Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-38447

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Louisiana	**20-5340628**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**
500 Laurel Street, Suite 101 Baton Rouge, Louisiana	**70801**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

(225) 248-7600
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value $1.00 per share	BFST	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

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

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

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by a 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. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b)[]. ☐

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

As of April 25, 2025, the issuer has outstanding 29,694,986 shares of common stock, par value $1.00 per share.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.	Financial Statements	4
	Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2024	4
	Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024	5
	Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024	6
	Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024	7
	Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024	8
	Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements	10
Item 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	34
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	64
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	65

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	66
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	66
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	66
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	66
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	66
Item 5.	Other Information	66
Item 6.	Exhibits	67
Signatures		68

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 312,887	$ 319,098
Federal Funds Sold	117,422	197,669
Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell	50,589	50,835
Securities Available for Sale, at Fair Values (Amortized Cost of $987,573 at March 31, 2025 and $973,423 at December 31, 2024)	920,573	893,549
Mortgage Loans Held for Sale	-	717
Loans and Lease Receivable, Net of Allowance for Loan Losses of $56,863 at March 31, 2025 and $54,840 at December 31, 2024	5,924,056	5,926,559
Premises and Equipment, Net	81,582	81,953
Accrued Interest Receivable	33,741	35,872
Other Equity Securities	40,947	41,100
Other Real Estate Owned	1,282	5,529
Cash Value of Life Insurance	117,950	117,645
Deferred Taxes	25,289	29,591
Goodwill	121,691	121,572
Core Deposit and Customer Intangible	16,538	17,252
Other Assets	20,181	18,149
Total Assets	$ 7,784,728	$ 7,857,090
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest Bearing	$ 1,308,312	$ 1,357,045
Interest Bearing	5,149,869	5,154,286
Total Deposits	6,458,181	6,511,331
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	19,046	22,621
Federal Home Loan Bank Borrowings	317,352	355,875
Subordinated Debt	92,702	99,760
Subordinated Debt - Trust Preferred Securities	5,000	5,000
Accrued Interest Payable	5,356	5,969
Other Liabilities	60,779	57,068
Total Liabilities	6,958,416	7,057,624
Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 12)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred Stock, No Par Value; 5,000,000 Shares Authorized; 72,010 Shares ($1,000 Liquidation Preference) Issued at both March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	71,930	71,930
Common Stock, $1 Par Value; 50,000,000 Shares Authorized; 29,572,297 and 29,552,358 Shares Issued and Outstanding at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	29,572	29,552
Additional Paid-in Capital	501,609	500,024
Retained Earnings	276,045	260,958
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(52,844)	(62,998)
Total Shareholders' Equity	826,312	799,466
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 7,784,728	$ 7,857,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest Income:		
Interest and Fees on Loans	$ 102,992	$ 85,947
Interest and Dividends on Non-taxable Securities	1,075	1,074
Interest and Dividends on Taxable Securities	6,190	4,525
Interest on Federal Funds Sold and Due From Banks	3,436	4,465
Total Interest Income	113,693	96,011
Interest Expense:		
Interest on Deposits	42,439	38,029
Interest on Borrowings	5,271	6,451
Total Interest Expense	47,710	44,480
Net Interest Income	65,983	51,531
Provision for Credit Losses	2,812	1,186
Net Interest Income after Provision for Credit Losses	63,171	50,345
Other Income:		
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	2,860	2,439
Loss on Sales of Securities	(1)	(1)
Gain on Sales of Loans	1,256	139
Other Income	9,111	6,809
Total Other Income	13,226	9,386
Other Expenses:		
Salaries and Employee Benefits	29,497	25,416
Occupancy and Equipment Expense	7,356	5,357
Other Expenses	13,725	11,749
Total Other Expenses	50,578	42,522
Income Before Income Taxes	25,819	17,209
Provision for Income Taxes	5,276	3,639
Net Income	20,543	13,570
Preferred Stock Dividends	1,350	1,350
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders	$ 19,193	$ 12,220
Earnings Per Common Share:		
Basic	$ 0.65	$ 0.49
Diluted	$ 0.65	$ 0.48

