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

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): February 7, 2018

EQUITY BANCSHARES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Kansas	**001-37624**	**72-1532188**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(Commission File Number)**	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

7701 East Kellogg Drive, Suite 300 **Wichita, KS**	**67207**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 316.612.6000

Former name or former address, if changed since last report: Not Applicable

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

☒ Emerging growth company

☒ If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Item 8.01 Other Events.

As previously reported, on November 10, 2017, Equity Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") completed its mergers with (i) Eastman National Bancshares, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation ("Eastman"), and (ii) Cache Holdings, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation ("Cache"), respectively.

On December 18, 2017, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K reporting (i) its entry into an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "KBC Agreement"), dated as of December 16, 2017, by and among the Company, Oz Merger Sub, Inc., a Kansas corporation, and Kansas Bank Corporation, a Kansas corporation ("KBC"), and (ii) its entry into an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "Adams Agreement"), dated as of December 16, 2017, by and among the Company, Abe Merger Sub, Inc., a Missouri corporation, and Adams Dairy Bancshares, Inc., a Missouri corporation ("Adams").

The Company intends to file (i) a Registration Statement on Form S-4 in connection with the KBC Agreement, and (ii) a Registration Statement on Form S-4 in connection with the Adams Agreement (collectively, the "Registration Statements").

In connection with such Registration Statements to be filed by the Company, this Current Report on Form 8-K (this "Current Report") is being filed by the Company to provide (i) audited historical financial statements of each of Cache and Eastman as of December 31, 2016 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016, which are filed as Exhibits 99.1 and 99.3, respectively; and (ii) unaudited historical financial statements of each of Cache and Eastman as of September 30, 2017 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, which are filed as Exhibits 99.2 and 99.4, respectively.

The Company is also filing updated unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements for each of the Cache and Eastman transactions. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements and explanatory notes as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and for the year ended December 31, 2016 are attached to this Current Report as Exhibit 99.5.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
23.1	Consent of Sewell & Taylor LLP (with respect to Cache Holdings, Inc.).
23.2	Consent of Erwin & Company (with respect to Eastman National Bancshares, Inc.).
99.1	Audited consolidated financial statements of Cache Holdings, Inc. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016 as well as the accompanying notes thereto and the related Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
99.2	Unaudited consolidated financial statements of Cache Holdings, Inc. as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and as of year ended December 31, 2016 as well as the accompanying notes thereto.
99.3	Audited consolidated financial statements of Eastman National Bancshares, Inc. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016 as well as the accompanying notes thereto and the related Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
99.4	Unaudited consolidated financial statements of Eastman National Bancshares, Inc. as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and as of year ended December 31, 2016 as well as the accompanying notes thereto.
99.5	Unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined balance sheet as of September 30, 2017; unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined statement of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2017; unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2016 and notes to unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial information.

SIGNATURES

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

	Equity Bancshares, Inc.
Date: February 7, 2018	By: /s/ Brad S. Elliott
	Brad S. Elliott
	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the use in this Form 8-K of our report dated August 10, 2017 on the consolidated financial statements of Cache Holdings, Inc. for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

/s/ SEWELL & TAYLOR LLP
SEWELL & TAYLOR LLP
Tulsa, Oklahoma
February 7, 2018

Exhibit 23.2

Erwin & Company
A Professional Association
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the use in this Form 8-K of our report dated August 14, 2017 on the consolidated financial statements of Eastman National Bancshares, Inc. for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

/s/ Erwin & Company
Erwin & Company
Little Rock, Arkansas
February 7, 2018

6311 Ranch Drive • Little Rock, Arkansas 72223 • 501.868.7486 • fax 501.868.7750 • www.erwinco.com

Exhibit 99.1

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CACHE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Cache Holdings, Inc.:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cache Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cache Holdings, Inc. and its Subsidiary as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ SEWELL & TAYLOR LLP

August 10, 2017

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 3,270,505	$ 3,695,488
Federal Funds Sold	21,150,000	17,086,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24,420,505	20,781,488
Loans	268,541,608	190,053,089
Less allowance for loan losses	3,826,224	2,828,046
Loans, net	264,715,384	187,225,043
Premises and equipment, net	4,101,038	4,144,720
Accrued interest receivable	755,957	478,017
Investments in life insurance contracts	3,793,101	3,678,538
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,284,100	1,487,000
Goodwill	2,867,191	2,867,191
Other assets	326,732	282,358
Total Assets	$302,264,008	$220,944,355
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing demand	$ 18,427,390	$ 14,911,413
Interest bearing deposits	247,062,443	171,340,300
Total Deposits	265,489,833	186,251,713
Accrued interest payable	134,199	103,875
Other liabilities	1,678,144	1,503,585
Other borrowings	2,300,000	5,114,900
Total Liabilities	269,602,176	192,974,073
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $1.00 par value. Authorized 30,000 shares; issued 20,935 shares	20,935	20,935
Additional paid-in capital	23,348,095	23,280,446
Retained earnings	9,292,802	4,668,901
Total stockholders' equity	32,661,832	27,970,282
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$302,264,008	$220,944,355

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Income
Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Interest Income:		
Loans	$12,338,474	$9,010,487
Federal Funds Sold	68,402	14,844
Other Interest and Dividend Income	74,064	76,102
Total interest income	12,480,940	9,101,433
Interest Expense:		
Deposits	1,587,119	925,285
Other borrowed funds	70,132	116,455
Total interest expense	1,657,251	1,041,740
Net interest income	10,823,689	8,059,693
Provision for loan losses	1,035,000	850,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	9,788,689	7,209,693
Other Non-Interest Income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	97,548	63,957
Loans held for sale-transaction fees	155,175	134,700
Bank owned life insurance	114,563	120,839
Gain on sale of loans held for sale	251,407	72,198
Other non-interest income	49,540	44,523
Total other non-interest income	668,233	436,217
Other non-interest expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,829,258	2,536,798
Occupancy costs	443,794	426,893
Professional fees	156,726	230,660
Data processing	213,576	206,371
Marketing	245,156	173,202
Deposit insurance premiums	124,011	90,030
Other expenses	547,443	436,587
Total other non-interest expense	4,559,964	4,100,541
Net Income	$ 5,896,958	$3,545,369

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2014	$16,550	16,650,032	1,834,271	(246,400)	18,254,453
Net income – 2015	—	—	3,545,369	—	3,545,369
Unearned compensation – Stock options	—	27,699	—	—	27,699
Dividends paid	—	—	(710,739)	—	(710,739)
Sale of 4,385 shares of common stock	4,385	6,573,115	—	—	6,577,500
Sale of 224 shares of treasury stock	—	29,600	—	246,400	276,000
Balance, December 31, 2015	20,935	23,280,446	4,668,901	—	27,970,282
Net income—2016	—	—	5,896,958	—	5,896,958
Unearned compensation – Stock options	—	67,649	—	—	67,649
Dividends paid	—	—	(1,273,057)	—	(1,273,057)
Balance, December 31, 2016	$20,935	23,348,095	9,292,802	—	32,661,832

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 5,896,958	$ 3,545,369
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	1,035,000	850,000
Depreciation and amortization	168,440	166,088
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(23,700)	(43,000)
Stock based compensation expense	67,649	27,699
Earnings on cash value of life insurance	(114,563)	(120,839)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(277,940)	(138,846)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(44,324)	(59,434)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	30,324	33,058
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	174,559	513,227
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,912,403	4,773,322
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net redemptions (purchases) of Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	226,600	(184,300)
Net decrease (increase) in loans	(78,526,641)	(53,678,745)
Additions to premises and equipment	(123,508)	(59,322)
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	(78,423,549)	(53,922,367)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	79,238,120	59,278,179
Net increase (decrease) in other borrowings	(2,814,900)	814,900
Proceeds from issuance of stock	—	6,577,500
Sale of treasury stock	—	276,000
Dividends paid	(1,273,057)	(710,739)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	75,150,163	66,235,840
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,639,017	17,086,795
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	20,781,488	3,694,693
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 24,420,505	$ 20,781,488
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Interest Paid	$ 1,626,927	$ 962,107

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a description of the significant accounting and reporting policies which the Company follows in preparing and presenting its financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements present the accounts of Cache Holdings, Inc. (the Company) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Patriot Bank (the Bank). All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Nature of Operations

Cache Holdings, Inc. is a bank holding company whose operations consist principally of owning Patriot Bank.

Patriot Bank operates under a state bank charter and provides full banking services. The Bank is subject to regulation of the Federal Reserve and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The area served by Patriot Bank is primarily Oklahoma and surrounding states.

Organization

The Company purchased, as of October 16, 2009, 100% of the outstanding stock of FirstBank Center, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, and changed its name to Patriot Bank.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks and federal funds sold.

Loans Held for Sale

The Bank is funding loans originated by a Mortgage Company until the loans are securitized and sold. The Bank earns interest on the loans, plus a transaction fee, when the loans are sold. The carrying value of the loans is considered to be fair market value.

Loans

Loans are carried at the principal amount outstanding. Interest income on loans is credited to operations based on the principal amount outstanding. Loan origination fees and related costs, if material, are deferred and amortized as a yield adjustment over the life of the related loans.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Loans (continued)

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when management believes that the borrower's financial condition, after giving consideration to economic and business conditions and collection efforts, is such that collection of interest is doubtful. In the normal course of business, when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, all previously accrued but uncollected interest is reversed against the appropriate income and balance sheet accounts. For interest accrued in the current year, the entry is made directly against the interest income account. For interest accrued in prior accounting periods, the interest is charged against the Allowance for Loan Losses account if provisions for possible interest loss were previously made. If accrued interest provisions had not been provided, the charge will be expensed against current earnings as other non-interest expense.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectibility of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

This allowance consists of allocated and general components. The allocated component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For those loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. General component cover non-impaired loans and are based on historical loss rates for each portfolio segment, adjusted for the effects of qualitative or environmental factors that are likely to cause estimated credit losses as of the evaluation date to differ from the portfolio segment's historical loss experience. Qualitative factors include consideration of the following: changes in lending policies and procedures; changes in economic conditions, changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio; changes in the experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; changes in the volume and severity of past due, nonaccrual and other adversely graded loans; changes in the loan review system; changes in the value of the underlying collateral for collateral- dependent loans; concentrations of credit and the effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Allowance for Loan Losess (continued)

for commercial and real estate loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Bank purchased single-premium life insurance on certain officers of the Bank. Appreciation in value of the insurance policies is classified as noninterest income.

Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)

Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock are required investments for institutions that are members of the FRB and the FHLB. Stocks are carried at cost. The stocks are considered restricted securities and are periodically evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Income Taxes

The Company and its banking subsidiary are small business corporations (S Corporations) as defined in Section 1361(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. As an S Corporation, the Company and the Bank are generally exempt from statutory income taxes. The results of operations of the Company are included in the income tax returns of the individual stockholders. In accordance with certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the Company files a consolidated income tax return with its banking subsidiary.

Consolidated income tax returns for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are statutorily open for examination by the Internal Revenue Service and the Oklahoma Tax Commission.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock transactions are recorded at cost on a specific identification basis.

Off-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has entered into off-balance-sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when they become payable.

(2) RESTRICTION ON CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

The Bank is required to maintain reserve funds in cash or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The required reserve at December 31, 2016 and 2015, was approximately $1,455,000 and $1,108,000, respectively.

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans consist of the following at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

in Thousands	2016	2015
Real Estate: Construction & Land Development	$ 36,222	$ 41,006
Real Estate – Mortgage:		
Farmland	424	413
Multifamily	8,360	10,227
Commercial Properties	95,822	65,940
Residential Properties	28,062	21,290
Loans Held For Sale	23,715	5,195
Total Real Estate – Mortgage	156,383	103,065
Commercial and Industrial	75,593	45,797
Consumer	343	185
Total Loans	268,541	190,053
LESS: Allowance for Loan Losses	(3,826)	(2,828)
Net Loans	$264,715	$187,225
Total Loans as listed above	$268,541	$190,053
Less Loans Held for Sale	23,715	5,195
Total Loans net of Loans Held for Sale	$244,826	$184,858

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank has $127.53 million and $84.61 million of loans pledged as collateral for certain borrowings.

As of December 31, 2016, the real estate portfolio constituted 72% of the total loan portfolio. This can be broken down further into the following categories: 13% construction and land development, 39% commercial real estate, and 19% residential real estate loans, as a percent of total loans. The commercial real estate can be further broken down to 17% in owner occupied properties and 24% in non-owner occupied properties, as a percent of total loans.

Commercial real estate loans are secured by improved real property which is generating income in the normal course of business. Debt service coverage minimums, assuming stabilized occupancy, are typically required to support a permanent loan. The debt service coverage minimum is ordinarily at 1.20 to 1.00. These loans are generally underwritten with a term not greater than 10 years or the remaining useful life of the property, whichever is less. The preferred term is between 3 to 5 years, with maximum amortization of 25 years.

Residential real estate loans are secured by improved real property of the borrower and are usually underwritten with a term of 1 to 5 years, but may be underwritten with terms up to 25 years.

The Company also makes commercial and industrial loans for a variety of purposes, which include working capital, equipment, and accounts receivable financing. This category represents approximately 28% of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2016. Loans in this category generally carry a variable interest rate. Commercial loans meet reasonable underwriting standards, including appropriate collateral and cash flow necessary to support debt service. Personal guarantees are generally required, but may be limited.

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

The following tables show the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

in Thousands	Construction and Land Development	Multifamily	Farmland	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
2016								
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Beginning Balance	$ 860	$ 164	$ 3	$ 840	$ 249	$ 710	$ 2	$ 2,828
Charge-Offs	—	—	—	—	—	(50)	—	(50)
Recoveries	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
Provisions	157	36	2	398	120	321	1	1,035
Ending Balance	$ 1,017	$ 200	$ 5	$ 1,251	$ 369	$ 981	$ 3	$ 3,826
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 1,017	$ 200	$ 5	$ 1,251	$ 369	$ 981	$ 3	$ 3,826
Loans:								
Ending Balance	$ 36,222	$ 8,360	$ 424	$ 95,822	$ 28,062	$ 75,593	$ 343	$244,826
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 36,222	$ 8,360	$ 424	$ 95,822	$ 28,062	$ 75,593	$ 343	$244,826

in Thousands	Construction and Land Development	Multifamily	Farmland	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
2015								
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Beginning Balance	$ 668	$ 116	$ 1	$ 526	$ 150	$ 496	$ 6	$ 1,963
Charge-Offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Recoveries	—	—	—	15	—	5	—	20
Provisions	192	48	2	299	99	209	1	850
Ending Balance	$ 860	$ 164	$ 3	$ 840	$ 249	$ 710	$ 2	$ 2,828
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 860	$ 164	$ 3	$ 840	$ 249	$ 710	$ 2	$ 2,828
Loans:								
Ending Balance	$ 41,006	$ 10,227	$ 413	$ 65,940	$ 21,290	$ 45,797	$ 185	$184,858
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 41,006	$ 10,227	$ 413	$ 65,940	$ 21,290	$ 45,797	$ 185	$184,858

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Credit quality indicators as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Internally assigned grade:

Pass – loans in this category have strong asset quality and liquidity along with a multi-year track record of profitability.

Watch – Loans classified as watch possess potential weaknesses that require management attention, but do not yet warrant adverse classification. While the status of a loan put on this list may not technically trigger their classification as Special Mention or Substandard, it is considered a proactive way to identify potential issues and address them before the situation deteriorates further and does result in a loss for the Bank.

Special mention – loans in this category are currently protected but are potentially weak. The credit risk may be relatively minor, yet constitute an increased risk in light of the circumstances surrounding a specific loan.

Substandard – loans in this category show signs of continuing negative financial trends and unprofitability at various times, and, therefore, are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any.

Doubtful – loans in this category are illiquid and highly leveraged, have negative net worth, cash flow, and continuing operating losses. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors which may work to the advantage and strengthening of the asset, its classification as loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined.

Loss – loans in this category are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable loans is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has no recovery value, but that it is not practical to defer writing it off, even though partial recovery may be affected in the future. Such credits should be recommended for charge-off.

The information for each of the credit quality indicators is updated on a quarterly basis in conjunction with the determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

Credit risk profile by internally assigned grade:

in Thousands	Construction and Land Development	Multifamily	Farmland	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
2016								
Pass	$ 34,291	$ 8,360	$ 424	$ 90,733	$ 27,832	$ 68,033	$ 343	$230,016
Watch/OAEM	1,931	—	—	5,089	230	4,604	—	11,854
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	2,956	—	2,956
Total	$ 36,222	$ 8,360	$ 424	$ 95,822	$ 28,062	$ 75,593	$ 343	$244,826
2015								
Pass	$ 41,006	$ 10,227	$ 413	$ 61,593	$ 21,053	$ 40,700	$ 185	$175,177
Watch/OAEM	—	—	—	4,180	237	4,940	—	9,357
Substandard	—	—	—	167	—	157	—	324
Total	$ 41,006	$ 10,227	$ 413	$ 65,940	$ 21,290	$ 45,797	$ 185	$184,858

(3) **LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)**

Information on impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

in Thousands	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
2016					
With No Related Allowance Recorded:					
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	1,213	1,213	—	1,238	158
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	716	716	—	794	269
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 1,929	$ 1,929	$ —	$ 2,032	$ 427
With Related Allowance Recorded:					
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	1,213	1,213	—	1,238	158
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	716	716	—	794	269
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	$ 1,929	$ 1,929	$ —	$ 2,032	$ 427

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

in Thousands	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
2015					
With No Related Allowance Recorded:					
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	267	267	—	455	27
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 267	$ 267	$ —	$ 455	$ 27
With Related Allowance Recorded:					
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	267	267	—	455	27
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	$ 267	$ 267	$ —	$ 455	$ 27

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Age analysis tables of past due loans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

in Thousands	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	□ 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	□ 90 & Still Accruing
2016						
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 36,222	$ —
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	8,360	—
Farmland	—	—	—	—	424	—
Commercial Properties	—	1,452	—	1,452	94,370	—
Residential Properties	—	—	—	—	28,062	—
Commercial and Industrial	—	621	—	621	74,972	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	343	—
Total	$ —	$ 2,073	$ —	$ 2,073	$242,753	$ —
2015						
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 41,006	$ —
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	10,227	—
Farmland	—	—	—	—	413	—
Commercial Properties	—	—	—	—	65,940	—
Residential Properties	—	—	—	—	21,290	—
Commercial and Industrial	142	—	—	142	45,655	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	185	—
Total	$ 142	$ —	$ —	$ 142	$184,716	$ —

Information on performing and nonaccrual impaired loans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

in Thousands	12/31/2016	12/31/2015
Impaired Performing Loans:		
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —
Multifamily	—	—
Farmland	—	—
Commercial Properties	—	—
Residential Properties	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Total Impaired Performing Loans	$ —	$ —

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

in Thousands	12/31/2016	12/31/2015
Impaired Nonperforming Loans:		
Nonaccrual Loans:		
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —
Multifamily	—	—
Farmland	—	—
Commercial Properties	1,213	267
Residential Properties	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	716	—
Consumer	—	—
Total Impaired Nonperforming Loans	$ 1,929	$ 267

(4) PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consist of the following:

	2016	2015
Land	$ 900,000	$ 900,000
Building	2,992,441	2,992,441
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,040,747	917,239
	4,933,188	4,809,680
Less accumulated depreciation	832,150	664,960
	$4,101,038	$4,144,720

(5) INVESTMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The Company is the owner and the beneficiary of life insurance policies on certain directors and officers of the Bank, with aggregate death benefits of approximately $10,900,000 and $11,000,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The cash surrender value on the policies amounted to $3,793,101 and $3,678,538 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(6) SAVINGS PLAN

The Bank has a savings plan which incorporates the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. All employees, after meeting age and service requirements, are eligible to participate in the plan and receive matching employer contributions based upon years of service and the amount of contributions elected by the employee. Contributions by the Bank were $62,799 and $47,534 during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(7) DEPOSITS

A summary of deposits follows:

	2016	2015
Demand	$ 18,427,390	$ 14,911,413
NOW Accounts	68,509,729	41,724,640
Money Market Accounts	62,009,213	35,396,421
Savings	508,786	650,015
Certificates of Deposit, $250,000 and over	16,760,406	16,009,664
Other Certificates of Deposit	99,274,309	77,559,560
Total deposits	$265,489,833	$186,251,713

Certificates of deposit and other time deposits issued in denominations that meet or exceed the FDIC insurance limit of $250 thousand or more totaled $16,760,406 and $16,009,664 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are included in interest-bearing deposits in the consolidated balance sheet.

