retail	2	3	—
Warehouse/Industrial	—	—	1
Investment properties	122	9	1
1-4 family properties	2	5	1
Total CRE	124	14	2
Consumer:			
Consumer mortgages	64	24	—
Home equity	16	18	—
Credit cards	—	3	2
Other consumer loans	4	11	—
Total consumer	84	56	2
Total	\$ 415	\$ 118	\$ 9

⁽¹⁾ Industry is defined as two-digit NAICS industry code for the C&I loan portfolio, property type for the commercial real estate portfolio, and product type for the consumer portfolio.

⁽²⁾ Comprised of NAICS industries that are less than 1% of total C&I loans at June 30, 2026.

Corporate and Other Debt Securities

The following table displays corporate and other debt securities by industry as of June 30, 2026.

Table 8 Corporate and Other Debt Securities by Issuer Industry

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2026	
	Amount	Percent of Total
Financial	\$ 67	91.5%
Other industries	6	8.5%
Total	\$ 73	100.0%

GENERAL DISCLOSURE FOR COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK – RELATED EXPOSURES

Counterparty credit risk is the risk arising from the possibility that a counterparty may fail to fulfill contractual obligations, thus resulting in a potential loss for Pinnacle. This risk is inherent in various types of transactions, the most notable for Pinnacle being through derivatives contracts. Pinnacle takes various measures to attempt to mitigate such risks, which includes an internally established counterparty monitoring and limit framework, as well as through the use of certain margining and collateral agreements.

To reduce the counterparty risk to various financial institutions, Pinnacle may clear derivatives transactions through a central counterparty clearing house, such as the CME or LCH. This further reduces counterparty credit risk and limits the use of OTC derivatives with financial institutions. In instances where Pinnacle enters into OTC contracts with financial institutions, such relationships are generally governed by ISDA/CSA agreements which provide for the posting of collateral based on terms which are generally broadly accepted among the industry. The collateral exchanged under those agreements generally includes cash and sovereign bonds, and terms may differ somewhat based on the posting party's credit ratings as determined by certain NRSROs. If Pinnacle's credit ratings experience a significant downgrade, financial counterparties may demand additional collateral to uphold the trading relationship, leading to increased exposure.

The following table reflects the notional amount and fair value of derivative instruments as of June 30, 2026. Pinnacle netted variation margin against interest rate contracts to reflect amounts posted and received for derivatives cleared through central clearing houses.

Table 9 Derivative Financial Instruments

	June 30, 2026		
	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value
(dollars in millions)			
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 12,250	\$ 79	\$ —
Total cash flow hedges	12,250	79	—
Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 7,207	\$ 52	\$ 11
Total fair value hedges	7,207	52	11
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	\$ 19,457	\$ 131	\$ 11
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 27,013	\$ 56	\$ 167
Mortgage derivatives – interest rate lock commitments	122	2	—
Mortgage derivatives – forward commitments to sell fixed-rate mortgage loans	124	—	—
Risk participation agreements	1,839	—	—
Foreign exchange contracts	163	1	—
Visa derivative	—	—	2
Credit default swap	143	—	—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	\$ 29,404	\$ 59	\$ 169

Pinnacle also enters into transactions possessing counterparty credit risk with various clients across our businesses. Such transactions are primarily related to client hedging of interest rate, foreign exchange, or other financial risks. The counterparty risk which stems from these transactions is typically underwritten by our credit risk management function in conjunction with an existing lending client, and as such, may be collateralized by real estate, working capital assets, securities, or other assets.

Pinnacle utilizes mortgage derivative instruments to manage the interest rate risk through the use of forward sales and forward commitments of mortgage loans. These instruments are used to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with both the commitments to fund loans that have a firm interest rate lock and commitment to sell mortgage loans in the secondary market. These derivative and hedging instruments are marked to market at fair value in accordance with GAAP.

Pinnacle also enters into credit RPAs and credit default swaps (CDS) to share the credit exposure related to certain derivative contracts with other counterparties (risk participations purchased and CDS) or to assume counterparty credit exposure related to certain derivative contracts (risk participations sold). The Company enters into credit risk participation agreements in instances in which the Company is also party to a related loan participation agreement for such borrowers. Pinnacle will receive or make payments under these agreements if the borrower defaults on the derivative contract.