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Consolidated Net Income	$ 20,543	$ 13,570
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):		
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investment Securities	12,872	(6,417)
Unrealized Gain on Share of Other Equity Investments	-	14
Reclassification Adjustment for Losses on Sale of AFS Investment Securities Included in Net Income	1	1
Income Tax Effect	(2,719)	1,353
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	10,154	(5,049)
Consolidated Comprehensive Income	$ 30,697	$ 8,521

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balances at December 31, 2023	$ 71,930	$ 25,352	$ 397,447	$ 216,115	$ (66,585)	$ 644,259
Comprehensive Income:						
Net Income	-	-	-	13,570	-	13,570
Other Comprehensive Loss	-	-	-	-	(5,049)	(5,049)
Cash Dividends Declared on Preferred Stock, $18.75 Per Share	-	-	-	(1,350)	-	(1,350)
Cash Dividends Declared on Common Stock, $0.14 Per Share	-	-	-	(3,593)	-	(3,593)
Stock Based Compensation Cost	-	133	1,064	-	-	1,197
Balances at March 31, 2024	$ 71,930	$ 25,485	$ 398,511	$ 224,742	$ (71,634)	$ 649,034
Balances at December 31, 2024	$ 71,930	$ 29,552	$ 500,024	$ 260,958	$ (62,998)	$ 799,466
Comprehensive Income:						
Net Income	-	-	-	20,543	-	20,543
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	10,154	10,154
Cash Dividends Declared on Preferred Stock, $18.75 Per Share	-	-	-	(1,350)	-	(1,350)
Cash Dividends Declared on Common Stock, $0.14 Per Share	-	-	-	(4,106)	-	(4,106)
Stock Based Compensation Cost	-	20	1,585	-	-	1,605
Balances at March 31, 2025	$ 71,930	$ 29,572	$ 501,609	$ 276,045	$ (52,844)	$ 826,312

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Consolidated Net Income	$ 20,543	$ 13,570
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Provision for Credit Losses	2,812	1,186
Depreciation and Amortization	1,438	1,153
Net Accretion of Purchase Accounting Adjustments	(513)	(319)
Stock Based Compensation Cost	1,605	1,197
Net Amortization of Securities	350	634
Loss on Sales of Securities	1	1
Gain on Sale of Loans	(298)	(24)
Income on Other Equity Securities	(1,064)	(509)
(Gain) Loss on Sale of Other Real Estate Owned, Net of Writedowns	286	(63)
Increase in Cash Value of Life Insurance	(808)	(578)
Deferred Income Tax Expense	1,627	1,876
Gain on Extinguishment of Debt	(630)	-
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Decrease in Accrued Interest Receivable	2,131	590
(Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	(2,040)	1,994
Decrease in Accrued Interest Payable	(613)	(10,911)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	3,899	(2,194)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	28,726	7,603
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchases of Securities Available for Sale	(50,074)	(24,333)
Proceeds from Maturities / Sales of Securities Available for Sale	13,932	7,663
Proceeds from Paydowns of Securities Available for Sale	21,640	16,287
Net Cash Paid in Acquisition	-	(3,279)
Purchases of Other Equity Securities	(1,121)	(713)
Redemption of Other Equity Securities	2,338	238
Purchase of Life Insurance	-	(3,000)
Proceeds from Death Benefit of Cash Value of Life Insurance	503	-
Net (Increase) Decrease in Loans	1,311	(94,879)
Net Purchases of Premises and Equipment	(1,067)	(389)
Gain on Disposal of Premises and Equipment	(155)	-
Proceeds from Sales of Other Real Estate	3,961	409
Net Decrease in Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell	246	-
Net (Increase) Decrease in Federal Funds Sold	80,247	(60,158)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	71,761	(162,154)