At December 31, 2016, the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit are as follows:

2017	$106,907,736
2018 and 2019	8,433,692
2020 and 2021	693,287
2022 and thereafter	0
Totals	$116,034,715

(8) OTHER BORROWINGS

Other borrowings consist of:

	2016	2015
Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka	$1,300,000	$5,114,900
The Bankers Bank	1,000,000	—
Total	$2,300,000	$5,114,900

Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings at December 31, 2016 mature as follows:

2018	$ 600,000
2019	700,000
	$1,300,000

Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings are secured by certain loans.

The Bankers Bank note, with interest at prime floating, 4.25%, matures May 27, 2018 and is secured by Bank stock.

At December 31, 2016, the Bank had unused lines of credit aggregating approximately $97,000,000.

(9) DIVIDENDS FROM BANK SUBSIDIARY

Dividends from Patriot Bank are the primary source of funds available to the Company for interest and principal payments on the note payable and for other cash requirements.

Banks are restricted under various statutes as to the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year. Generally, banks can pay dividends equal to the prior two years undistributed net profits (as defined) plus an additional amount equal to the bank's net profits during the applicable dividend period without prior approval by the Federal Reserve.

At December 31, 2016, the Bank could pay dividends of approximately $10,000,000 with approval of the bank regulators.

(10) STOCK OPTIONS

The Company has granted incentive stock options to certain officers of Patriot Bank. The options granted are to purchase Company common stock at not less than fair market value at date of grant. Options are generally exercisable annually in cumulative installments of 20% and fully vest upon a change of control.

The following summarizes stock option activity for 2016 and 2015:

	Shares	Exercise Price Range
Outstanding as of December 31, 2014	2,020	$1,000-$1,500
Granted	—	—
Cancelled	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Outstanding as of December 31, 2015	2,020	$1,000-$1,500
Granted	500	$ 1,500
Cancelled	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Outstanding as of December 31, 2016	2,520	$1,000-$1,500

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 1,446 shares and 1,122 shares were exercisable at prices ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 per share.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the accompanying consolidated statements of income amounted to $67,649 and $27,699 for 2016 and 2015, respectively. At December 31, 2016, there was $222,341 of unrecognized compensation cost.

(11) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, officers, directors and employees of the Bank are customers of and engage in transactions with the Bank. These transactions are on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and do not involve more than normal risk or present other unfavorable features. Loans to such parties are made in accordance with terms and policies of the Bank and are specifically authorized by the Board of Directors. Aggregate loans, owed to the Bank by such persons, were approximately $6,588,000 and $1,949,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Deposits from related parties held by the Bank at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to approximately $5,600,000 and $3,000,000, respectively.

(12) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITY

Loans – In the normal course of business, the Bank makes commitments under standby letters of credit that are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Commitments under these standby letters of credit aggregated approximately $727,000 and $1,300,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Bank is committed to fund unused portions of lines of credit and construction loans to borrowers in compliance with the related loan agreements that are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the unused portions of lines of credit and construction loans aggregated approximately $34,800,000 and $42,000,000, respectively.

The Bank does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these commitments.

(13) LITIGATION

The Bank is subject to various claims and lawsuits which arise primarily in the ordinary course of business. There are no outstanding or unresolved claims or lawsuits.

(14) REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal and state banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ("CETI"), Tier 1 Capital, Total Capital and leverage ratio of Tier 1 Capital. The requirements are:

- 4.5% based upon CETI
- 6.0% based upon Tier 1 Capital
- 8.0% based on total regulatory capital
- Leverage ratio of Tier 1 Capital assets equal to 4%

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, management believes the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. As of December 31, 2016, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since the notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

(14) REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table (in thousands):

	Actual		Minimum Required For Capital Adequacy Under Basel III Phase-In		Minimum Required For Capital Adequacy Under Basel III Fully Phased-In	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2016						
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	$30,568	10.61%	$14,765	>5.125%	$ 20,168	> 7.0%
Tier I Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	$30,568	10.61%	$19,087	>6.625%	$ 24,490	> 8.5%
Total Risk Based Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	$34,172	11.86%	$24,850	>8.625%	$ 30,252	>10.5%
Tier I Capital to Average Assets	$30,568	10.03%	$12,192	>4.0%	$ 12,182	> 4.0%

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirements		Minimum To Be Well Capitalized Under Base III Requirements	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2015						
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	$24,857	11.08%	$10,094	>4.5%	$ 14,580	> 6.5%
Tier I Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	$24,857	11.08%	$13,458	>6.0%	$ 17,944	> 8.0%
Total Risk Based Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	$27,661	12.33%	$17,944	>8.0%	$ 22,430	>10.0%
Tier I Capital to Average Assets	$24,857	11.59%	$ 8,579	>4.0%	$ 10,724	> 5.0%

(15) FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures. The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques.

These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimate of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

Fair value accounting guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate.

In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

(15) FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

In accordance with this guidance, the Company groups its financial assets and liabilities generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

- Level 1: Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation may be based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities may include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

When available, the Company attempts to use quoted market prices to determine fair value and classifies such items as Level 1 or Level 2. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is often determined using model-based techniques incorporating various assumptions, including interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit losses. Assets and liabilities valued using model-based techniques are classified as either Level 2 or Level 3, depending on the extent to which the valuation inputs are based on market data obtained from independent sources.

The estimated fair values, and related carrying amounts, of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 24,420,505	$ 24,420,505	$ 20,781,488	$ 20,781,488
FRB and FHLB stock	1,284,100	1,284,100	1,487,000	1,487,000
Loans Held for Sale	23,715,312	23,715,312	5,195,019	5,195,019
Loans, net	253,830,146	241,000,072	191,230,786	182,030,024
Interest receivable	755,957	755,957	478,017	478,017
Financial Liabilities:				
Deposits	255,422,657	265,489,833	182,589,051	186,251,713
Other Borrowings	2,314,694	2,300,000	6,281,551	5,114,900
Interest Payable	134,199	134,199	103,875	103,875
Off-Balance Sheet Commitments:				
Standby Letters of Credit	726,760	726,760	1,327,045	1,327,045

(15) FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Interest Bearing Deposits in Banks – The carrying value approximates their fair values.

Loans Held for Sale – The carrying value approximates its fair value.

Loans – The fair values for loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms and credit quality.

Interest Receivable – The carrying value approximates its fair value.

Deposits – The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (for example, interest and noninterest checking, passbook savings, and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). The carrying amounts of variable-rate, fixed-term money market accounts and certificates of deposit approximate their fair values at the reporting date. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies market interest rates on comparable instruments to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Short-Term Borrowings – The carrying amounts of federal funds purchased, borrowings under repurchase agreements, and other short-term borrowings maturing within ninety days approximate their fair values. Fair values of other short-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on current market rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Interest Payable – The carrying value approximates the fair value.

Off-Balance Sheet Instruments – Fair values for the Company's off-statement-of-financial-condition instruments (unused lines of credit and letters of credit), which are based upon fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and counterparties' credit standing, are not significant. Many of the Company's off-balance sheet instruments, primarily loan commitments and standby letters of credit, are expected to expire without being drawn upon; therefore, the commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

(16) CONCENTRATIONS

The Company held approximately $156,384,000 and $103,065,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, in loans collateralized by real estate.

(17) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Cache Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiary, Patriot Bank, have agreed to be acquired by Equity Bancshares, Inc. The acquisition, which is subject to regulatory approval, is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through August 10, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Exhibit 99.2

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
September 30, 2017 and 2016 and Year ended December 31, 2016

Contents

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Cache Holdings, Inc.:

Management is responsible for the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cache Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have performed a compilation engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. We did not audit or review the consolidated financial statements nor were we required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion, a conclusion, nor provide any form of assurance on these consolidated financial statements.

/S/ SEWELL & TAYLOR LLP
SEWELL & TAYLOR LLP

February 2, 2018

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Balance Sheets
September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 6,066,766	$ 3,270,505
Federal funds sold	5,097,000	21,150,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,163,766	24,420,505
Loans	309,299,789	268,541,608
Less allowance for loan losses	4,055,224	3,826,224
Loans, net	305,244,565	264,715,384
Premises and equipment, net	4,008,615	4,101,038
Accrued interest receivable	804,430	755,957
Investments in life insurance contracts	3,874,151	3,793,101
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,610,000	1,284,100
Goodwill	2,867,191	2,867,191
Other assets	342,387	326,732
Total Assets	$329,915,105	$302,264,008
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing demand	$ 21,815,874	$ 18,427,390
Interest bearing deposits	255,713,386	247,062,443
Total Deposits	277,529,260	265,489,833
Accrued interest payable	165,090	134,199
Other liabilities	1,700,167	1,678,144
Other borrowings	14,259,100	2,300,000
Total Liabilities	293,653,617	269,602,176
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $1.00 par value. Authorized 30,000 shares; issued 20,935 shares	20,935	20,935
Additional paid-in capital	23,410,216	23,348,095
Retained earnings	12,830,337	9,292,802
Total stockholders' equity	36,261,488	32,661,832
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$329,915,105	$302,264,008

See Accompanying Notes

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Income
Nine Months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Interest Income:		
Loans	$11,354,014	$8,813,241
Federal Funds Sold	98,739	51,055
Other Interest and Dividend Income	76,402	40,265
Total interest income	11,529,155	8,904,561
Interest Expense:		
Deposits	1,730,374	1,136,895
Other borrowed funds	165,767	36,506
Total interest expense	1,896,141	1,173,401
Net interest income	9,633,014	7,731,160
Provision for loan losses	440,000	780,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	9,193,014	6,951,160
Other Non-Interest Income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	65,091	77,385
Loans held for sale transaction fees	132,675	105,825
Bank owned life insurance	81,050	86,688
Gain on sale of loans	—	251,407
Other non-interest income	49,487	34,680
Total other non-interest income	328,303	555,985
Other non-interest expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,344,348	2,124,532
Occupancy costs	323,211	324,387
Professional fees	131,647	99,956
Data processing	146,362	163,617
Marketing	124,760	142,497
Deposit insurance premiums	379,619	84,496
Other expenses	439,343	414,032
Total other non-interest expense	3,889,290	3,353,517
Net Income	$ 5,632,027	$4,153,628

See Accompanying Notes

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
Nine Months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2015	$20,935	$23,280,446	$ 4,668,901	$27,970,282
Net income – Nine months ended September 30, 2016	—	—	4,153,628	4,153,628
Unearned compensation - Stock options	—	49,702	—	49,702
Dividends paid	—	—	(1,273,057)	(1,273,057)
Balance, September 30, 2016	$20,935	$23,330,148	$ 7,549,472	$30,900,555
Balance, December 31, 2016	$20,935	$23,348,095	$ 9,292,802	$32,661,832
Net income - Nine months ended September 30, 2017	—	—	5,632,027	5,632,027
Unearned compensation - Stock options	—	62,121	—	62,121
Dividends paid	—	—	(2,094,492)	(2,094,492)
Balance, September 30, 2017	$20,935	$23,410,216	$12,830,337	$36,261,488

See Accompanying Notes

CACHE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Nine Months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 5,632,027	$ 4,153,628
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	440,000	780,000
Depreciation and amortization	124,601	121,352
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(34,800)	(12,300)
Stock based compensation expense	62,121	49,702
Earnings on cash value of life insurance	(81,050)	(86,688)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(48,473)	(116,512)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(16,593)	(70,203)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	30,891	11,807
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	22,023	135,891
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,130,747	4,966,677
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net redemptions (purchases) of Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(291,100)	(504,000)
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(40,969,181)	(81,465,298)
Additions to premises and equipment	(31,240)	(58,589)
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	(41,291,521)	(82,027,887)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	12,039,427	48,097,719
Net increase (decrease) in other borrowings	11,959,100	22,825,700
Dividends paid	(2,094,492)	(1,273,057)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	21,904,035	69,650,362
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(13,256,739)	(7,410,848)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	24,420,505	20,781,488
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 11,163,766	$ 13,370,640
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Interest Paid	$ 1,865,250	$ 1,161,375

See Accompanying Notes

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a description of the significant accounting and reporting policies which the Company follows in preparing and presenting its financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements present the accounts of Cache Holdings, Inc. (the Company) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Patriot Bank (the Bank). All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Nature of Operations

Cache Holdings, Inc. is a bank holding company whose operations consist principally of owning Patriot Bank.

Patriot Bank operates under a state bank charter and provides full banking services. The Bank is subject to regulation of the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Oklahoma State Banking Department. The area served by Patriot Bank is primarily Oklahoma and surrounding states.

Organization

The Company purchased, as of October 16, 2009, 100% of the outstanding stock of First BankCentre, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, and changed its name to Patriot Bank.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks and federal funds sold.

Loans Held for Sale

The Bank is funding loans originated by a Mortgage Company until the loans are securitized and sold. The Bank earns interest on the loans, plus a transaction fee, when the loans are sold. The carrying value of the loans is considered to be fair market value.

Loans

Loans are carried at the principal amount outstanding. Interest income on loans is credited to operations based on the principal amount outstanding. Loan origination fees and related costs, if material, are deferred and amortized as a yield adjustment over the life of the related loans.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Loans (continued)

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when management believes that the borrower's financial condition, after giving consideration to economic and business conditions and collection efforts, is such that collection of interest is doubtful. In the normal course of business, when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, all previously accrued but uncollected interest is reversed against the appropriate income and balance sheet accounts. For interest accrued in the current year, the entry is made directly against the interest income account. For interest accrued in prior accounting periods, the interest is charged against the Allowance for Loan Losses account if provisions for possible interest loss were previously made. If accrued interest provisions had not been provided, the charge will be expensed against current earnings as other non-interest expense.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectibility of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

This allowance consists of allocated and general components. The allocated component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For those loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. General component cover non-impaired loans and are based on historical loss rates for each portfolio segment, adjusted for the effects of qualitative or environmental factors that are likely to cause estimated credit losses as of the evaluation date to differ from the portfolio segment's historical loss experience. Qualitative factors include consideration of the following: changes in lending policies and procedures; changes in economic conditions, changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio; changes in the experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; changes in the volume and severity of past due, nonaccrual and other adversely graded loans; changes in the loan review system; changes in the value of the underlying collateral for collateral- dependent loans; concentrations of credit and the effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (continued)

collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial and real estate loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Bank purchased single-premium life insurance on certain officers of the Bank. Appreciation in value of the insurance policies is classified as noninterest income.

Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)

Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock are required investments for institutions that are members of the FRB and the FHLB. Stocks are carried at cost. The stocks are considered restricted securities and are periodically evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Income Taxes

The Company and its banking subsidiary are small business corporations (S Corporations) as defined in Section 1361(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. As an S Corporation, the Company and the Bank are generally exempt from statutory income taxes. The results of operations of the Company are included in the income tax returns of the individual stockholders. In accordance with certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the Company files a consolidated income tax return with its banking subsidiary.

Consolidated income tax returns for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are statutorily open for examination by the Internal Revenue Service and the Oklahoma Tax Commission.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock transactions are recorded at cost on a specific identification basis.

Off-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has entered into off-balance-sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when they become payable.

(2) RESTRICTION ON CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

The Bank is required to maintain reserve funds in cash or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The required reserve at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, was approximately $2,668,000 and $1,455,000, respectively.

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans consist of the following at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

in Thousands	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Real Estate: Construction & Land Development	$ 39,153	$ 36,222
Real Estate - Mortgage:		
Farmland	544	424
Multifamily	8,152	8,360
Commercial Properties	112,529	95,822
Residential Properties	37,030	28,062
Loans Held For Sale	27,126	23,715
Total Real Estate - Mortgage	185,381	156,383
Commercial and Industrial	84,438	75,593
Consumer	328	343
Total Loans	309,300	268,541
LESS: Allowance for Loan Losses	(4,055)	(3,826)
Net Loans	$ 305,245	$ 264,715
Total Loans as listed above	$ 309,300	$ 268,541
Less Loans Held for Sale	27,126	23,715
Total Loans net of Loans Held for Sale	$ 282,174	$ 244,826

At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Bank had $125.50 million and $127.53 million of loans pledged as collateral for certain borrowings.

As of September 30, 2017, the real estate portfolio constituted 72.6% of the total loan portfolio. This can be broken down further into the following categories: 12.7% construction and land development, 36.4% commercial real estate, and 12.0% residential real estate loans, as a percent of total loans. The commercial real estate can be further broken down to 15.9% in owner occupied properties and 20.5% in non-owner occupied properties, as a percent of total loans.