In an event of default, the lead bank has the ability to liquidate the assets of the borrower, in which case the lead bank would be required to return a percentage of the recouped assets to the participating banks. Pinnacle manages the credit risk related to RPAs by monitoring the creditworthiness of the borrowers, which includes a standard credit underwriting process comparable to that which is done on direct borrowing relationships. As reported herein, the notional amount of RPAs reflects the pro-rata share of the derivative contract, which generally aligns with its share of the related participated loan and is not necessarily a reflection of the credit exposure associated with that counterparty relationship.

The following table summarizes the notional amounts of outstanding credit derivatives (including RPAs) as of June 30, 2026.

Table 10 Derivative Financial Instruments - Credit

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2026	
	Purchased	Sold
Swap participations notional amounts	\$ 718	\$ 1,121
Credit default swap notional amount	143	—

For additional information related to Pinnacle’s derivatives exposures, refer to "Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in Pinnacle's 2025 Form 10-K.

For a further discussion of the Company’s credit derivatives, refer to “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements - Note 15 - Derivative Instruments ” in Pinnacle’s 2025 Form 10-K and “Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 9 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” of our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q and Schedule HC-L, Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Items, in the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies - FR Y-9C dated June 30, 2026.

Credit Risk Mitigation

Risk Management

Pinnacle has a robust credit risk framework that sets risk appetites for performance metrics and forward-looking indicators, sets and enforces adherence to concentration limits, and monitors and scores counterparty risk. Each credit risk measure has a documented plan for remediation in the event that it moves outside of its stated risk appetite. Our internal management-level Credit Risk Committee has oversight of the credit risk framework and reports to the Risk Committee of the Board, which receives periodic reports from management and must approve the credit risk appetites annually.

Pinnacle accepts collateral such as real estate and liquid assets to mitigate against potential losses. Basel III Rules allow eligible financial collateral, eligible guarantees, and eligible credit derivatives to be recognized in the calculation of risk-weighted assets. When financial collateral is obtained that qualifies as eligible collateral under the Basel III Rules, the eligible collateral can be substituted for the collateralized portion of the credit exposure in the risk-weighted asset calculation. Pinnacle’s eligible collateral is cash on deposit at Pinnacle Bank. For eligible guarantees received, the risk weight applicable to the eligible guarantor would apply to the exposure covered by the guarantee.

The general policies for Lending and Leasing Risk conform to GAAP, as well as bank regulatory authorities where applicable. These policies consist of the items noted below. Refer to “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements - Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” and “Note 5 - Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses” of Pinnacle’s 2025 Form 10-K and “Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 1 - Basis of Presentation” and “Note 5 - Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses” of our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q:

- Allowance methodology;
- Past due and non-accrual loans;
- Individually evaluated loans; and
- Charge-off of loans

In connection with derivative activities, credit risk is mitigated by entering into legally enforceable cross-collateralization and master netting agreements. When there are multiple transactions with a counterparty and there is a legally enforceable master netting agreement in place, the exposure represents the net of the gain and loss positions plus any collateral received from and/or posted to that counterparty.

Many of the interest rate derivatives products traded by Pinnacle are subject to mandatory clearing. The counterparty risk for cleared trades effectively moves from the executing broker to the clearinghouse allowing Pinnacle to benefit from the risk mitigation controls in place at the respective clearinghouse. Refer to “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements - Note 15 - Derivative Instruments ” in Pinnacle’s 2025 Form 10-K and “Part I - Item 1. Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 9 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” of our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q for a discussion of derivatives’ credit risk.

The following table provides information regarding our credit risk exposures as of June 30, 2026, that are covered by eligible financial collateral.

Table 11 Eligible Financial Collateral

		June 30, 2026	
		Exposure Amount Secured by Eligible Collateral	
(dollars in millions)	Collateral Type		
Loans	Cash on deposit at Pinnacle Bank	\$	589
Letters of Credit	Cash on deposit at Pinnacle Bank		118

The following table provides information regarding our credit risk exposures as of June 30, 2026, that are covered by eligible guarantees.