As of December 31, 2016, the real estate portfolio constituted 72% of the total loan portfolio. This can be broken down further into the following categories: 13% construction and land development, 39% commercial real estate, and 19% residential real estate loans, as a percent of total loans. The commercial real estate can be further broken down to 17% in owner occupied properties and 24% in non-owner occupied properties, as a percent of total loans.

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

The Company's construction and land development loans are secured by real property where the loan funds will be used to acquire land and to construct or improve appropriately zoned real property for the creation of income producing or owner occupied commercial properties. Borrowers are generally required to put equity into the project at levels determined by the loan committee and usually are underwritten with a maximum term of 24 months.

Commercial real estate loans are secured by improved real property which is generating income in the normal course of business. Debt service coverage minimums, assuming stabilized occupancy, are typically required to support a permanent loan. The debt service coverage minimum is ordinarily at 1.20 to 1.00. These loans are generally underwritten with a term not greater than 10 years or the remaining useful life of the property, whichever is less. The preferred term is between 3 to 5 years, with maximum amortization of 25 years.

Residential real estate loans are secured by improved real property of the borrower and are usually underwritten with a term of 1 to 5 years, but may be underwritten with terms up to 25 years.

The Company also makes commercial and industrial loans for a variety of purposes, which include working capital, equipment, and accounts receivable financing. This category represents approximately 27.3% of the loan portfolio at September 30, 2017, as compared to 28.1% at December 31, 2016. Loans in this category generally carry a variable interest rate. Commercial loans meet reasonable underwriting standards, including appropriate collateral and cash flow necessary to support debt service. Personal guarantees are generally required, but may be limited.

The following tables show the allowance for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and recorded investment in loans as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

in Thousands	Construction and Land Development	Multifamily	Farmland	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
September 30, 2017								
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Beginning Balance	$ 1,017	$ 200	$ 5	$ 1,251	$ 369	$ 981	$ 3	$ 3,826
Charge-Offs	—	—	—	(215)	—	—	—	(215)
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Provisions	117	23	0	143	45	112	0	440
Ending Balance	$ 1,134	$ 223	$ 5	$ 1,179	$ 418	$ 1,093	$ 3	$ 4,055
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 1,134	$ 223	$ 5	$ 1,179	$ 418	$ 1,093	$ 3	$ 4,055
Loans:								
Ending Balance	$ 39,153	$ 8,152	$ 544	$ 112,529	$ 37,030	$ 84,438	$ 328	$282,174
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 39,153	$ 8,152	$ 544	$ 112,529	$ 37,030	$ 84,438	$ 328	$282,174

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

in Thousands	Construction and Land Development	Multifamily	Farmland	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
September 30, 2016								
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Beginning Balance	$ 860	$ 164	$ 3	$ 840	$ 249	$ 710	$ 2	$ 2,828
Charge-Offs	—	—	—	—	—	(50)	—	(50)
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions	236	44	1	231	74	194	—	780
Ending Balance	$ 1,096	$ 208	$ 4	$ 1,071	$ 323	$ 854	$ 2	$ 3,558
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 1,096	$ 208	$ 4	$ 1,071	$ 323	$ 854	$ 2	$ 3,558
Loans:								
Ending Balance	$ 36,095	$ 8,428	$ 427	$ 102,427	$ 27,674	$ 69,690	$ 360	$245,101
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 36,095	$ 8,428	$ 427	$ 102,427	$ 27,674	$ 69,690	$ 360	$245,101
December 31, 2016								
Loans:								
Ending Balance	$ 36,222	$ 8,360	$ 424	$ 95,822	$ 28,062	$ 75,593	$ 343	$244,826
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 36,222	$ 8,360	$ 424	$ 95,822	$ 28,062	$ 75,593	$ 343	$244,826

Credit quality indicators as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Internally assigned grade:

Pass – loans in this category have strong asset quality and liquidity along with a multi-year track record of profitability.

Watch – Loans classified as watch possess potential weaknesses that require management attention, but do not yet warrant adverse classification. While the status of a loan put on this list may not technically trigger their classification as Special Mention or Substandard, it is considered a proactive way to identify potential issues and address them before the situation deteriorates further and does result in a loss for the Bank.

Special mention – loans in this category are currently protected but are potentially weak. The credit risk may be relatively minor, yet constitute an increased risk in light of the circumstances surrounding a specific loan.

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Substandard – loans in this category show signs of continuing negative financial trends and unprofitability at various times, and, therefore, are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any.

Doubtful – loans in this category are illiquid and highly leveraged, have negative net worth, cash flow, and continuing operating losses. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors which may work to the advantage and strengthening of the asset, its classification as loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined.

Loss – loans in this category are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable loans is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has no recovery value, but that it is not practical to defer writing it off, even though partial recovery may be affected in the future. Such credits should be recommended for charge-off.

The information for each of the credit quality indicators is updated on a quarterly basis in conjunction with the determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

Credit risk profile by internally assigned grade:

in Thousands	Construction and Land Development	Multifamily	Farmland	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
September 30, 2017								
Pass	$ 37,646	$ 8,152	$ 544	$ 107,475	$ 36,131	$ 78,524	$ 328	$268,800
Watch	1,507	—	—	4,163	899	4,132	—	10,701
Substandard	—	—	—	891	—	1,782	—	2,673
Total	$ 39,153	$ 8,152	$ 544	$ 112,529	$ 37,030	$ 84,438	$ 328	$282,174
December 31, 2016								
Pass	$ 34,291	$ 8,360	$ 424	$ 90,733	$ 27,832	$ 68,033	$ 343	$230,016
Watch	1,931	—	—	5,089	230	4,604	—	11,854
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	2,956	—	2,956
Total	$ 36,222	$ 8,360	$ 424	$ 95,822	$ 28,062	$ 75,593	$ 343	$244,826

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Information on impaired loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows:

in Thousands	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
September 30, 2017					
With No Related Allowance Recorded:					
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	891	891	—	1,158	38
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 891	$ 891	$ —	$ 1,158	$ 38
With Related Allowance Recorded:					
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	891	891	—	1,158	38
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	$ 891	$ 891	$ —	$ 1,158	$ 38

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

in Thousands	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
December 31, 2016					
With No Related Allowance Recorded:					
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	1,213	1,213	—	1,238	158
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	716	716	—	794	269
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 1,929	$ 1,929	$ —	$ 2,032	$ 427
With Related Allowance Recorded:					
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial Real Estate	1,213	1,213	—	1,238	158
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	716	716	—	794	269
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	$ 1,929	$ 1,929	$ —	$ 2,032	$ 427

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Age analysis tables of past due loans as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

in Thousands	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	□ 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	□ 90 & Still Accruing
September 30, 2017						
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 39,153	$ —
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	8,152	—
Farmland	—	—	—	—	544	—
Commercial Properties	—	—	891	891	111,638	—
Residential Properties	—	—	—	—	37,030	—
Commercial and Industrial	—	—	—	—	84,438	—
Consumer	7	—	—	7	321	—
Total	$ 7	$ —	$ 891	$ 898	$281,276	$ —
December 31, 2016						
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 36,222	$ —
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	8,360	—
Farmland	—	—	—	—	424	—
Commercial Properties	—	1,452	—	1,452	94,370	—
Residential Properties	—	—	—	—	28,062	—
Commercial and Industrial	—	621	—	621	74,972	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	343	—
Total	$ —	$ 2,073	$ —	$ 2,073	$242,753	$ —

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Information on performing and nonaccrual impaired loans as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows:

in Thousands	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Impaired Performing Loans:		
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —
Multifamily	—	—
Farmland	—	—
Commercial Properties	—	—
Residential Properties	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Total Impaired Performing Loans	$ —	$ —
Impaired Nonperforming Loans:		
Nonaccrual Loans:		
Construction & Land Development	$ —	$ —
Multifamily	—	—
Farmland	—	—
Commercial Properties	891	1,213
Residential Properties	—	—
Commercial and Industrial	—	716
Consumer	—	—
Total Impaired Nonperforming Loans	$ 891	$ 1,929

(4) PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consist of the following:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Land	$ 900,000	$ 900,000
Building	2,992,441	2,992,441
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,071,986	1,040,747
	4,964,427	4,933,188
Less accumulated depreciation	955,812	832,150
	$ 4,008,615	$ 4,101,038

(5) INVESTMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The Company is the owner and the beneficiary of life insurance policies on certain directors and officers of the Bank, with aggregate death benefits of approximately $10,910,000 and $10,988,000 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The cash surrender value on the policies amounted to $3,874,151 and $3,793,101 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

(6) SAVINGS PLAN

The Bank has a savings plan which incorporates the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. All employees, after meeting age and service requirements, are eligible to participate in the plan and receive matching employer contributions based upon years of service and the amount of contributions elected by the employee. Contributions by the Bank were $60,495 and $48,554 during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(7) DEPOSITS

A summary of deposits follows:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Demand	$ 21,815,874	$ 18,427,390
NOW Accounts	69,099,475	68,509,729
Money Market Accounts	61,969,622	62,009,213
Savings	351,992	508,786
Certificates of Deposit, $250,000 and over	16,339,263	16,760,406
Other Certificates of Deposit	107,953,034	99,274,309
Total deposits	$277,529,260	$265,489,833

Certificates of deposit and other time deposits issued in denominations that meet or exceed the FDIC insurance limit of $250 thousand or more totaled $16,339,263 and $16,760,406 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, and are included in interest-bearing deposits in the consolidated balance sheets.

At September 30, 2017, the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit were as follows:

Due in 1 year	$114,700,569
Due in years 2-3	8,364,185
Due in years 4-5	1,227,543
Total	$ 124,292,297

(8) OTHER BORROWINGS

Other borrowings consist of:

	2017	2016
Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka-line of credit	$11,959,100	$ —
Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka-term advance	1,300,000	1,300,000
The Bankers Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$14,259,100	$2,300,000

Federal Home Loan Bank term advance at September 30, 2017 matures as follows:

October 26, 2018	$ 600,000
April 24, 2019	700,000
	$1,300,000

Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings are secured by certain loans.

The Bankers Bank note, with interest at prime floating, 4.25%, matures May 27, 2018 and is secured by Bank stock.

At September 30, 2017, the Bank had unused lines of credit aggregating approximately $98,000,000.

(9) DIVIDENDS FROM BANK SUBSIDIARY

Dividends from Patriot Bank are the primary source of funds available to the Company for interest and principal payments on the note payable and for other cash requirements.

Banks are restricted under various statutes as to the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year. Generally, banks can pay dividends equal to the prior two years undistributed net profits (as defined) plus an additional amount equal to the bank's net profits during the applicable dividend period without prior approval by the Federal Reserve.

At September 30, 2017, the Bank could pay dividends of approximately $13,000,000 with approval of the Bank regulators.

(10) STOCK OPTIONS

The Company has granted incentive stock options to certain officers of Patriot Bank. The options granted are to purchase Company common stock at not less than fair market value at date of grant. Options are generally exercisable annually in cumulative installments of 20% and fully vest upon a change of control.

(10) STOCK OPTIONS (continued)

The following summarizes stock option activity for 2017 and 2016:

	Shares	Exercise Price Range
Outstanding as of December 31, 2015	2,020	$1,000-$1,500
Granted	500	$ 1,500
Cancelled	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Outstanding as of December 31, 2016	2,520	$1,000-$1,500
Granted	—	—
Cancelled	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Outstanding as of September 30, 2017	2,520	$1,000-$1,500

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 1,446 shares and 1,122 shares were exercisable at prices ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 per share.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the accompanying consolidated statements of income amounted to $62,121 and $49,702 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. At September 30, 2017, there was $160,220 of unrecognized compensation cost.

(11) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, officers, directors and employees of the Bank are customers of and engage in transactions with the Bank. These transactions are on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and do not involve more than normal risk or present other unfavorable features. Loans to such parties are made in accordance with terms and policies of the Bank and are specifically authorized by the Board of Directors. Aggregate loans, owed to the Bank by such persons, were approximately $7,440,000 and $6,588,000 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Deposits from related parties held by the Bank at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 amounted to approximately $2,849,000 and $5,600,000, respectively.

(12) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITY

Loans – In the normal course of business, the Bank makes commitments under standby letters of credit that are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Commitments under these standby letters of credit aggregated approximately $982,291 and $727,000 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

(12) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITY (continued)

The Bank is committed to fund unused portions of lines of credit and construction loans to borrowers in compliance with the related loan agreements that are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the unused portions of lines of credit and construction loans aggregated approximately $46,400,000 and $34,800,000, respectively.

The Bank does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these commitments.

(13) LITIGATION

The Bank is subject to various claims and lawsuits which arise primarily in the ordinary course of business. There are no outstanding or unresolved claims or lawsuits.

(14) REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal and state banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ("CETI"), Tier 1 Capital, Total Capital and leverage ratio of Tier 1 Capital. The requirements are:

- 4.5% based upon CETI,
- 6.0% based upon Tier 1 Capital,
- 8.0% based on total regulatory capital, and
- Leverage ratio of Tier 1 Capital assets equal to 4%.

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, management believes the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. As of September 30, 2017, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since the notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

(14) REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table (in thousands):

	Actual		Minimum Required For Capital Adequacy Under Basel III Phase-In		Minimum Required For Capital Adequacy Under Basel III Fully Phased-In	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
September 30, 2017						
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	$34,195	10.47%	$ 17,140	>5.25%	$ 22,854	> 7.0%
Tier I Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	$34,195	10.47%	$ 21,629	>6.625%	$ 27,751	> 8.5%
Total Risk Based Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	$38,250	11.72%	$ 28,159	>8.625%	$ 34,281	>10.5%
Tier I Capital to Average Assets	$34,195	10.27%	$ 13,321	>4.0%	$ 13,321	> 4.0%
December 31, 2016						
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	$30,568	10.61%	$ 14,765	>5.125%	$ 20,168	> 7.0%
Tier I Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	$30,568	10.61%	$ 19,087	>6.625%	$ 24,490	> 8.5%
Total Risk Based Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	$34,172	11.86%	$ 24,850	>8.625%	$ 30,252	>10.5%
Tier I Capital to Average Assets	$30,568	10.03%	$ 12,192	>4.0%	$ 12,182	> 4.0%

(15) FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures. The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques.

These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimate of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

Fair value accounting guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate.

(15) FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

In accordance with this guidance, the Company groups its financial assets and liabilities generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

- Level 1: Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation may be based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities may include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

A financial instrument’s categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

When available, the Company attempts to use quoted market prices to determine fair value and classifies such items as Level 1 or Level 2. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is often determined using model-based techniques incorporating various assumptions, including interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit losses. Assets and liabilities valued using model-based techniques are classified as either Level 2 or Level 3, depending on the extent to which the valuation inputs are based on market data obtained from independent sources.

(15) FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The estimated fair values, and related carrying amounts, of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	*Fair Value*	Carrying Value
	(*in Thousands***)**		*(in Thousands)*	
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,164	$ 11,164	$ 24,420	$ 24,420
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,610	1,610	1,284	1,284
Loans Held for Sale	27,126	27,126	23,715	23,715
Loans, net	292,925	278,119	253,830	241,000
Interest receivable	804	804	756	756
Financial Liabilities:				
Deposits	267,755	277,529	255,423	265,490
Other Borrowings	14,259	14,259	2,315	2,300
Interest Payable	165	165	134	134
Off-Balance Sheet Commitments:				
Standby Letters of Credit	982	982	727	727

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Interest Bearing Deposits in Banks – The carrying value approximates their fair values.

Loans Held for Sale – The carrying value approximates its fair value.

Loans – The fair values for loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms and credit quality.

Interest Receivable – The carrying value approximates its fair value.

Deposits – The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (for example, interest and noninterest checking, passbook savings, and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). The carrying amounts of variable-rate, fixed-term money market accounts and certificates of deposit approximate their fair values at the reporting date. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies market interest rates on comparable instruments to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Short-Term Borrowings – The carrying amounts of federal funds purchased, borrowings under repurchase agreements, and other short-term borrowings maturing within ninety days approximate their fair values. Fair values of other short-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on current market rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

(15) FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Interest Payable – The carrying value approximates the fair value.

Off-Balance Sheet Instruments – Fair values for the Company's off-statement-of-financial-condition instruments (unused lines of credit and letters of credit), which are based upon fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and counterparties' credit standing, are not significant. Many of the Company's off-balance sheet instruments, primarily loan commitments and standby letters of credit, are expected to expire without being drawn upon; therefore, the commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

(16) CONCENTRATIONS

The Company held approximately $224,500,000 and $156,384,000 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, in loans collateralized by real estate.

(17) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Cache Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiary, Patriot Bank, have agreed to be acquired by Equity Bancshares, Inc. The acquisition, which was subject to regulatory approval, was completed in the fourth quarter of 2017.

* * * * *

Exhibit 99.3

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EASTMAN

Erwin & Company
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Eastman National Bancshares, Inc.
Newkirk, Oklahoma

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Eastman National Bancshares, Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Eastman National Bancshares, Inc. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Erwin & Company

Little Rock, Arkansas
August 14, 2017

6311 Ranch Drive ■ Little Rock, Arkansas 72223 ■ 501.868.7486 ■ fax 501.868.7750 ■ www.erwinco.com

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 9,343,385	$ 7,645,239
Federal funds sold	79,739	1,233,615
Total cash and cash equivalents	9,423,124	8,878,854
Time deposits in other banks	—	249,000
Available-for-sale investment securities	56,595,308	67,984,945
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	177,994,351	169,782,676
Premises and equipment, net	1,898,806	1,975,884
Foreclosed assets held for sale	35,382	24,000
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	438,650	452,250
Deferred income taxes	1,188,114	932,696
Accrued interest receivable	951,491	1,075,971
Other assets	369,008	521,535
Total assets	$ 248,894,234	$ 251,877,811
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Demand	$ 66,327,444	$ 68,503,246
Total non-interest-bearing deposits	66,327,444	68,503,246
Savings, NOW, and money market	113,489,181	112,513,521
Time	27,229,064	23,970,399
Total interest-bearing deposits	140,718,245	136,483,920
Total deposits	207,045,689	204,987,166
Retail repurchase agreements	10,174,289	12,015,375
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,162,000	7,045,400
Dividends payable	4,988,516	2,209,909
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	272,952	229,433
Total liabilities	224,643,446	226,487,283
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $0.10 par value; 500,000 shares authorized; 197,970 shares issued; 191,866 and 192,166 shares outstanding in 2016 and 2015, respectively	19,797	19,797
Additional paid-in capital	2,559,811	2,559,811
Retained earnings	23,321,002	24,005,206
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(421,832)	(21,170)
Treasury stock, 6,104 and 5,804 shares in 2016 and 2015, respectively, at cost	(1,227,990)	(1,173,116)
Total stockholders' equity	24,250,788	25,390,528
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 248,894,234	$ 251,877,811

See accompanying notes

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Interest income:		
Loans, including fees	$ 9,864,139	$ 9,292,015
Investment securities, taxable	935,122	770,483
Investment securities, nontaxable	119,078	142,596
Federal funds sold and other	22,289	48,247
Total interest income	10,940,628	10,253,341
Interest expense:		
Deposits	275,112	236,912
Retail repurchase agreements	14,922	12,890
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	7,012	24
Total interest expense	297,046	249,826
Net interest income	10,643,582	10,003,515
Provision for loan losses	125,000	126,939
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	10,518,582	9,876,576
Non-interest income:		
Service charges on deposits	2,155,407	1,846,849
Net gains on sales of investment securities	309,490	17,638
Net gains (losses) on sales and write-downs of foreclosed assets	(2,000)	9,770
Other	124,690	155,819
Total non-interest income	2,587,587	2,030,076
Non-interest expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	3,457,426	3,392,648
Occupancy and equipment	624,306	512,063
Data processing	700,346	613,341
Professional fees	244,937	373,165
Advertising and business development	222,774	264,628
FDIC Insurance	125,402	118,467
Other	1,066,165	1,020,313
Total non-interest expense	6,441,356	6,294,625
Income before income taxes	6,664,813	5,612,027
Provision for income taxes	2,360,501	1,887,580
Net income	$ 4,304,312	$ 3,724,447

See accompanying notes

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Net income	$4,304,312	$3,724,447
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale investment securities arising during the year, net of deferred income taxes of $101,174 and $9,794, respectively	(196,399)	19,012
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income, net of deferred income taxes of $105,227 and $5,997, respectively	(204,263)	(11,641)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(400,662)	7,371
Comprehensive income	$3,903,650	$3,731,818

See accompanying notes

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance - December 31, 2014	$ 19,797	$ 2,559,811	$ 24,143,296	$ (28,541)	$ (1,129,096)	$ 25,565,267
Purchase of 300 shares of treasury stock, at cost	—	—	—	—	(53,487)	(53,487)
Sale of 57 shares of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	9,467	9,467
Comprehensive income	—	—	3,724,447	7,371	—	3,731,818
Dividends declared	—	—	(3,862,537)	—	—	(3,862,537)
Balance - December 31, 2015	19,797	2,559,811	24,005,206	(21,170)	(1,173,116)	25,390,528
Purchase of 300 shares of treasury stock, at cost	—	—	—	—	(54,874)	(54,874)
Comprehensive income	—	—	4,304,312	(400,662)	—	3,903,650
Dividends declared	—	—	(4,988,516)	—	—	(4,988,516)
Balance - December 31, 2016	$ 19,797	$ 2,559,811	$ 23,321,002	$ (421,832)	$ (1,227,990)	$ 24,250,788

See accompanying notes

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 4,304,312	$ 3,724,447
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	125,000	126,939
Depreciation	193,109	126,547
Net amortization of investment securities	489,022	262,182
Deferred income taxes	(49,017)	4,016
Noncash FHLB stock dividends	(5,100)	(4,600)
Net gains on sales of investment securities	(309,490)	(17,638)
Net (gains) losses on sales and write-downs of foreclosed assets	2,000	(9,770)
Net decrease in accrued interest receivable and other assets	277,007	3,372
Net increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	43,519	(11,613)
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,070,362	4,203,882
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net decrease in time deposits in other banks	249,000	498,000
Proceeds from dispositions of investment securities	29,229,154	12,286,950
Purchases of investment securities	(18,626,112)	(26,150,540)
Purchases of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(166,800)	(39,400)
Redemptions of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	185,500	—
Net increase in loans	(8,350,057)	(8,835,872)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(116,031)	(258,543)
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets	—	200,033
Net cash provied (used) by investing activities	2,404,654	(22,299,372)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	2,058,523	18,744,699
Net increase (decrease) in Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(4,883,400)	4,849,504
Net decrease in retail repurchase agreements	(1,841,086)	(3,233,253)
Purchases of treasury stock	(54,874)	(53,487)
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	—	9,467
Dividends paid	(2,209,909)	(1,652,628)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(6,930,746)	18,664,302
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	544,270	568,812
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	8,878,854	8,310,042
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	$ 9,423,124	$ 8,878,854
Supplemental disclosure:		
Cash paid for interest	$ 296,124	$ 251,885
Cash paid for income taxes	2,266,478	1,921,594
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Foreclosed assets acquired in settlement of loans	13,382	186,263

See accompanying notes

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Nature of operations -

Eastman National Bancshares, Inc. (the Company) is a bank holding company providing a full range of financial services through its subsidiaries. The Company is subject to regulation by the Oklahoma Banking Department and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, The Eastman National Bank of Newkirk (the Bank), serves individuals and commercial customers located primarily in Kay County, Oklahoma. The Bank operates under a national bank charter and is subject to regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC). The Bank's primary deposit products are interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing demand deposit accounts, savings accounts and certificates of deposit. The Bank's primary lending products are real estate, commercial and agricultural loans.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Eastman Acquisition Company, Inc. (EAC), was formed to hold certain loans that were serviced by the Bank. EAC was dissolved in 2015.

Basis of financial statement presentation -

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Bank and EAC. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accounting principles of the Company and the methods of applying them conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices within the banking industry. The Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) is FASB's officially recognized source of authoritative GAAP applicable to all nongovernmental entities.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents -

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, due from banks and federal funds sold.

Federal funds sold generally mature within one to four days from the transaction date. At times, the Bank's federal funds sold to and deposits with correspondent banks may significantly exceed the FDIC insurance limit. It is the Bank's policy to only sell funds to and place deposits with institutions it considers to be of high credit quality.

The Bank is required by the Federal Reserve to maintain minimum balances of cash or non-interest-bearing deposits. In addition to amounts on deposit at the Federal Reserve, the Bank was required to maintain cash on hand of approximately $177,000 at December 31, 2016.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Investment securities -

Investment securities are classified as available-for-sale and consist of securities the Bank intends to hold for an indefinite period of time, but not necessarily to maturity. The Bank could decide to sell a security classified asavailable-for-sale for various reasons, including movement in interest rates, changes in the maturity mix of the Bank's assets and liabilities, liquidity needs, and other similar factors. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, reported as increases or decreases in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of stockholders' equity.

The amortized cost of investment securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to the expected maturity date, or in the case of mortgage-backed securities, over the life of the security. Such amortization and accretion is included in interest income. Realized gains and losses and declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary are included in current earnings. The cost of securities sold for purposes of recognizing gains or losses is based on the specific identification method.

Loans and allowance for loan losses -

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at their outstanding principal balances, adjusted for any charge-offs, net of the allowance for loan losses. Interest income on loans is calculated using the simple interest method on daily balances of the principal amount outstanding. Origination fee income and related costs are generally recognized in earnings when incurred which, in management's opinion, does not produce results that differ materially from recognizing the fees and costs over the life of the loan as required by GAAP.

Each borrower's creditworthiness is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. The nature of the collateral required varies and may include deposit accounts, securities, accounts receivable, inventories, equipment, income producing or commercial properties or other real estate.

Generally, the accrual of interest is discontinued on loans that are greater than ninety days past due, unless the loan is both well secured and in the process of collection, or earlier if management believes the collection of all principal and interest is doubtful. Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated as nonaccrual loans and income on such loans is then recognized only to the extent that cash is received and where the future collection of principal is probable.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that, in management's judgment, is adequate to absorb credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased by a provision for loan losses which is charged to expense and reduced by charge-offs, net of recoveries. The amount of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of the factors affecting the collectability of the loan portfolio, including the nature of the portfolio, credit concentrations, trends in historical loss experience, specific impaired loans, and economic conditions. Determination of the allowance is inherently subjective as it requires significant estimates that are susceptible to revision as more information becomes available. Because of the uncertainties associated with the estimation process, it is reasonably possible that management's estimate of credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio and the amount of the related allowance may change in the near term.

Management evaluates impaired loans individually when determining the adequacy of the allowance for impaired loans. A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Allowances for impaired loans are generally determined based on estimated net collateral values or the estimated present value of future cash flows. To the extent that the current investment in a particular impaired loan exceeds its estimated net collateral value or its estimated present value of future cash flows, the impaired amount is specifically considered in the determination of the allowance for loan losses or is immediately charged-off as a reduction of the allowance for loan losses. Loans for which the terms have been modified and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties are considered troubled debt restructurings (TDR's) and are included in impaired loans.

At times, the Bank may sell participating interests in loans to other financial institutions to allow the Bank to service customers with needs in excess of the Bank's limits on loans to a single borrower. The transfer of such a participating interest is accounted for as a sale when control over the participating interest has been relinquished. Control is deemed to be relinquished when the participating interest has been isolated from the Bank, the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or sell the participating interest, and the Bank does not maintain effective control over the participating interest through an agreement to repurchase it prior to maturity. Under such a participation arrangement, the Bank continues to service the loan for a nominal fee and the buyer receives its share of principal collected together with interest at an agreed-upon rate. Generally, no gain or loss is recognized upon the sale of a participating interest in a loan or during the related servicing period.

Premises and equipment -

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to expense using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of three to forty years for buildings and improvements and three to ten years for furniture and equipment.

Long-lived assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset or asset group, a loss is recognized for the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the asset or asset group.

Foreclosed assets held for sale -

Real estate acquired in settlement of loans and other repossessed assets are generally stated at the lower of the investment in the loan or estimated net realizable value. At the time of acquisition, any excess of the investment in the loan over the estimated net realizable value is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent write-downs and net gains and losses realized on sales of foreclosed assets are included in non-interest income.

Retail repurchase agreements -

Retail repurchase agreements represent overnight obligations that may be terminated on demand and are secured by investment securities held by the Bank with an equal or greater value than the amount of the obligations.

Income taxes -

The provision for income taxes is based on amounts reported in the consolidated statements of income (after exclusion of non-deductible expenses and tax-exempt income). The Company recognizes deferred income taxes for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Advertising costs -

Advertising costs are charged to expense as incurred.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Recent accounting pronouncements -

In December 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No.2013-12, *Definition of a Public Business Entity, An Addition to the Master Glossary*. ASU 2013-12 provides a definition of a public business entity that will be used to specify the scope and implementation period of future accounting pronouncements. ASU 2013-12 defines a public business entity as a business entity that meets any one of several criteria, including (1) being required to file or furnish its financial statements with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory agency and (2) having one or more securities that are not subject to contractual restrictions on transfer while at the same time being required to make its financial statements publicly available on a periodic basis. Management has determined that the Company does not meet the definition of a public business entity. The scope and implementation period of recent pronouncements described below are based on this determination.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).* ASU 2014-09 provides entities with a single model for use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific revenue guidance. The core principle of the model is to recognize revenue when control of the goods or services transfers to the customer, as opposed to recognizing revenue when the risks and rewards transfer to the customer under the existing revenue guidance. In August 2015, the FASB deferred the required effective date of ASU 2014-09 to years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for years beginning after December 15, 2016. The guidance permits entities to either apply the requirements retrospectively to all prior periods presented, or apply the requirements in the year of adoption, through a cumulative effect adjustment. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the impact, if any, that the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on its financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Topic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. ASU 2016-01 requires equity investments (other than those accounted for under equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through net income. ASU 2016-01 also eliminates the requirement to disclose the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost. ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for years beginning after December 15, 2017. ASU 2016-01 will require a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-01 to have a material impact its financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. ASU 2016-02 generally requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities associated with leases (other than those leases with terms of 12 months or less, for which the entity is permitted to elect to not recognize lease assets and lease liabilities) on the lessee entity's balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 also requires certain quantitative and qualitative financial statement disclosures regarding the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows from leases. Upon adoption, ASU 2016-02 will require the recognition and measurement of leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach which includes a number of practical expedients that entities may elect to apply. ASU 2016-02 is effective for years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the impact that adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on its financial statements.

In June, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. ASU 2016-13 amends FASB's current guidance on the measurement of impairment of financial instruments such as loans and held-to-maturity debt securities. ASU 2016-13 requires the implementation of an impairment model (known as the current expected credit loss (CECL) model) that is based on expected losses rather than the incurred loss model required by existing guidance. ASU 2016-13 requires entities to recognize as an allowance an estimate of expected credit losses, which the FASB believes will result in more timely recognition of such losses. Upon adoption, ASU 2016-13 will require a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the earliest period presented. ASU 2016-13 is effective for years beginning after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted for years beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company has not yet determined the impact that adoption of ASU 2016-13 will have on its financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*. ASU 2016-15 clarifies guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows in an attempt to reduce the diversity of financial reporting. During 2016, the Company elected to early adopt ASU 2016-15 retrospectively. The effect of adoption had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08, *Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities (Subtopic 310-20).* ASU 2017-08 shortens the amortization period of certain callable debt securities held at a premium to the earliest call date and is effective for years beginning after December 15, 2019; however, early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact that adoption of ASU 2017-08 will have on its financial statements.

Subsequent events -

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through August 14, 2017, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

(2) INVESTMENT SECURITIES:

Investment securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2016:				
U.S. Treasuries	$ 4,001,797	$ —	$ 26,860	$ 3,974,937
U.S. government agencies	14,951,436	45,094	21,957	14,974,573
States and political subdivisions	8,201,604	20,993	156,225	8,066,372
Small Business Administration loan pools	824,540	2,912	—	827,452
Mortgage-backed securities	29,255,069	24,350	527,445	28,751,974
	$57,234,446	$ 93,349	$732,487	$56,595,308

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2015:				
U.S. Treasuries	$ 4,003,474	$ —	$ 39,724	$ 3,963,750
U.S. government agencies	34,887,745	144,617	73,980	34,958,382
States and political subdivisions	13,316,622	67,302	16,661	13,367,263
Small Business Administration loan pools	974,100	—	5,725	968,375
Mortgage-backed securities	14,835,079	14,803	122,707	14,727,175
	$68,017,020	$226,722	$258,797	$67,984,945

(2) INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued):

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at December 31, 2016, by contractual maturity, are presented below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 5,038,236	$ 5,040,726
Due in one to five years	19,674,273	19,654,797
Due in five to ten years	1,490,092	1,513,035
Due in more than ten years	1,776,776	1,634,776
	27,979,377	27,843,334
Mortgage-backed securities	29,255,069	28,751,974
	$57,234,446	$56,595,308

Information pertaining to investment securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2016 and 2015, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, follows:

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
December 31, 2016:	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S Treasuries	$ 3,974,937	$ 26,860	$—	$ —	$ 3,974,937	$ 26,860
U.S. government agencies	6,488,800	21,957	—	—	6,488,800	21,957
States and political subdivisions	5,629,073	156,225	—	—	5,629,073	156,225
Mortgage-backed securities	23,800,475	527,445	—	—	23,800,475	527,445
	$39,893,285	$732,487	$—	$ —	$39,893,285	$732,487

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
December 31, 2015:	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S Treasuries	$ 3,963,750	$ 39,724	$ —	$ —	$ 3,963,750	$ 39,724
U.S. government agencies	14,947,647	62,280	988,300	11,700	15,935,947	73,980
States and political subdivisions	3,818,432	16,661	—	—	3,818,432	16,661
Small Business Administration loan pools	963,486	5,725	—	—	963,486	5,725
Mortgage-backed securities	10,891,081	122,707	—	—	10,891,081	122,707
	$34,584,396	$247,097	$988,300	$ 11,700	$35,572,696	$258,797

At December 31, 2016, two of the Bank’s U.S. Treasury securities, seven of its U.S. government agency securities, 18 of its obligations of states and political subdivisions and 20 of its mortgage-backed securities had fair values that were less than their carrying values. There were no securities in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more.

In evaluating the Bank's unrealized loss positions for other-than-temporary impairment, management considers the credit quality of the issuer, the nature and cause of the unrealized loss and the severity and duration of the impairments. At December 31, 2016, management determined that substantially all of its unrealized losses were the result of fluctuations in interest rates or other temporary market conditions and did not reflect deteriorations of the credit quality of the issuer. Accordingly, management has determined that all of its unrealized losses on investment securities are temporary in nature, and the Bank has both the intent and ability to hold these investment securities until maturity or until fair value recovers above cost.

(2) INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued):

Investment securities with carrying values of approximately $51.8 million and $60.7 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were pledged to secure borrowings, certain public deposits, retail repurchase agreements, or for other purposes required or permitted by law.