Table 12 Eligible Guarantees

		June 30, 2026	
		Exposure Amount	Risk-Weighted Assets
(dollars in millions)	Guarantor		
Loans	U.S. government and agencies	\$ 201	\$ 40

SECURITIZATION

The Basel III rules define a securitization exposure as an exposure that meets the following criteria:

- All or a portion of the credit risk of one or more underlying exposures is transferred to one or more third parties;
- The credit risk associated with the underlying exposures has been separated into at least two tranches reflecting different levels of seniority;
- Performance of the securitization exposure depends on performance of the underlying exposures;
- All or substantially all of the underlying exposures are financial exposures;
- The underlying exposures are not owned by an operating company; and
- The underlying exposures are not owned by a small business investment company or related to a community development investment.

As of June 30, 2026, Pinnacle's securitization exposures largely consist of loans to SPEs (not sponsored by Pinnacle), which generally fulfill client requirements for working capital or long-term asset financing for underlying financial assets. Pinnacle originates and sponsors transactions treated as synthetic securitizations which transfer a significant portion of the credit risk of originated loans through collateralized guarantees or credit-linked notes to investors. Pinnacle also has a small portfolio of purchased tranches of asset backed securities in the held to maturity securities portfolio.

Securitization exposures entail various risks, including credit and seller risk. Credit risk emerges from the performance of the underlying asset pool, encompassing factors like payment rates, dilution, and write-offs/losses. Seller risk involves the risk of breach of representation or warranties regarding the underlying exposures or the failure to fulfill its obligations as per the securitization agreement.

Pinnacle's due diligence process evaluates factors that could significantly impact the performance of a securitization exposure. This process involves a detailed examination and ongoing monitoring of information related to the performance of the underlying financial exposures, pertinent market data, structural enhancements, and other features that influence the credit quality of a securitization, as well as the credit profile of the seller and servicer of the assets. In addition to transaction due diligence and underwriting, these procedures are periodically re-conducted for each securitization exposure.

Pinnacle employs a risk-weighting process for securitization exposures based on the SSFA framework outlined in the Basel III Standardized Approach. This approach utilizes a formulaic method to establish a base risk weight determined by the capital requirements of the underlying exposures, considering their seniority in the securitization

structure and inherent risk factors in the underlying assets. Evaluation of the securitization tranche is conducted based on the subordination level, assigning higher risk weights to first-loss tranches compared to lower risk weights for more senior or secured tranches. The methodology also incorporates delinquencies in underlying assets and adjusts the capital requirement accordingly. The risk weight obtained through the SSFA calculation is subject to a 20% floor, ensuring that each exposure is assigned the higher of 20% or the calculated risk weight. The risk weight obtained through the SSFA calculation is subject to a 20% floor, ensuring that each exposure is assigned the higher of 20% or the calculated risk weight.

The following tables provide an overview of Pinnacle's securitization exposures governed by the SSFA framework, detailing capital requirements and the impact on risk-weighted assets.

Table 13 Securitizations by Exposure Type

(dollars in millions)	Balance Sheet Exposure		Off-Balance Sheet Exposure		Total Exposure
Loans	\$	5,805	\$	2,329	\$ 8,134
Held to maturity securities		56		—	56
Total	\$	5,861	\$	2,329	\$ 8,190

EQUITIES NOT SUBJECT TO THE MARKET RISK RULE

Equity exposure refers to a security or instrument that represents a direct or an indirect ownership interest in, and is a residual claim on, the assets and income of a company. Pinnacle's equity exposures include non-publicly traded investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, investments in entities or funds that support venture capital and community development initiatives, restricted equity investments in Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock, and other miscellaneous investments.

The majority of public equity securities are mutual fund investments made in connection with employee deferred compensation plans. Public equity securities are recorded in other assets in our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q and in equity securities without readily determinable fair values and other assets in the FR Y9-C. They are carried at fair value with unrealized net gains or losses reported in earnings. At June 30, 2026, Pinnacle held \$94.0 million of exposures in mutual funds that relate to our non-qualified deferred compensation plans. There is a liability for these investments, and as a result, there is minimal impact to earnings or equity from these investments as changes in the fair value of the investments are recorded in income along with charges to personnel expense.

The majority of non-public equity securities are investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, venture capital funds and funds that support community development initiatives, FRB common stock, and FHLB common stock. As members of the Federal Reserve System and FHLB, Pinnacle is required to purchase and hold shares of capital stock in the FRB and in the FHLB, respectively. Shares in the FRB and FHLB are recorded at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Under regulatory rules, these equities are reported in other assets because they do not have readily determinable fair values.

The following table summarizes the balance sheet carrying value of Pinnacle's equity securities as of June 30, 2026, that are not subject to the Market Risk Rule.

Table 14 Book Value and Fair Value of Equity Exposures Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2026			
	Book Value		Fair Value	
Non-publicly traded	\$	1,546	\$	1,546
Publicly traded		100		100
Total	\$	1,646	\$	1,646

The following table summarizes the capital requirements of equity investment exposures by risk-weighting as of June 30, 2026.

Table 15 Capital Requirements of Equity Investment Exposures by Risk-Weighting

	June 30, 2026		
	Risk-Weight Category	Exposure Amount	Risk-Weighted Asset Amount
(dollars in millions)			
Federal Reserve Bank stock	0%	\$ 340	\$ —
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	20%	364	73
Other	20%	65	13
Other	100%	877	877
Total		\$ 1,646	\$ 963

Pinnacle had no realized gains/(losses) due to the sale and liquidation of equity securities during the three and six months ended June 30, 2026. There were no significant unrealized gains/(losses) included in Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital at June 30, 2026.

INTEREST RATE RISK FOR NON-TRADING ACTIVITIES

Managing interest rate risk is a primary goal of the asset liability management function. Pinnacle attempts to achieve consistency in net interest income while limiting volatility arising from changes in interest rates. Pinnacle seeks to accomplish this goal by balancing the maturity and repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities along with the selective use of derivative instruments. The Company manages this exposure in accordance with policies that are established by ALCO and approved by the Risk Committee of the Board. ALCO meets periodically and has responsibility for developing asset liability management policies, reviewing the interest rate sensitivity of Pinnacle, and developing and implementing strategies to improve balance sheet structure and interest rate risk positioning.

For further information on interest rate risk and interest rate sensitivity analyses, refer to “Part I - Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Table 13 - Twelve Month Net Interest Income Sensitivity” of our June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q.

Appendix 1 Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosure Matrix

Disclosure Requirement	Description	Disclosures Report	June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q
Scope of Application	Name of the top corporate entity	3	7
	Description of differences in basis for consolidating entities	3	7
	Restriction on transfers of funds or total capital within the group	6	
	Aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries	NA	NA
	Aggregate amount of total capital that is less than minimum capital	NA	NA
Capital Structure	Terms and conditions of capital instruments	4	56-57
	Capital Components	4-5	56-57
Capital Adequacy	Capital adequacy assessment process	5	NA
	Risk-weighted assets by exposure type	6	
	Standardized market risk-weighted assets	NA	
	Risk-weighted assets	6	
Capital ratios and capital conservation buffer	Capital ratios	7	56-57
	Calculation of capital conservation buffer	6	
	Calculation of eligible retained income	6	

Disclosure Requirement	Description	Disclosures Report	June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q
Credit risk: general disclosures	Policies and practices	7	19, 49-51
	Credit risk exposures	8-10	18-27, 49-51
	Loans and related commitments	8-10	18-27, 38-40, 49-51
	Past due and non-performing loans by industry	10	
	Allowance disaggregated on the basis of impairment methodology	9	
	Charge-offs during the period	9	24
	Reconciliation of changes in allowance	NA	24
	Debt securities	11	14-17
	OTC derivatives	NA	
Counterparty credit risk-related exposures	Policies and practices	11-13	34
	Counterparty risk exposure	11-13	34
	Credit derivatives purchased and sold	13	
Credit risk mitigation	Policies and processes	13	
	Exposures covered by eligible financial collateral	14	
	Exposures covered by guarantees/credit derivatives and related risk-weighted assets	14	
Securitization	Policies and practices	14-15	
	Loans to SPEs and affiliated entities	14	NA
	Accounting policies for securitization activities	14-15	
	Exposures securitized by the bank and re-securitizations	NA	NA
	Securitization exposures	15	NA

Disclosure Requirement	Description	Disclosures Report	June 30, 2026 Form 10-Q
Equity exposures not subject to the market risk rule	Policies and practices	15	
	Amortized cost and fair value by type/ nature and public versus non-public	16	
	Realized and unrealized gains (losses)	16	
	Capital requirements	16	
Interest rate risk for non-trading activities	Nature, assumptions, and frequency of measurement	16	61-62
	Earnings sensitivity to rate movements	16	61-62