Gross realized gains and losses on sales and calls of investment securities for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Realized gains:		
U.S. government agencies	$274,268	$17,638
States and political subdivisions	35,222	—

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

Major classifications and concentrations of loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Commercial real estate	$ 58,176,457	$ 49,014,723
Residential real estate	50,069,929	48,601,246
Commercial and industrial	39,448,972	45,805,957
Agricultural	13,362,529	13,418,276
Consumer	12,459,195	10,097,015
Agricultural real estate	7,226,028	5,465,769
	180,743,110	172,402,986
Less: allowance for loan losses	(2,748,759)	(2,620,310)
	$177,994,351	$169,782,676

Consumer loans above include $165,362 and $115,099 of deposit overdrafts that have been reclassified as loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

December 31, 2016:	Balance, Beginning of Year	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	Balance, End of Year
Commercial real estate	$ 654,998	$ —	$ —	$ 198,308	$ 853,306
Residential real estate	590,329	—	3,169	156,640	750,138
Commercial and industrial	972,760	—	7,683	(286,944)	693,499
Agricultural	151,874	—	—	(44,269)	107,605
Consumer	185,564	(22,240)	14,837	66,365	244,526
Agricultural real estate	64,785	—	—	34,900	99,685
Total	$2,620,310	$(22,240)	$ 25,689	$ 125,000	$2,748,759

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

December 31, 2015:	Balance, Beginning of Year	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	Balance, End of Year
Commercial real estate	$ 696,306	$ (88)	$ 18,036	$ (59,256)	$ 654,998
Residential real estate	505,663	(1,372)	26,559	59,479	590,329
Commercial and industrial	876,246	—	11,624	84,890	972,760
Agricultural	136,600	—	—	15,274	151,874
Consumer	167,922	(32,070)	29,684	20,028	185,564
Agricultural real estate	58,261	—	—	6,524	64,785
Total	$2,440,998	$(33,530)	$ 85,903	$126,939	$2,620,310

The Bank's impaired loans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, as well as the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans for the years then ended are as follows:

December 31, 2016:	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With a related allowance:					
Commercial real estate	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4,804	$ —
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial	120,488	120,488	120,488	114,395	—
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	12,241	12,241	12,241	15,168	—
Agricultural real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Total with a related allowance	132,729	132,729	132,729	134,367	—
With no related allowance:					
Commercial real estate	181,591	181,591	—	385,882	930
Residential real estate	190,782	190,782	—	230,039	12,366
Commercial and industrial	1,448,157	1,448,157	—	851,924	249
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	12,234	12,234	—	22,715	—
Agricultural real estate	116,394	116,394	—	58,197	—
Total with no related allowance	1,949,158	1,949,158	—	1,548,757	13,545
Total impaired loans	$2,081,887	$2,081,887	$132,729	$1,683,124	$ 13,545

Summaries of the Bank's loans and allowance for loan losses based on impairment evaluation method as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Loan Balance			Allowance for Loan Losses		
December 31, 2016:	Collectively Evaluated	Individually Evaluated	Total	Collectively Evaluated	Individually Evaluated	Total
Commercial real estate	$ 57,994,866	$ 181,591	$ 58,176,457	$ 853,306	$ —	$ 853,306
Residential real estate	49,879,147	190,782	50,069,929	750,138	—	750,138
Commercial and industrial	37,880,327	1,568,645	39,448,972	573,011	120,488	693,499
Agricultural	13,362,529	—	13,362,529	107,605	—	107,605
Consumer	12,434,720	24,475	12,459,195	232,285	12,241	244,526
Agricultural real estate	7,109,634	116,394	7,226,028	99,685	—	99,685
Total	$178,661,223	$2,081,887	$180,743,110	$2,616,030	$ 132,729	$2,748,759

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

December 31, 2015:	Loan Balance Collectively Evaluated	Loan Balance Individually Evaluated	Loan Balance Total	Allowance for Loan Losses Collectively Evaluated	Allowance for Loan Losses Individually Evaluated	Allowance for Loan Losses Total
Commercial real estate	$ 48,414,942	$ 599,781	$ 49,014,723	$ 653,640	$ 1,358	$ 654,998
Residential real estate	48,331,950	269,296	48,601,246	590,329	—	590,329
Commercial and industrial	45,416,644	389,313	45,805,957	839,137	133,623	972,760
Agricultural	13,418,276	—	13,418,276	151,874	—	151,874
Consumer	10,045,725	51,290	10,097,015	167,470	18,094	185,564
Agricultural real estate	5,465,769	—	5,465,769	64,785	—	64,785
Total	$171,093,306	$1,309,680	$172,402,986	$2,467,235	$ 153,075	$2,620,310

December 31, 2015:	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With a related allowance:					
Commercial real estate	$ 9,608	$ 9,608	$ 1,358	$ 42,101	$ 84
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial	133,623	133,623	133,623	108,303	1,875
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	18,094	18,094	18,094	18,540	—
Agricultural real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Total with a related allowance	161,325	161,325	153,075	168,944	1,959
With no related allowance:					
Commercial real estate	590,173	590,173	—	603,860	—
Residential real estate	269,296	269,296	—	207,243	19,507
Commercial and industrial	255,690	255,690	—	679,834	5,794
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	33,196	33,196	—	33,383	873
Agricultural real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Total with no related allowance	1,148,355	1,148,355	—	1,524,320	26,174
Total impaired loans	$1,309,680	$1,309,680	$153,075	$1,693,264	$ 28,133

The Bank utilizes credit quality indicators that consist of an internal grading system analysis used to assign grades to all loans. The grade for each individual loan is determined by the account officer and other approving officers at the time the loan is made and changed from time to time to reflect an ongoing assessment of loan risk. Grades for all loans are reviewed at least annually by management.

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

The following categories of credit quality are used by the Bank:

Pass - Loans in this category are considered to be an acceptable credit risk and are generally considered to be collectible in full.

Watch - Loans in this category conform to a preponderance of the Bank's underwriting criteria and evidence an acceptable level of credit risk; however, these loans have certain risks characteristics which could adversely affect the borrower's ability to repay, given material adverse trends.

Special Mention - Loans in this category are currently protected but are potentially weak. Such loans constitute an undue and unwarranted credit risk but not to the point of justifying a classification of Substandard.

Substandard - Loans in this category are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Such loans have well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the collection or liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful - Loans in this category have all the weaknesses inherent in Substandard loans with the added factor that the weaknesses are pronounced to a point where, on the basis of current information, conditions and values, collection or liquidation in full is highly improbable.

The Bank's loans by credit quality indicators as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

December 31, 2016:	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial real estate	$ 56,597,620	$ 853,024	$ —	$ 725,813	$ —	$ 58,176,457
Residential real estate	47,108,076	1,924,590	112,384	857,192	67,687	50,069,929
Commercial and industrial	34,141,616	1,370,985	2,025,721	1,910,650	—	39,448,972
Agricultural	6,146,204	2,416,856	4,799,469	—	—	13,362,529
Consumer	12,051,370	180,855	116,025	109,989	956	12,459,195
Agricultural real estate	6,894,371	331,657	—	—	—	7,226,028
Total	$162,939,257	$7,077,967	$7,053,599	$3,603,644	$ 68,643	$180,743,110

December 31, 2015:	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial real estate	$ 46,641,406	$1,084,598	$ —	$1,288,719	$ —	$ 49,014,723
Residential real estate	44,993,681	2,732,007	290,242	337,913	247,403	48,601,246
Commercial and industrial	40,182,358	1,586,814	1,717,279	2,254,447	65,059	45,805,957
Agricultural	12,765,056	653,220	—	—	—	13,418,276
Consumer	9,545,525	414,646	41,899	83,555	11,390	10,097,015
Agricultural real estate	5,375,438	90,331	—	—	—	5,465,769
Total	$159,503,464	$6,561,616	$2,049,420	$3,964,634	$323,852	$172,402,986

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

Aging analyses of past due loans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

December 31, 2016:	30-89 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
Commercial real estate	$ —	$ 235,871	$ 235,871	$ 57,940,586	$ 58,176,457
Residential real estate	409,693	162,076	571,769	49,498,160	50,069,929
Commercial and industrial	—	646,748	646,748	38,802,224	39,448,972
Agricultural	—	—	—	13,362,529	13,362,529
Consumer	153,518	16,426	169,944	12,289,251	12,459,195
Agricultural real estate	—	—	—	7,226,028	7,226,028
Total	$ 563,211	$1,061,121	$1,624,332	$179,118,778	$180,743,110

December 31, 2015:	30-89 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
Commercial real estate	$ 235,271	$ 654,226	$ 889,497	$ 48,125,226	$ 49,014,723
Residential real estate	523,081	51,793	574,874	48,026,372	48,601,246
Commercial and industrial	432,774	64,303	497,077	45,308,880	45,805,957
Agricultural	—	—	—	13,418,276	13,418,276
Consumer	79,384	13,230	92,614	10,004,401	10,097,015
Agricultural real estate	—	—	—	5,465,769	5,465,769
Total	$1,270,510	$ 783,552	$2,054,062	$170,348,924	$172,402,986

The Bank’s nonaccrual loans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Commercial real estate	$ 235,871	$ 654,226
Residential real estate	226,015	303,432
Commercial and industrial	1,617,389	435,677
Agricultural	—	—
Consumer	25,357	52,627
Agricultural real estate	118,412	—
Total	$2,223,044	$1,445,962

At December 31, 2016, loans over 90 days past due that were not on nonaccrual status totaled $32,797. There were no loans greater than 90 days past due that were not on nonaccrual status at December 31, 2015.

No TDR’s occurred during the year ended December 31, 2016. TDR concessions granted by the Bank during the year ended December 31, 2015 involved interest rate concessions and the rescheduling of payments of principal and interest over longer amortization periods are as follows:

Loan Type:	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Agricultural real estate	1	$ 241,500	$ 241,500
Commercial and industrial	4	796,479	796,479
Total	5	$ 1,037,979	$ 1,037,979

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued):

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no payment defaults on loans that had been modified as TDR's within 12 months prior to the payment default.

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, transfers of participating interests in loans totaled $3,148,415 and $3,767,190, respectively. Outstanding loans for which the Bank has transferred participating interests to other financial institutions as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Participating interests sold	$11,386,088	$10,990,117
Retained interests	4,458,692	8,464,963
Total unpaid principal balance	$15,844,780	$19,455,080

(4) PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT:

The major categories of premises and equipment at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Land	$ 464,535	$ 464,535
Buildings and improvements	2,276,244	2,260,690
Furniture and equipment	1,522,980	1,422,502
	4,263,759	4,147,727
Less: accumulated depreciation	2,364,953	2,171,843
	$1,898,806	$1,975,884

(5) OTHER INVESTMENTS:

Other investments consist of the following at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Topeka	$303,500	$316,700
Federal Reserve Bank (FRB)	135,150	135,550
	$438,650	$452,250

Because the Bank's abilities and rights to sell or exchange these investments are restricted and their fair values are not readily determinable, they are carried at cost.

(6) TIME DEPOSITS:

Time deposits that met or exceeded the FDIC insurance limit of $250,000 totaled $2,157,795 and $1,194,515 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Scheduled maturities of time deposits at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

2017	$22,913,046
2018	2,449,207
2019	978,079
2020	483,166
2021	392,789
Thereafter	12,777
	$27,229,064

(7) BORROWINGS:

FHLB advances represent short-term borrowings under a blanket lien line of credit agreement. Advances at December 31, 2016 bore interest at 0.72% and were secured by cash on deposit at FHLB, the Banks' investment in FHLB stock and a substantial portion of the Bank's loans. The Bank had approximately $17.0 million of unused borrowing capacity available under the agreement at December 31, 2016.

At December 31, 2016, the Bank also had approximately $6.6 million of unused borrowing capacity available from the FRB borrower-in-custody program. The Bank has pledged to the FRB certain loans with outstanding balances of approximately $11.6 million at December 31, 2016 as collateral for advances under this program.

On November 2, 2016, the Company entered into a $4.0 million revolving line of credit agreement with Bank SNB. Interest on any outstanding balance is calculated at the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate plus 0.25% (4.0% at December 31, 2016) and is payable monthly. Borrowings are secured by the stock of the Bank and are payable at maturity on October 28, 2017. The availability of borrowings is subject to the Company's compliance with certain covenants pertaining to capital, income, liquidity and asset quality. The Company was in compliance with all such covenants at December 31, 2016. There were no outstanding advances under the agreement at December 31, 2016 or 2015.

(8) INCOME TAXES:

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 consists of the following:

	2016	2015
Current:		
Federal	$2,026,999	$1,628,415
State	382,519	255,149
Total Current Income tax expenses	2,409,518	1,883,564
Deferred:		
Federal	(49,017)	4,016
State	—	—
Total deferred	(49,017)	4,016
Total	$2,360,501	$1,887,580

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate primarily due to state income taxes, tax-exempt income and nondeductible expenses.

The tax effect of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 934,476	$890,905
Foreclosed assets held for sale	2,040	1,360
Nonaccrual loan interest	34,291	20,373
Net unrealized losses on investment securities	217,307	10,906
Other	—	9,152
Net deferred tax asset	$1,188,114	$932,696

The Company is generally no longer subject to federal or Oklahoma income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2013.

(9) BENEFIT PLAN:

The Bank sponsors an employee savings and retirement plan (the Plan) covering all employees who meet age and length of service requirements. Eligible employees are permitted to contribute up to 85% of their annual compensation to the Plan, up to the maximum amount allowed by law. The Plan also provides for mandatory employer matching contributions of up to 5% of each participant's salary deferrals, as well as additional discretionary employer profit-sharing contributions. Participants are fully vested at all times in both participant contributions and in employer matching contributions. Participants become fully vested in employer profit-sharing contributions after five years of service. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank's contributions to the Plan totaled $105,371 and $105,659, respectively.

(10) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

The Bank leases two of its branch banking facilities under agreements with initial five-year lease terms and with options to extend at the Bank's election. Monthly payments due under these leases total approximately $19,200. Future minimum lease payments required under these leases as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

2017	$230,440
2018	217,112
2019	70,500
2020	5,875
Total	$523,927

Total rent expense under all operating leases during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 totaled $243,225 and $198,376, respectively.

The Bank has entered into contracts with third parties to provide information technology services to the Bank through July 2021. At December 31, 2016, the minimum amount necessary to cancel such contracts totaled approximately $2.1 million.

In the normal course of business, the Bank has outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities, such as commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and credit card guarantees, which are not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instruments for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual or notional amount of those instruments.

The Bank uses the same credit policies in making such commitments as it does for instruments that are included in the consolidated balance sheets. Because these instruments have fixed maturity dates and often expire without being drawn upon, they do not generally present any significant liquidity risk to the Bank. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, such instruments consisted of the following:

	2016	2015
Commitments to extend credit	$40,707,363	$48,818,291
Standby letters of credit	903,591	1,730,026
Credit card guarantees	402,262	505,136

The Bank is party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of its business. While the outcome of these matters is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of management that resolution of the proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

(11) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank had loans to certain directors, executive officers, significant stockholders, and their affiliates totaling $4,786,329 and $5,129,332, respectively. Deposits held by the Bank for such related parties at December 31, 2016 and 2015 totaled $3,303,228 and $4,735,968, respectively.

(12) REGULATORY MATTERS:

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under the regulatory capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total, Tier 1 capital and common equity Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital to average assets (as defined).

In July 2013, the OCC and other federal banking regulators approved final rules to implement the revised capital adequacy standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel III) that established a new capital framework for insured depository institutions. Basel III increased existing risk-based capital requirements, introduced new requirements, and changed various capital component definitions. Basel III became effective for the Bank on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the requirements phased-in over a multi-year schedule through January 1, 2019. Basel III also limits the payment of dividends and certain discretionary bonus payments if the Bank does not hold a "capital conservation buffer" consisting of 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital and total capital to risk-weighted assets in addition to the amount necessary to meet minimum risk-based capital requirements. The capital conservation buffer began to be phased-in beginning January 1, 2016, at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and will continue to be increased each year by that amount until fully implemented at 2.5% on January 1, 2019.

(12) REGULATORY MATTERS (continued):

Management believes that, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank would meet all capital adequacy requirements under Basel III on a fully phased-in basis if such requirements were currently effective. The actual and required regulatory capital ratios for the Bank at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Actual	For Capital Adequacy Purposes Under Basel III Phase-in	To Be Categorized as Well Capitalized
December 31, 2016:			
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	14.75%	8.63%	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	13.50%	6.63%	8.00%
Common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	13.50%	5.13%	6.50%
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	9.44%	4.00%	5.00%
December 31, 2015:			
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	15.72%	8.00%	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	14.47%	6.00%	8.00%
Common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	14.47%	4.50%	6.50%
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	9.90%	4.00%	5.00%

The Bank is subject to dividend restrictions set forth by the OCC. Under such restrictions, the Bank may not, without prior approval, declare dividends in excess of the net income for the current year plus the retained net income of the previous two years. At December 31, 2016, the Bank had approximately $4.0 million available for payment of dividends without prior approval.

(13) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES:

ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 requires the following hierarchy be applied for fair value measurements and disclosures:

Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active.

Level 3 - Financial instruments whose inputs or value are unobservable.

(13) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued):

The Company and the Bank measure certain of its assets on a fair value basis using various valuation techniques and assumptions, depending on the nature of the asset. The following tables present the Company's financial and nonfinancial assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 that are measured at fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2016:				
Investment securities:				
U.S. Treasuries	$ —	$ 3,974,937	$ —	$ 3,974,937
U.S. government agencies	—	14,974,573	—	14,974,573
States and political subdivisions	—	8,066,372	—	8,066,372
Small Business Administration loan pools	—	827,452	—	827,452
Mortgage-backed securities	—	28,751,974	—	28,751,974
Impaired loans	—	—	—	0
Foreclosed assets held for sale	—	—	35,382	35,382
December 31, 2015:				
Investment securities:				
U.S. Treasuries	$ —	$ 3,963,750	$ —	$ 3,963,750
U.S. government agencies	—	34,958,382	—	34,958,382
States and political subdivisions	—	13,367,263	—	13,367,263
Small Business Administration loan pools	—	968,375	—	968,375
Mortgage-backed securities	—	14,727,175	—	14,727,175
Impaired loans	—	—	8,250	8,250
Foreclosed assets held for sale	—	—	24,000	24,000

The following valuation methods and assumptions are used to estimate the Bank's assets that are measured at fair value:

Investment securities – Investment securities available-for-sale are the only financial assets that are accounted for using fair value measurements on a recurring basis. The Bank utilizes independent third parties as its principal pricing sources for determining fair value of investment securities. The Bank's principal markets for its securities portfolio are the secondary institutional markets, with an exit price that is predominantly reflective of bid level pricing in those markets. Fair values are based upon quoted market prices, if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable investment securities, broker quotes or other observable inputs for similar investment securities. For investment securities traded in a market that is not active, fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. In obtaining such valuation information from third party providers, the Bank has evaluated the valuation methodologies used to develop the fair values in order to determine whether such valuations are representative of an exit price in the Bank's principal markets.

Impaired loans – Impaired loans that are collateral dependent are the only financial assets that are accounted for using fair value measurements on a nonrecurring basis. Impaired loans are measured at fair value based on appraisals of the underlying collateral value of the loan or other unobservable inputs.

Foreclosed assets held for sale – Foreclosed assets held for sale represent nonfinancial assets that are accounted for using fair value measurements on a nonrecurring basis. Such assets are measured at fair value, less estimated cost to sell, based on appraisals or other unobservable inputs.

(13) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued):

ASC Topic 825 requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the consolidated balance sheets, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. In cases where quoted market values are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value, discounted cash flows, or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instrument. ASC Topic 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

Cash and cash equivalents -

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates its fair value.

Time deposits in other banks -

Fair values for long-term fixed-rate time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently available to the Bank for deposits with similar terms and remaining maturities. Fair values for short-term or variable rate time deposits approximate the carrying values.

Investment securities -

Fair values of investment securities are based on quoted market prices, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using market prices for similar securities.

Loans -

The fair value of unimpaired loans and non-collateral dependent impaired loans is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers of similar credit quality and for similar remaining maturities. The fair value of collateral dependent impaired loans is estimated based on the underlying collateral value. Loan fair value estimates include judgments regarding future expected loss experience and risk characteristics.

Deposit liabilities -

The fair value of demand deposits, savings and interest-bearing transaction accounts, and variable rate time deposits is equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e. their carrying amounts). Fair values for fixed rate time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently offered on time deposits to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on those deposits.

Retail repurchase agreements -

The carrying amount of overnight repurchase agreements approximates fair value.

FHLB advances -

The carrying amount of short-term FHLB advances approximates fair value.

(13) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued):

Off-balance-sheet instruments -

The fair value of commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar arrangements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and committed rates. The fair value of letters of credit and credit card guarantees is based on the fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date.

The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's significant financial instruments at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2016		2015	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,423	$ 9,423	$ 8,879	$ 8,879
Time deposits in other banks	—	—	249	249
Investment securities	56,595	56,595	67,985	67,985
Loans	177,994	175,513	169,783	165,570
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	207,046	207,074	204,987	205,023
Retail repurchase agreements	10,174	10,174	12,015	12,015
FHLB advances	2,162	2,162	7,045	7,045
Off-balance-sheet instruments:				
Commitments to extend credit	40,707	40,707	48,818	48,818
Standby letters of credit	904	904	1,730	1,730
Credit card guarantees	402	402	505	505

(14) SUBSEQUENT EVENT:

On July 14, 2017, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to merge with and into Equity Bancshares, Inc. (Equity). The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2017, subject to customary closing conditions, including the receipt of regulatory approval and the approvals of the stockholders of the Company and of Equity.

Exhibit 99.4

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2017 and 2016 and Year ended December 31, 2016

(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
September 30, 2017 and 2016 and Year ended December 31, 2016

Contents

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of September 30, 2017 & December 31, 2016
(Dollars in thousands)

	(Unaudited) September 30, 2017 Consolidated	December 31, 2016 Consolidated
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 9,607	$ 9,343
Fed funds sold	33	80
Cash and equivalents	9,640	9,423
Investment securities available for sale	60,200	56,595
Loans held for investment	186,519	180,743
Allowance for loan losses	3,784	2,749
Loans, net	182,735	177,994
Other real estate owned, net	54	35
Premises and equipment, net	1,815	1,899
Federal Reserve Bank and FHLB stock	436	439
Interest receivable	1,166	952
Net deferred tax assets	1,138	1,188
Other assets	340	369
Total Assets	$ 257,524	$ 248,894
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Non-interest-bearing deposits	$ 69,143	$ 66,327
Interest-bearing transaction and savings	121,687	113,489
Time deposits	29,019	27,229
Total Deposits	219,849	207,045
Federal funds purchased and retail repos	9,667	10,174
FHLB advances	1,000	2,162
Dividends payable	—	4,989
Interest payable and other liabilities	538	273
Total liabilities	231,054	224,643
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, $.10 par value; 500,000 shares authorized; 197,970 shares issued, 192,183 and 191,866 shares outstanding in 2017 and 2016	20	20
Additional paid-in capital	2,560	2,560
Retained earnings	25,206	23,320
Accumulated other comp income (loss)	(138)	(421)
Treasury stock	(1,178)	(1,228)
Total stockholders' equity	26,470	24,251
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 257,524	$ 248,894

See Accompanying Notes

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Income
As of September 30, 2017 & 2016
(Dollars in thousands)

	(Unaudited) Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	2016
Interest and dividend income		
Loans, including fees	$ 7,492	$ 7,356
Securities	585	782
Other interest income	54	15
Total interest and dividend income	8,131	8,153
Interest expense		
Deposits	236	209
Federal funds purchased and retail repos	9	15
FHLB advances	—	—
Total interest expense	245	224
Net interest income	7,886	7,929
Provision for loan losses	1,161	—
Net interest income after provision	6,725	7,929
Non-interest income		
Services charges and fees	1,086	1,213
Net gains on sale of investment securities	—	243
Debit card income	510	455
Other non-interest income	120	41
Total non-interest income	1,716	1,952
Non-interest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,563	2,558
Net occupancy and equipment	447	421
Data processing	527	482
Professional fees	98	145
Advertising and business development	152	166
Telecommunications	42	40
FDIC insurance	60	60
Courier and postage	39	41
Other real estate owned, net	—	—
Merger expenses	360	—
Other non-interest expense	768	807
Total non-interest expense	5,056	4,720
Income before income taxes	3,385	5,161
Provision for income taxes	1,499	1,977
Net income	$ 1,886	$ 3,184

See Accompanying Notes

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Nine Months ended September 30, 2017 & 2016
(Dollars in thousands)

	Common Stock	Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comp Income (loss)	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance - December 31, 2015	$ 20	$2,560	$24,005	($ 21)	($1,173)	$25,391
Comprehensive Income			3,184	(401)		2,783
Common Stock Transactions					(55)	(55)
Balance - September 30, 2016	$ 20	$2,560	$27,189	($ 422)	($1,228)	$28,119
Balance - December 31, 2016	$ 20	$2,560	$23,320	($ 421)	($1,228)	$24,251
Comprehensive Income			1,886	283		2,169
Common Stock Transactions					50	50
Balance - September 30, 2017	$ 20	$2,560	$25,206	($ 138)	($1,178)	$26,470

See Accompanying Notes

EASTMAN NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Nine Months ended September 30, 2017 & 2016
(Dollars in thousands)

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Income	$ 1,886	$ 3,184
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Provision for loan losses	1,161	—
Depreciation and amortization	106	104
Deferred income taxes	(97)	(4)
Net amortization of investment securities discounts and premiums	621	365
Realized gains on disposition of investment securities	—	(243)
Net gains on foreclosed and other assets	9	—
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(312)	28
Increase in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	28	67
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,516	317
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases & proceeds of maturities investment securities available-for-sale	(3,605)	8,823
Net change in loans	(5,776)	(12,146)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(9,381)	(3,323)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in non-interest bearing demand deposits	2,816	2,528
Increase (decrease) in interest bearing demand and savings deposits	8,198	(1,804)
Increase in time deposits	1,790	2,974
Borrowings from FHLB	—	815
Repayment to FHLB	(1,162)	—
Net repayments of other borrowing including repos	(507)	(3,435)
Repurchase of common stock	—	(55)
Dividends paid	(4,989)	(2,210)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	50	—
Net cash increase (decrease) from financing operations	6,196	(1,187)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	217	(1,009)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	9,423	8,879
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 9,640	$ 7,870

See Accompanying Notes

(1) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of operations

Eastman National Bancshares, Inc. (the Company) is a bank holding company providing a full range of financial services through its banking subsidiary. The Company is subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve System.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, The Eastman National Bank of Newkirk (the Bank), serves individuals and commercial customers located primarily in Kay County, Oklahoma. The Bank operates under a national bank charter and is subject to regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC). The Bank's primary products are interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing demand deposit accounts, savings accounts and certificates of deposit. The Bank's primary lending products are real estate, commercial and agricultural loans.

Basis of financial statement presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the Bank. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accounting principles of the Company and the methods of applying them conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices within the banking industry. The Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) is FASB's officially recognized source of authoritative GAAP applicable to all nongovernmental entities.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclose of contingent assets and liabilities the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, due from banks and federal funds sold.

Federal funds sold generally mature within one to four days from the transaction date. At times, the Bank's federal funds sold to and deposits with correspondent banks may significantly exceed the FDIC insurance limit. It is the Bank's policy to only sell funds to and place deposits with institutions it considers to be of high credit quality.

The Bank is required by the Federal Reserve to maintain minimum balances of cash or non-interest bearing deposits. In addition to amounts on deposit at the Federal Reserve, the Bank was required to maintain a cash balance of approximately $82 at September 30, 2017.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are classified as available-for-sale and consist of securities the Bank intends to hold for an indefinite period of time, but not necessarily to maturity. The Bank could decide to sell a security classified as available for sale for various reasons, including movement in interest rates, changes in the maturity of the Bank’s assets and liabilities, liquidity needs, and other similar factors. Securities available for sale are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, reported as increases or decreases in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of stockholders’ equity.

The amortized cost of investment securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to the expected maturity date, or in the case of mortgage-backed securities, over the life of the securities. Such amortization and accretion is included in interest income. Realized gains and losses and declines in values judged to be other temporary are include in current earnings. The cost of securities sold for purpose of recognizing gains or losses are based on the specific identification method.

Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off are reported at their outstanding principal balances, adjusted for any charge offs, net of the allowance for loan losses. Interest income on loans is calculated using the simple interest method on daily balances of the principal amount outstanding. Origination fee income and related costs are generally recognized in earnings when incurred which, in management’s opinion, does not produce results that differ materially from recognizing the fees and costs over the life of the loan as required by GAAP.

Each borrower’s creditworthiness is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained is based on management’s credit evaluation of the customer. The nature of the collateral required varies and may include deposit accounts, securities, accounts receivable, inventories, equipment, income producing or commercial properties or other real estate.

Generally, the accrual of interest is discontinued on loans that are greater than ninety days past due, unless the loan is both well secured and in the process of collection, or earlier if management believes the collection of all principal and interest is doubtful. Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated as nonaccrual loans and income on such loans is then recognized only to the extent that cash is received and where the future collection of principal is probable.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that, in management’s judgment, is adequate to absorb credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased by a provision for loan losses which is charged to expense and reduced by charge-offs, net of recoveries. The amount of the allowance is based on management’s evaluation of the factors affecting the collectability of the loan portfolio, including the nature of the portfolio, credit concentrations, trends in historical loss experience, specific impaired loans, and economic conditions. Determination of the allowance is inherently subjective as it requires significant estimates that are susceptible to revision as more information becomes available. Because of the uncertainties associated with the estimation process, it is reasonably possible that management’s estimate of credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio and the amount of the related allowance may change in the near future.

Management evaluates impaired loans individually when determining the adequacy of the allowance for impaired loans. A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Allowances for impaired loans are generally determined based on estimated net collateral values or the estimated present value of future cash flows. To the extent that the current investment in a particular impaired loan exceeds its estimated net collateral value or its estimated present value of future cash flows, the impaired amount is specifically considered in the determination of the allowance for loan losses. Loans for which the terms have been modified and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties are considered troubled debt restructuring (TDRs) and are included in impaired loans.

At times, the Bank may sell participating interests in loans to other financial institutions to allow the Bank to service customers with needs in excess of the Bank's limits on loans to a single borrower. The transfer of such a participating interest is accounted for as a sale when control over the participating interest has been relinquished. Control is deemed to be relinquished when the participating interest has been isolated from the Bank, the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or sell the participating interest through in agreement to repurchase it prior to maturity. Under such a participation agreement, the Bank continues to service the loan for a nominal fee and the buyer receives its share of principal collected together with interest at an agreed-upon rate. Generally, no gain or loss is recognized upon the sale of a participating interest in a loan or during the related servicing period.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to expense using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of three to forty years for buildings and improvements and three to ten years for furniture and equipment.

Long-lived assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset or asset group, a loss is recognized for the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the asset or asset group.

Foreclosed assets held for sale

Real estate acquired in settlement of loans and other repossessed assets are generally stated at the lower of the investment in the loan or estimated net realizable value. At the time of acquisition, any excess of the investment in the loan over the estimated net realizable value is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent write-downs and net gains and losses realized on sales of the foreclosed assets are included in non-interest income.

Retail repurchase agreement

Retail repurchase agreements represent overnight obligations that may be terminated on demand and are secured by investment securities held by the Bank with an equal or greater value than the amount of the obligations.

Income taxes

The provision for income taxes is based on amounts required in the consolidated statements of income (after exclusion of non-deductible expenses and tax-exempt income). The company recognizes deferred income taxes for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax basis of the assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Advertising costs

Advertising costs are charged to expense as incurred.

(2) INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities available for sale at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are summarized as follows.

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2017				
US Treasuries	$ 13,076	$ 24	$ (15)	$13,085
US Gov't Agencies	13,940	83	(9)	14,014
State & Pol Subs	4,437	14	(54)	4,397
SBA Loan Pools	706	—	(6)	700
Mtg-Back Securities	28,252	37	(285)	28,004
	$ 60,411	$ 158	$ (369)	$60,200

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2016				
US Treasuries	$ 4,002	$ —	$ (27)	$ 3,975
US Gov't Agencies	14,951	45	(22)	14,974
State & Pol Subs	8,201	21	(156)	8,066
SBA Loan Pools	825	3	—	828
Mtg-Back Securities	29,255	24	(527)	28,752
	$ 57,234	$ 93	$ (732)	$56,595

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at September 30, 2017 by contractual maturity, are presented below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 11,374	$11,666
Due in one to five years	19,017	18,815
Due in five to ten years	1,768	1,715
Due in more than ten years	—	—
	32,159	32,176
Mortgage-backed securities	28,252	28,004
	$ 60,411	$60,200

Information pertaining to investment securities with gross unrealized losses at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, follows.

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses
September 30, 2017						
US Treasuries	$ 7,989	$ (15)	$ —	$ —	$ 7,989	$ (15)
US Gov't Agencies	5,198	(14)	999	(1)	6,197	(15)
State & Pol Subs	501	(1)	2,009	(53)	2,510	(54)
SBA Loan Pools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mtg-Back Securities	16,416	(113)	4,110	(172)	20,526	(285)
	$30,104	$ (143)	$7,118	$ (226)	$37,222	$ (369)

At September 30, 2017, three of the Company's US Treasury securities, seven of its government agency securities, five of its obligations of state and political subdivisions, none of its small business administration loan pools, and 21 of its mortgage-backed securities had fair values that were less than their carrying values. Of those securities, eight had been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more.

In evaluating the Bank's unrealized loss positions for other-than-temporary impairment, management considers the credit quality of the issuer, the nature and cause of the unrealized loss and the severity and duration of the impairments. At September 30, 2017, management determined that substantially all of its unrealized losses were the result of fluctuations in interest rates or other temporary market conditions and did not reflect deteriorations of the credit quality of the issuer. Accordingly, management has determined that all of its unrealized losses on investment securities are temporary in nature, and the Bank has both the intent and ability to hold these investment securities until maturity or until fair value recovers above cost.

Investment securities with carrying values of approximately $58,217 and $51,840 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, were pledged to secure borrowings, certain public deposits, retail repurchase agreements or for other purposes required or permitted by law.

There were no gross realized gains or losses on sales and calls of investments securities during 2017. Gross realized gains on sales and calls of investments securities for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 were as follows.

		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016
Realized Gains		
US government agencies	$	208
State & Political Subdivisions:		35
	$	243

(3) LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Major classifications and concentrations of loans at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

	2017	2016
Commercial Real Estate	$ 67,557	$ 58,176
Residential Real Estate	52,047	50,070
Commercial & Industrial	35,119	39,449
Agricultural	13,253	13,363
Consumer	10,957	12,459
Agricultural Real Estate	7,586	7,226
	186,519	180,743
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(3,784)	(2,749)
	$182,735	$177,994

Consumer loans above include $145 and $1,206 of deposit overdrafts that have been reclassified as loans at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016 are as follows.

September 30, 2017	Balance Beginning Period	Charge-Offs	Recovery	Provision	Balance End of Period
Commercial Real Estate	$ 853	$ —	$ —	$ 392	$1,245
Residential Real Estate	750	(24)	2	(113)	615
Commercial & Industrial	693	(100)	8	660	1,261
Agricultural	108	—	—	189	297
Consumer	245	(16)	4	9	242
Agricultural Real Estate	100	—	—	24	124
Total	$ 2,749	$ (140)	$ 14	$ 1,161	$3,784

September 30, 2016	Balance Beginning Period	Charge-Offs	Recovery	Provision	Balance End of Period
Commercial Real Estate	$ 655	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 655
Residential Real Estate	590	—	3	—	593
Commercial & Industrial	973	—	7	—	980
Agricultural	152	—	—	—	152
Consumer	185	(19)	14	—	180
Agricultural Real Estate	65	—	—	—	65
Total	$ 2,620	$ (19)	$ 24	$ —	$2,625

Summaries of the Bank's loans and allowance for loan losses based on impairment evaluation method as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

	Loan Balance			Allowance for Loan Losses		
September 30, 2017	Collective Evaluated	Individual Evaluated	Total	Collective Evaluated	Individual Evaluated	Total
Commercial Real Estate	$ 65,560	$ 1,997	$ 67,557	$ 732	$ 513	$1,245
Residential Real Estate	51,542	505	52,047	615	—	615
Commercial & Industrial	33,043	2,076	35,119	547	714	1,261
Agricultural	13,253	—	13,253	297	—	297
Consumer	10,943	14	10,957	241	1	242
Agricultural Real Estate	7,477	109	7,586	124	—	124
Total	$181,818	$ 4,701	$186,519	$ 2,556	$ 1,228	$3,784

	Loan Balance			Allowance for Loan Losses		
December 31, 2016	Collective Evaluated	Individual Evaluated	Total	Collective Evaluated	Individual Evaluated	Total
Commercial Real Estate	$ 57,995	$ 182	$ 58,177	$ 853	$ —	$ 853
Residential Real Estate	49,879	191	50,070	750	—	750
Commercial & Industrial	37,880	1,568	39,448	573	121	694
Agricultural	13,363	—	13,363	108	—	108
Consumer	12,434	25	12,459	232	12	244
Agricultural Real Estate	7,110	116	7,226	100	—	100
Total	$178,661	$ 2,082	$180,743	$ 2,616	$ 132	$2,749

The Bank’s impaired loans as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

September 30, 2017	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance
With a related allowance			
Commercial Real Estate	$ 1,760	$ 1,760	$ 513
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	1,126	1,126	714
Agricultural	—	—	—
Consumer	1	1	1
Agricultural Real Estate	—	—	—
Total	2,887	2,887	1,228
With no related allowance			
Commercial Real Estate	237	237	—
Residential Real Estate	505	505	—
Commercial & Industrial	950	950	—
Agricultural	—	—	—
Consumer	13	13	—
Agricultural Real Estate	109	109	—
Total	1,814	1,814	—
Total Impaired	$ 4,701	$ 4,701	$ 1,228

December 31, 2016	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance
With a related allowance			
Commercial Real Estate	$ —	$ —	$ —
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	120	120	120
Agricultural	—	—	—
Consumer	12	12	12
Agricultural Real Estate	—	—	—
Total	132	132	132
With no related allowance			
Commercial Real Estate	182	182	—
Residential Real Estate	191	191	—
Commercial & Industrial	1,448	1,448	—
Agricultural	—	—	—
Consumer	12	12	—
Agricultural Real Estate	116	116	—
Total	1,949	1,949	—
Total Impaired	$ 2,081	$ 2,081	$ 132

The Bank's average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows.

	September 30, 2017		September 30, 2016	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With a related allowance				
Commercial Real Estate	$ 5	$ —	$ 3	$ —
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	—
Commercial & Industrial	121	4	142	—
Agricultural	—	—	—	—
Consumer	7	—	10	—
Agricultural Real Estate	111	—	—	—
Total	244	4	155	—
With no related allowance				
Commercial Real Estate	218	—	345	—
Residential Real Estate	348	2	282	41
Commercial & Industrial	1,051	—	368	25
Agricultural	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	19	3
Agricultural Real Estate	—	—	42	—
Total	1,617	2	1,056	69
Total Impaired	$ 1,861	$ 6	$ 1,211	$ 69

The Bank utilizes credit quality indicators that consist of an internal grading system analysis used to assign grades to all loans. The grade for each individual loan is determined by the account officer and other approving officers at the time the loan is made and changed from time to time to reflect an ongoing assessment of loan risk. Grades for all loans are reviewed at least annually by management.

The following categories of credit quality are used by the Bank.

Pass — Loans in this category are considered to be an acceptable credit risk and are generally considered to be collectible in full.

Watch — Loans in this category conform to a preponderance of the Bank's underwriting criteria and evidence an acceptable level of credit risk; however, these loans have certain risks characteristics which could adversely affect the borrower's ability to repay, given material adverse trends.

Special Mention	Loans in the category are currently protected but are potentially weak. Such loans constitute an undue and unwarranted credit risk but not to the point of justifying a classification of Substandard.
Substandard	Loans in this category are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Such loans have well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the collection or liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if deficiencies are not corrected.
Doubtful	Loans in this category have all the weaknesses inherent in Substandard loans with the added factor that the weaknesses are pronounced to a point where, on the basis of current information, conditions and values, collection and liquidation in full is highly improbable.

The Bank's loans by credit quality indicators as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

September 30, 2017	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial Real Estate	$ 64,562	$ 2,105	$ 16	$ 361	$ 513	$ 67,557
Residential Real Estate	48,853	2,702	36	456	—	52,047
Commercial & Industrial	24,685	4,540	25	5,155	714	35,119
Agricultural	6,074	2,585	4,186	408	—	13,253
Consumer	10,615	268	—	73	1	10,957
Agricultural Real Estate	7,061	525	—	—	—	7,586
Total	$161,850	$12,725	$4,263	$ 6,453	$ 1,228	$186,519

December 31, 2016	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial Real Estate	$ 56,598	$ 853	$ —	$ 726	$ —	$ 58,177
Residential Real Estate	47,108	1,925	113	857	68	50,071
Commercial & Industrial	34,141	1,371	2,026	1,910	—	39,448
Agricultural	6,146	2,417	4,799	—	—	13,362
Consumer	12,052	181	116	110	1	12,460
Agricultural Real Estate	6,894	331	—	—	—	7,225
Total	$162,939	$7,078	$7,054	$ 3,603	$ 69	$180,743

Aging analysis of past due loans as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

September 30, 2017	30-89 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
Commercial Real Estate	$ 183	$ 1,121	$ 1,304	$ 66,253	$ 67,557
Residential Real Estate	846	490	1,336	50,711	52,047
Commercial & Industrial	33	1,274	1,307	33,812	35,119
Agricultural	—	—	—	13,253	13,253
Consumer	174	14	188	10,769	10,957
Agricultural Real Estate	—	109	109	7,477	7,586
Total	$ 1,236	$ 3,008	$ 4,244	$182,275	$186,519

December 31, 2016	30-89 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
Commercial Real Estate	$ —	$ 236	$ 236	$ 57,941	$ 58,177
Residential Real Estate	410	162	572	49,498	50,070
Commercial & Industrial	—	647	647	38,802	39,449
Agricultural	—	—	—	13,363	13,363
Consumer	153	16	169	12,289	12,458
Agricultural Real Estate	—	—	—	7,226	7,226
Total	$ 563	$ 1,061	$ 1,624	$179,119	$180,743

The Bank’s nonaccrual loans as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

	2017	2016
Commercial Real Estate	$1,998	$ 236
Residential Real Estate	505	226
Commercial & Industrial	1,977	1,617
Agricultural	—	—
Consumer	14	26
Agricultural Real Estate	109	118
Total	$4,603	$2,223

At September 30, 2017, loans over 90 days past due that were not on non-accrual status totaled $2 and at December 31, 2016, loans over 90 days past due that were not on nonaccrual status totaled $33.

No TDRs occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and there were no defaults on loans that had been modified as TDRs within 12 months prior to the payment default.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, transfers of participating interest in loans totaled $1,438 and $119, respectively. Outstanding loans for which the Bank has transferred participating interests to other financial institutions as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

	2017	2016
Participating interests sold	$13,544	$11,386
Retained interests	8,409	4,459
Total unpaid principal balance	$21,953	$15,845

(4) PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The major categories of premises and equipment as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

	2017	2016
Land	$ 468	$ 465
Buildings and improvements	2,277	2,276
Furniture and equipment	1,564	1,523
	4,309	4,264
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,494)	(2,365)
	$ 1,815	$ 1,899

(5) OTHER INVESTMENTS

Other investments consist of the following at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

	2017	2016
FHLB of Topeka	$301	$304
Federal Reserve Bank	135	135
	$436	$439

(6) TIME DEPOSITS

Time deposits that met or exceeded the FDIC insurance limit of $250 totaled $4,864 and $2,122 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Scheduled maturities of time deposits at September 30, 2017 are as follows.

2017	$ 6,371
2018	19,272
2019	2,821
2020	555
Thereafter	—
	$29,019

(7) BORROWINGS

FHLB advances present short-term borrowings under a blanket lien line of credit agreement that are secured by cash on deposit at FHLB, the Bank's investment in FHLB stock and a substantial portion of the Bank's loans. The Bank had approximately $14,900 of unused borrowing capacity available under the agreement at September 30, 2017.

At September 30, 2017, the Bank also had approximately $5,685 of unused borrowing capacity available from the FRB borrower-in-custody program. The Bank has pledged to the FRB certain loans with outstanding balances of approximately $10,540 at September 30, 2017 as collateral for advances under the program.

On November 2, 2016, the Company entered into a $4,000 revolving line of credit agreement with Bank SNB. Interest on the outstanding balance is calculated at the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate plus 0.25% (4.5% at September 30, 2017) and is payable monthly. Borrowings are secured by the stock of the Bank and are payable at maturity on October 28, 2017. The availability of borrowings is subject to the Company's compliance with certain covenants at June 30, 2017. There were no outstanding advances under the agreement at September 30, 2017 or December 31, 2016.

(8) INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 consists of the following.

	2017	2016
Current		
Federal	$1,418	$1,674
State	178	299
	1,596	1,973
Deferred		
Federal	(97)	4
State	—	—
	(97)	4
	$1,499	$1,977

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate primarily due to state income taxes, tax-exempt income and nondeductible expenses.

The tax effect of temporary differences between tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts that give rise to deferred taxes at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 994	$ 935
Foreclosed assets	—	2
Nonaccrual loan interest	72	34
Net unrealized losses on investment securities	72	217
Net deferred tax asset	$1,138	$1,188

The Company is generally no longer subject to federal or Oklahoma income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2013.

(9) BENEFIT PLAN

The Bank sponsors an employee savings and retirement plan (the Plan) covering all employees who meet age and length of service requirements. Eligible employees are permitted to contribute up to 85% of their annual compensation to the Plan, up to the maximum amount allowed by law. The plan also provides for mandatory employer matching contributions of up to 5% of each participant's salary deferrals, as well as additional discretionary employer profit-sharing contributions. Participants are fully vested at all times in both participant contributions and in employer matching contributions. Participants become fully vested in employer profit-sharing contributions after five years of service. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Bank's contributions to the Plan totaled $50 and $65, respectively.

(10) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Bank leases two of its branch banking facilities under agreements with initial five-year lease terms and with the options to extend at the Bank's election. Monthly payments due under these leases total approximately $19. Future minimum lease payments required under these leases as of September 30, 2017 are as follows.

2017	$ 61
2018	217
2019	71
2020	6
	$355

The Bank has entered into contracts with third parties to provide information technology services to the Bank through July 2021. At September 30, 2017, the minimum amount necessary to cancel such contracts totaled approximately $1,800.

In the normal course of business, the Bank has outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities, such as commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and credit card guarantees, which are not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instruments for commitments to extend credit and by standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual or notional amount of those instruments.

The Bank uses the same credit policies in making such commitments as it does for instruments that are included in the consolidated balance sheets. Because these instruments have fixed maturity dates and often expire without being drawn upon, they do not generally present any significant liquidity risk to the Bank. At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, such instruments consisted of the following.

	2017	2016
Commitments to extend credit	$33,830	$40,707
Standby letters of credit	730	904
Credit card guarantees	23	402

The Bank is party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of its business. While the outcome of these matters is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of management that resolution of the proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

(11) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Bank had loans to certain directors, executive officers, significant stockholders, and their affiliates in the amount of $5,218 and $4,841, respectively. Deposits held by the Bank for such related parties at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 totaled $4,382 and $3,341 respectively.

(12) REGULATORY MATTERS

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under the regulatory capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total, Tier 1 capital and common equity Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital to average assets (as defined).

In July 2013, the OCC and the other federal banking regulators approved final rules to implement the revised capital adequacy standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel III) that established a new capital framework for insured depository institutions. Basel III increased existing risk-based capital requirements, introduced new requirements, and changed various capital component definitions. Basel III became effective for the Bank on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the requirements phased-in over a multi-year schedule through January 1, 2019. Basel III also limits the payment of dividends and certain discretionary bonus payments if the Bank does not hold a "capital conservation buffer" consisting of 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital and total capital to risk-weighted assets in addition to the amount necessary to meet minimum risk-based capital requirements. The capital conservation buffer began to be phased-in beginning January 1, 2016, at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and will continue to be increased each year by that amount until fully implemented at 2.5% on January 1, 2019.

Management believes that, as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Bank would meet all capital adequacy requirements under Basel III on a fully phased-in basis if such requirements were currently effective. The actual and required regulatory capital ratios for the Bank at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

September 30, 2017	Actual	For capital adequacy Purposes Under Basel III Phase-in	To Be Categorized as Well Capitalized
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	15.36%	9.25%	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	14.09%	7.25%	8.00%
Common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	14.09%	5.75%	6.50%
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	9.76%	4.00%	5.00%
December 31, 2016			
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	14.76%	8.63%	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	13.50%	6.63%	8.00%
Common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	13.50%	5.13%	6.50%
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	9.44%	4.00%	5.00%

The Bank is subject to dividend restrictions set forth by the OCC. Under such restrictions, the Bank may not, without prior approval, declare dividends in excess of the net income for the current year plus the retained net income of the previous two years. At September 30, 2017, the Bank had approximately $5,500 available for payment of dividends without prior approval.

(13) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

ASC topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 requires the following hierarchy be applied for fair value measurements and disclosures.

Level 1- Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2- Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active.

Level 3- Financial instruments whose inputs or value are unobservable.

The Company and the Bank measure certain of its assets on a fair value basis using various valuation techniques and assumptions, depending on the nature of the asset. The following tables present the Bank's financial and nonfinancial assets as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 that are measured at fair value.

September 30, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment Securities:				
U.S. Treasuries	$ —	$13,085	$ —	$13,085
U.S. Gov't Agencies	—	14,014	—	14,014
State & Pol subdivisions	—	4,397	—	4,397
SBA loan pools	—	700	—	700
Mtg-Backed Securities	—	28,004	—	28,004
Impaired loans	—	—	—	—

December 31, 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment Securities:				
U.S. Treasuries	$ —	$ 3,975	$ —	$ 3,975
U.S. Gov't Agencies	—	14,974	—	14,974
State & Pol subdivisions	—	8,066	—	8,066
SBA loan pools	—	828	—	828
Mtg-Backed Securities	—	28,752	—	28,752
Impaired loans	—	—	—	—
Foreclosed assets held for sale	—	—	35	35

The following valuation methods and assumptions are used to estimate the Bank's assets that are measured at fair value.

Investment securities - Investment securities available-for-sale are the only financial assets that are accounted for using fair value of measurements on a recurring basis. The Bank utilizes independent third parties as its principal pricing sources for determining fair value of investment securities. The exit price that is predominately reflective of bid level pricing in those markets. Fair values are based upon quoted market prices, if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable investment securities, broker quotes or other observable inputs for similar investment securities. For investment securities traded in a market that is not active, fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. In obtaining such valuation information from third party providers, the Bank has evaluated the valuation methodologies used to develop the fair values in order to determine whether such valuations are representative of an exit price in the Bank's principal markets.

Impaired loans- Impaired loans that are collateral dependent are the only financial assets that are accounted for using fair value measurements on a nonrecurring basis. Impaired loans are measured at fair value on appraisals of the underlying collateral value of the loan or other unobservable inputs.

Foreclosed assets held for sale- Foreclosed assets held for sale represent nonfinancial assets that are accounted for using fair value measurements on a nonrecurring basis. Such assets are measured at fair value, less cost to sell, based on appraisals or other unobservable inputs.

ASC Topic 825 requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the consolidated balance sheets, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. In cases where quoted market values are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value, discounted cash flows, or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instrument. ASC Topic 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all non- financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate the value at September 30, 2017 and 2016:

Cash and cash equivalents -

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value.

Time deposits in other banks -

Fair values for long-term fixed-rate time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently available to the Bank for deposits with similar terms and remaining maturities. Fair values for short-term or variable rate time deposits approximate the carrying values.

Investment Securities -

Fair values of investment securities are based on quoted market prices, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using market prices for similar securities.

Loans -

The fair value of unimpaired loans and non-collateral dependent impaired loans is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers of similar credit quality and for similar remaining maturities. The fair value of collateral dependent impaired loans is estimated based on the underlying collateral value. Loan fair value estimates include judgments regarding future expected loss experience and risk characteristics.

Deposit liabilities -

The fair value of demand deposits, savings and interest-bearing transaction accounts, and variable rate time deposits is equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e. their carrying amounts). Fair values for fixed rate time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently offered on time deposits to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on those deposits.

Retail repurchase agreements -

The carrying amount of overnight repurchase agreements approximate fair value.

FHLB advances -

The carrying amount of short-term FHLB advances approximates fair value.

Off-balance-sheet instruments -

The fair value of commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar arrangements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and committed rates. The fair value of letters of credit and credit card guarantees is based on the fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date.

The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's significant financial instruments at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows.

	2017		2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and due from banks	$ 9,390	$ 9,390	$ 9,423	$ 9,423
Time deposits in other banks	250	250	—	—
Investment securities	60,200	60,200	56,595	56,595
Loans	182,735	180,075	177,994	175,513
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	219,849	219,892	207,045	207,074
Retail repurchase agreements	9,667	9,667	10,174	10,174
FHLB advances	1,000	1,000	2,162	2,162
Off-balance-sheet instruments				
Commitments to extend credit	33,830	33,830	40,707	40,707
Standby letters of credit	730	730	904	904
Credit card guarantees	23	23	402	402

(14) SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 14, 2017, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to merge with and into Equity Bancshares, Inc. (Equity). The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2017, subject to customary closing conditions, including the receipt of regulatory approval and the approvals of the stockholders of the Company and of Equity.

Exhibit 99.5

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

On November 10, 2017, Equity Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") completed its merger with Eastman National Bancshares, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation ("Eastman"), pursuant to the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated July 14, 2017 (the "Eastman Agreement"), by and among the Company, ENB Merger Sub, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("ENB Merger Sub"), and Eastman. At the effective time (the "Eastman Effective Time"), ENB Merger Sub merged with and into Eastman, with Eastman surviving the merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Following the Eastman Effective Time, Eastman merged into the Company, with the Company surviving the merger and thereafter, The Eastman National Bank of Newkirk, Eastman's wholly-owned bank subsidiary, merged with and into the Company's wholly-owned bank subsidiary, Equity Bank, with Equity Bank surviving the merger.

Also on November 10, 2017, the Company completed its merger with Cache Holdings, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation ("Cache"), pursuant to the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated July 14, 2017 (the "Cache Agreement"), by and between the Company and Cache. At the effective time (the "Cache Effective Time"), Cache merged with and into the Company, with the Company surviving the merger. Following the Cache Effective Time, Patriot Bank, Cache's wholly-owned bank subsidiary, merged with and into the Company's wholly-owned bank subsidiary, Equity Bank, with Equity Bank surviving the merger.

The following unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Combined Balance Sheet reflects the historical position of Equity, Cache and Eastman as of September 30, 2017, with pro forma adjustments based on the assumption that the mergers were completed on September 30, 2017. The pro forma adjustments are based on the acquisition method of accounting. The unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Combined Statements of Income assume that each of the mergers were completed on January 1, 2016. The historical consolidated financial information has been adjusted to reflect factually supportable items that are directly attributable to the mergers and, with respect to the income statements only, expected to have a continuing impact on consolidated results of operations. The pro forma adjustments do not consider any potential revenue opportunities or anticipated cost savings and expense efficiencies.

The following information should be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by Equity's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of Cache and Eastman.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial information is intended for informational purposes and is not necessarily indicative of the future financial position or future operating results of the combined company or of the financial position or operating results of the combined company that would have actually occurred had the merger been in effect as of the date or for the periods presented.

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Combined Balance Sheet
As of September 30, 2017
(Dollars in thousands)

	Equity Historical	Cache Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Equity & Cache Combined	Eastman Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Equity, Cache & Eastman Combined
ASSETS									
Cash and due from banks	$ 27,444	$ 6,067	$ (12,517)	(a)	$ 20,994	$ 9,607	$ (10,331)	(n)	$ 20,270
Federal funds sold	21	5,097	—		5,118	33	—		5,151
Cash and cash equivalents	27,465	11,164	(12,517)		26,112	9,640	(10,331)		25,421
Interest-bearing time deposits in other banks	3,741	—	—		3,741	—	—		3,741
Investment securities	610,060	—	—		610,060	60,200	—		670,260
Loans held for sale	4,283	27,126	—		31,409	—	—		31,409
Loans held for investment	1,540,761	282,174	(3,779)	(b)	1,819,156	186,519	(6,757)	(o)	1,998,918
Allowance for loan losses	(7,969)	(4,055)	4,055	(c)	(7,969)	(3,784)	3,784	(p)	(7,969)
Loans, net	1,532,792	278,119	276		1,811,187	182,735	(2,973)		1,990,949
Other real estate owned, net	8,169	—	—		8,169	54	(8)	(q)	8,215
Premises and equipment, net	55,596	4,009	212	(d)	59,817	1,815	107	(r)	61,739
Bank owned life insurance	49,123	3,874	—		52,997	—	—		52,997
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,107	1,610	—		18,717	436	—		19,153
Interest receivable	9,761	804	—		10,565	1,166	—		11,731
Goodwill	64,587	2,867	14,806	(e)	82,260	—	20,022	(s)	102,282
Core deposit intangible, net	5,476	—	1,580	(f)	7,056	—	4,020	(t)	11,076
Other assets	17,266	342	(1,030)	(g)	16,578	1,478	(792)	(u)	17,264
Total assets	$2,405,426	$329,915	$ 3,327		$2,738,668	$257,524	$ 10,045		$3,006,237
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Non-interest-bearing deposits	$ 263,746	$ 21,816	$ —		$ 285,562	$ 69,143	$ —		$ 354,705
Interest-bearing transaction and savings	959,498	131,421	—		1,090,919	121,687	—		1,212,606
Time deposits	645,249	124,292	(23)	(h)	769,518	29,019	(91)	(v)	798,446
Total deposits	1,868,493	277,529	(23)		2,145,999	219,849	(91)		2,365,757
Federal funds purchased and retail repurchase agreements	31,181	—	—		31,181	9,667	6	(w)	40,854
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	190,021	13,259	—		203,280	1,000	—		204,280
Bank stock loan	—	1,000	1,500	(i)	2,500	—	—		2,500
Subordinated debentures	13,896	—	—		13,896	—	—		13,896
Contractual obligations	2,211	—	—		2,211	—	—		2,211
Interest payable and other liabilities	7,789	1,866	(371)	(j)	9,284	538	(811)	(x)	9,011
Total liabilities	2,113,591	293,654	1,106		2,408,351	231,054	(896)		2,638,509
Commitments and contingent liabilities									
Stockholders' equity									
Common stock	137	21	(21)	(k)	149	20	(20)	(y)	161
			12	(l)			12	(z)	
Additional paid-in-capital	253,027	23,410	(23,410)	(k)	292,243	2,560	(2,560)	(y)	331,099
			39,468	(l)			39,097	(z)	
			(252)	(m)			(241)	(aa)	
Retained earnings	60,703	12,830	(12,830)	(k)	59,957	25,206	(25,206)	(y)	58,500
			(746)	(m)			(1,457)	(aa)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,220)	—	—		(2,220)	(138)	138	(y)	(2,220)
Employee stock loans	(157)	—	—		(157)	—	—		(157)
Treasury stock	(19,655)	—	—		(19,655)	(1,178)	1,178	(y)	(19,655)
Total stockholders' equity	291,835	36,261	2,221		330,317	26,470	10,941		367,728
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$2,405,426	$329,915	$ 3,327		$2,738,668	$257,524	$ 10,045		$3,006,237

See accompanying notes to pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial information

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Combined Statement of Income
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Equity Historical	Cache Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Equity & Cache Combined	Eastman Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Equity, Cache & Eastman Combined
Interest and dividend income									
Loans, including fees	$ 60,482	$ 11,354	$ 478	(bb)	$ 72,314	$ 7,492	$ 410	(jj)	$ 80,216
Securities	11,440	—	—		11,440	585	—		12,025
Other interest income	963	175	(190)	(cc)	948	54	(153)	(kk)	849
Total interest and dividend income	72,885	11,529	288		84,702	8,131	257		93,090
Interest expense									
Deposits	8,740	1,730	9	(dd)	10,479	236	30	(ll)	10,745
Federal funds purchased and retail repurchase agreements	40	—	—		40	9	—		49
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,967	135	—		2,102	—	—	(mm)	2,102
Bank stock loan	—	31	45	(ee)	76	—	—		76
Subordinated debentures	725	—	—		725	—	—		725
Total interest expense	11,472	1,896	54		13,422	245	30		13,697
Net interest income	61,413	9,633	234		71,280	7,886	227		79,393
Provision for loan losses	2,450	440	—		2,890	1,161	—		4,051
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	58,963	9,193	234		68,390	6,725	227		75,342
Non-interest income									
Service charges and fees	3,679	65	—		3,744	1,086	—		4,830
Debit card income	3,385	—	—		3,385	510	—		3,895
Mortgage banking	1,546	133	—		1,679	—	—		1,679
Increase in value of bank owned life insurance	1,068	81	—		1,149	—	—		1,149
Net gains from investment securities transactions	271	—	—		271	—	—		271
Other non-interest income	1,387	49	—		1,436	120	—		1,556
Total non-interest income	11,336	328	—		11,664	1,716	—		13,380
Non-interest expense									
Salaries and employee benefits	24,395	2,344	(62)	(ff)	26,677	2,563	—		29,240
Net occupancy and equipment	4,621	323	4	(gg)	4,948	447	2	(nn)	5,397
Data processing	3,570	146	—		3,716	527	—		4,243
Professional fees	1,737	132	—		1,869	98	—		1,967
Amortization of core deposit intangible	687	—	194	(hh)	881	—	493	(oo)	1,374
Other real estate owned, net	494	—	—		494	—	—		494
Merger expenses	2,085	—	—		2,085	360	—		2,445
Other non-interest expense	9,156	944	—		10,100	1,061	—		11,161
Total non-interest expense	46,745	3,889	136		50,770	5,056	495		56,321
Income before income taxes	23,554	5,632	98		29,284	3,385	(268)		32,401
Provision for income taxes	7,179	—	2,191	(ii)	9,370	1,499	(103)	(pp)	10,766
Net income	16,375	5,632	(2,093)		19,914	1,886	(165)		21,635
Dividends and discount accretion on preferred stock	—	—	—		—	—	—		—
Net income allocable to common stockholders	$ 16,375	$ 5,632	$ (2,093)		$ 19,914	$ 1,886	$ (165)		$ 21,635
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.36	$ 269.02			$ 1.50	$ 9.82			$ 1.50
Weighted average shares outstanding	12,078,347	20,935			13,269,288	192,131			14,449,035
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.33				$ 1.47				$ 1.47
Weighted average shares outstanding	12,335,711				13,526,652				14,706,399

See accompanying notes to pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial information

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Combined Statement of Income
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Equity Historical	Cache Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Equity & Cache Combined	Eastman Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Equity, Cache & Eastman Combined
Interest and dividend income									
Loans, including fees	$ 50,272	$ 12,338	$ 637	(bb)	$ 63,247	$ 9,864	$ 546	(jj)	$ 73,657
Securities	9,765	—	—		9,765	1,054	—		10,819
Other interest income	1,762	143	(253)	(cc)	1,652	23	(204)	(kk)	1,471
Total interest and dividend income	61,799	12,481	384		74,664	10,941	170		85,947
Interest expense									
Deposits	7,042	1,587	12	(dd)	8,641	275	41	(ll)	8,957
Federal funds purchased and retail repurchase agreements	58	—	—		58	15	—		73
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,400	60	—		1,460	7	(6)	(mm)	1,461
Bank stock loan	31	10	60	(ee)	101	—	—		101
Subordinated debentures	671	—	—		671	—	—		671
Total interest expense	9,202	1,657	72		10,931	297	35		11,263
Net interest income	52,597	10,824	312		63,733	10,644	307		74,684
Provision for loan losses	2,119	1,035	—		3,154	125	—		3,279
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	50,478	9,789	312		60,579	10,519	307		71,405
Non-interest income									
Service charges and fees	3,552	98	—		3,650	2,155	—		5,805
Debit card income	2,898	—	—		2,898	—	—		2,898
Mortgage banking	1,394	407	—		1,801	—	—		1,801
Increase in value of bank owned life insurance	1,000	114	—		1,114	—	—		1,114
Net gains on investment securities transactions	479	—	—		479	309	—		788
Other non-interest income	1,143	49	—		1,192	125	—		1,317
Total non-interest income	10,466	668	—		11,134	2,589	—		13,723
Non-interest expense									
Salaries and employee benefits	21,951	2,897	(68)	(ff)	24,780	3,457	—		28,237
Net occupancy and equipment	4,586	444	5	(gg)	5,035	624	3	(nn)	5,662
Data processing	3,568	214	—		3,782	700	—		4,482
Professional fees	2,075	157	—		2,232	245	—		2,477
Amortization of core deposit intangible	413	—	287	(hh)	700	—	731	(oo)	1,431
Other real estate owned, net	386	—	—		386	2	—		388
Merger expenses	5,294	—	—		5,294	—	—		5,294
Other non-interest expense	8,802	848	—		9,650	1,415	—		11,065
Total non-interest expense	47,075	4,560	224		51,859	6,443	734		59,036
Income before income taxes	13,869	5,897	88		19,854	6,665	(427)		26,092
Provision for income taxes	4,495	—	2,290	(ii)	6,785	2,361	(163)	(pp)	8,983
Net income	9,374	5,897	(2,202)		13,069	4,304	(264)		17,109
Dividends and discount accretion on preferred stock	(1)	—	—		(1)	—	—		(1)
Net income allocable to common stockholders	$ 9,373	$ 5,897	$ (2,202)		$ 13,068	$ 4,304	$ (264)		$ 17,108
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.09	$ 281.68			$ 1.33	$ 22.41			$ 1.56
Weighted average shares outstanding	8,624,108	20,935			9,815,049	192,088			10,994,796
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.07				$ 1.31				$ 1.54
Weighted average shares outstanding	8,755,526				9,946,467				11,126,214

See accompanying notes to pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial information

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Combined Financial Information
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

The following pro forma adjustments have been reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial information. All adjustments are based on current assumptions and valuations, but applied to historical financial statements.

(a) This adjustment includes the cash portion of the merger consideration of $12.9 million; pre-tax stock issuance costs and direct-incremental merger expense of $1.1 million ($998 thousand, after-tax), which are in addition to the stock issuance costs and direct-incremental merger expenses reflected in Equity's September 30, 2017 financial statements; the $2.5 million proceeds of Equity's bank stock loan; and Equity's repayment of Cache's $1.0 million bank stock loan.

(b) This adjustment represents the fair value adjustments on loans. The purchase accounting adjustment for the acquired loan portfolio is comprised of $762 thousand of non-accretable credit adjustments and $3.0 million of accretable interest-rate adjustments.

(c) This adjustment represents the elimination of Cache's allowance for loan losses as part of the purchase accounting transactions.

(d) This adjustment represents the fair value adjustments of premises and equipment.

(e) This adjustment represents the purchase price allocation for the merger, calculated as follows:

Issue 1,190,941 Equity shares valued at $33.15, the closing price for Equity common stock on November 10, 2017	$ 39,480
Cash merger consideration, including cash in lieu of fractional shares	12,878
Total purchase price	52,358
Less: Cache's equity at book value	(36,261)
Allocated to loan fair value	3,779
Elimination of allowance for loan losses as part of purchase accounting	(4,055)
Allocated to premises and equipment	(212)
Allocated to core deposit intangibles	(1,580)
Allocated to time deposit fair value	(23)
Allocated to net deferred tax assets	800
Eliminate Cache's goodwill and record estimated goodwill	$ 14,806

(f) This adjustment represents the recognition of core deposit intangibles.

(g) This adjustment includes $230 thousand of stock issuance costs incurred at September 30, 2017, which are transferred to additional paid-in-capital in connection with recording the merger. This adjustment also includes the impact on deferred income taxes of the purchase accounting adjustments, calculated as follows:

Loan fair value adjustments	$ (276)
Premises and equipment	(212)
Core deposit intangibles	(1,580)
Time deposits fair value adjustments	(23)
Subtotal of fair value adjustments	(2,091)
Calculated deferred taxes at Equity's estimated statutory rate of 38.25%	$ (800)

(h) This adjustment reflects interest-bearing time deposits at their estimated fair values.

(i) This adjustment reflects Equity's draw of $2.5 million against its line of credit and the repayment of Cache's $1.0 million bank stock loan.

(j) This adjustment represents the impact on income taxes payable of an estimated $371 thousand of tax benefit on the direct, incremental merger expenses, which are in addition to merger expenses incurred at September 30, 2017.

(k) This adjustment represents the elimination of the historical equity of Cache.

(l) This adjustment represents issuance of 1,190,941 shares of Equity common stock, par value $0.01 per share, to stockholders of Cache, valued at $33.15, the closing price for Equity common stock on November 10, 2017.

(m) This adjustment represents the after-tax stock issuance costs of $252 thousand transferred to paid-in-capital as part of recording the merger and the after-tax incremental merger expenses of $746 thousand ($1.1 million, pre-tax), which are in addition to those reflected in Equity's September 30, 2017 financial statements.

(n) This adjustment includes the cash portion of the merger consideration of $8.0 million and pre-tax stock issuance costs and direct-incremental merger expense of $2.3 million ($1.7 million, after-tax), which are in addition to the stock issuance costs and direct-incremental merger expenses reflected in Equity's September 30, 2017 financial statements.

(o) This adjustment represents the fair value adjustments on loans. The purchase accounting adjustment for the acquired loan portfolio is comprised of $4.1 million of non-accretable credit adjustments and $2.7 million of accretable interest-rate adjustments.

(p) This adjustment represents the elimination of Eastman's allowance for loan losses as part of the purchase accounting transactions.

(q) This adjustment represents fair value adjustments on real estate acquired through or instead of foreclosure ("other real estate owned").

(r) This adjustment represents the fair value adjustment of premises and equipment.

(s) This adjustment represents the purchase price allocation for the merger, calculated as follows:

Issue 1,179,747 Equity shares valued at $33.15, the closing price for Equity common stock on November 10, 2017	$ 39,109
Cash merger consideration, including cash in lieu of fractional shares	8,040
Total purchase price	47,149
Less: Eastman's equity at book value	(26,470)
Allocated to loan fair value	6,757
Elimination of allowance for loan losses as part of purchase accounting	(3,784)
Allocated to other real estate owned fair value	8
Allocated to premises and equipment fair value	(107)
Allocated to core deposit intangibles	(4,020)
Allocated to other assets fair value	165
Allocated to time deposit fair value	(91)
Allocated to Federal Home Loan Bank term advances fair value	6
Allocated to net deferred tax assets	409
Adjustment for estimated goodwill to be recognized	$ 20,022

(t) This adjustment represents the recognition of core deposit intangibles.

(u) This adjustment includes $218 thousand of stock issuance costs incurred at September 30, 2017, which are transferred to additional paid-in-capital in connection with recording the merger. This adjustment also includes $165 thousand of fair value adjustments related to other assets and the impact on deferred income taxes of the purchase accounting adjustments, calculated as follows:

Loan fair value adjustments	$ 2,973
Other real estate owned fair value adjustments	8
Premises and equipment fair value adjustments	(107)
Core deposit intangibles	(4,020)
Other asset fair value adjustments	165
Time deposits fair value adjustments	(91)
Federal Home Loan Bank term advances fair value	6
Subtotal of fair value adjustments	(1,066)
Calculated deferred taxes at Equity's estimated statutory rate of 38.25%	$ (409)

(v) This adjustment reflects interest-bearing time deposits at their estimated fair values.

(w) This adjustment reflects the Federal Home Loan Bank term advances at their estimated fair values.

(x) This adjustment represents the impact on income taxes payable of an estimated $811 thousand of tax benefit on the direct, incremental merger expenses, which are in addition to merger expenses incurred at September 30, 2017.

(y) This adjustment represents the elimination of the historical equity of Eastman.

(z) This adjustment represents the issuance of 1,179,747 shares of Equity common stock, par value $0.01 per share, to stockholders of Eastman, valued at $33.15, the closing price for Equity common stock on November 10, 2017.

(aa) This adjustment represents the after-tax stock issuance cost of $241 thousand transferred to paid-in-capital as part of recording the merger and the after-tax incremental merger expenses of $1.5 million ($2.3 million, pre-tax), which are in addition to those reflected in Equity's September 30, 2017 financial statements.

		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
(bb)	Adjustment to loan interest income To reflect accretion of loan discount from interest rate fair value adjustment computed on a level yield method over the contractual life of the loans.	$ 478	$ 637
(cc)	Adjustment to other interest income To reflect the estimated loss of investment income related to the uses of cash for the cash portion of the merger consideration, the after-tax stock issuance costs and the after-tax direct, incremental merger expenses, offset by the incremental principal addition to the bank stock loan, assuming a reinvestment rate of 2.0%.	$ (190)	$ (253)
(dd)	Adjustment to deposit interest expense To reflect amortization of the time deposit fair value adjustment. The amortization has been reflected over the contractual maturity of the time deposits.	$ 9	$ 12
(ee)	Adjustment to bank stock loan interest expense To reflect additional interest expense on the incremental $1.5 million borrowing. Both Equity's line of credit and Cache's bank stock loan bear interest at prime.	$ 45	$ 60
(ff)	Adjustment to salaries and employee benefits expense To reflect the reduction of Cache's historical share-based compensation expense associated with the Cache options which will be settled by issuing additional stock consideration as part of the merger.	$ (62)	$ (68)
(gg)	Adjustment to depreciation expense To reflect additional depreciation on the fair value adjustments of the facilities computed on a straight-line method over 39 years.	$ 4	$ 5
(hh)	Adjustment to amortization of core deposit intangible To reflect amortization of the core deposit intangible on an accelerated basis over an estimated ten years.	$ 194	$ 287
(ii)	Adjustment to provision for income taxes		
	• To reflect the net tax effect of the pro forma adjustments using Equity's statutory tax rate of 38.25%.	$ 37	$ 34
	• Cache, as a subchapter S corporation, is not subject to federal or Oklahoma state tax at the corporate level. This adjustment provides an estimated provision for income taxes on Cache's pre-tax income using Equity's statutory tax rate of 38.25%.	2,154	2,256
		$ 2,191	$ 2,290
(jj)	Adjustment to loan interest income To reflect accretion of loan discount from interest rate fair value adjustment computed on a level yield method over the contractual life of the loans.	$ 410	$ 546

(kk)	Adjustment to other interest income To reflect the estimated loss of investment income related to the uses of cash for the cash portion of the merger consideration, the after-tax stock issuance costs and the after-tax direct, incremental merger expenses assuming a reinvestment rate of 2.0%.	$ (153)	$ (204)
(ll)	Adjustment to deposit interest expense To reflect amortization of the time deposit fair value adjustment. The amortization has been reflected over the contractual maturity of the time deposits.	$ 30	$ 41
(mm)	Adjustment to interest expense on Federal Home Loan Bank advances To reflect amortization of the fair value adjustment on the Federal Home Loan Bank advances upon repayment in the first year after merger.	$ —	$ (6)
(nn)	Adjustment to depreciation expense To reflect additional depreciation on the fair value adjustments of the facilities computed on a straight-line method over 39 years.	$ 2	$ 3
(oo)	Adjustment to amortization of core deposit intangible To reflect amortization of the core deposit intangible on an accelerated basis over an estimated ten years.	$ 493	$ 731
(pp)	Adjustment to provision for income taxes To reflect the net tax effect of the pro forma adjustments using Equity’s statutory tax rate of 38.25%.	$ (103)	$ (163)