(CONTINUED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	(52,774)	323,960
Net Decrease in Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	(3,575)	(1,678)
Net Advances (Repayments) on Federal Home Loan Bank Borrowings	(38,523)	97,008
Repayments on Bank Term Funding Program	-	(300,000)
Repayment of Subordinated Debt	(6,370)	-
Payment of Dividends on Preferred Stock	(1,350)	(1,350)
Payment of Dividends on Common Stock	(4,106)	(3,593)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(106,698)	114,347
Net Decrease in Cash and Due From Banks	(6,211)	(40,204)
Cash and Due From Banks at Beginning of Period	319,098	226,110
Cash and Due From Banks at End of Period	$ 312,887	$ 185,906
Supplemental Disclosures for Cash Flow Information:		
Cash Payments for:		
Interest on Deposits	$ 42,992	$ 38,852
Interest on Borrowings	$ 5,331	$ 16,539
Income Tax Payments	$ -	$ -
Supplemental Schedule for Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Change in the Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Securities Available for Sale	$ 12,873	$ (6,416)
Change in the Unrealized Gain on Equity Securities	$ -	$ 14
Change in Deferred Tax Effect on the Unrealized (Gain) Loss on Securities Available for Sale	$ (2,719)	$ 1,353
Transfer of Loans to Other Real Estate	$ -	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1– Basis of Presentation –

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Business First Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") and its two direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries, b1BANK (the "Bank"), and Coastal Commerce Statutory Trust I; and the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Business First Insurance, LLC, Smith Shellnut Wilson, LLC, Waterstone LSP, LLC ("Waterstone"), and b1 Securities, LLC ("b1Securities"). The Bank operates out of full-service banking centers and loan production offices in markets across Louisiana, the Dallas/Fort Worth metroplex and Houston, Texas. As a state bank, it is subject to regulation by the Office of Financial Institutions ("OFI"), State of Louisiana, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and undergoes periodic examinations by these agencies. The Company is also regulated by the Federal Reserve and is subject to periodic examinations.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial results for the periods presented, and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. All material intercompany transactions are eliminated. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and, therefore, certain information and footnote disclosures normally presented in accordance with United States ("U.S.") generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been omitted or abbreviated. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and footnote disclosures for the Company's previously filed Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying disclosures. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the Company may undertake in the future. Critical accounting estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change for the Company include the determination of the acquired loans and allowance for credit losses and purchase accounting adjustments (other than loans). Other estimates include goodwill, fair value of financial instruments, investment securities and the assessment of income taxes. Management does not anticipate any material changes to estimates in the near term. Factors that may cause sensitivity to the aforementioned estimates include but are not limited to: external market factors such as market interest rates and employment rates, changes to operating policies and procedures, economic conditions in the Company's markets, and changes in applicable banking regulations. Actual results may ultimately differ from estimates.

Accounting Standards Adopted in Current Period

None

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

ASU No. 2023-09, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures." ASU 2023-09 requires public business entities to disclose additional information in specified categories with respect to the rate reconciliation for federal, state and foreign income taxes. In addition, the updates also require more details about reconciling items in the rate reconciliation in some categories if items meet a quantitative threshold. ASU 2023-09 also requires all entities to disclose income taxes paid, net of refunds, disaggregated by federal, state and foreign taxes for annual periods and to disaggregate the information by jurisdiction based on a quantitative threshold. ASU 2023-09 will become effective for the Company starting December 31, 2025. ASU 2023-09 will not have a significant impact on our financial statements.

Note 2– Reclassifications –

Certain reclassifications may have been made to conform to reporting in 2025. These reclassifications have no material effect on previously reported shareholders' equity or net income.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3– Mergers and Acquisitions –

Waterstone, LSP, LLP

On January 31, 2024, the Company consummated the acquisition, through b1BANK, of Waterstone, headquartered in Katy, Texas. Waterstone offers community banks and small businesses a range of small business administration lending services including planning, pre-qualification, packaging, closing and disbursements, servicing and liquidation. Upon consummation of the acquisition, the Company paid $3.3 million in cash to the former owners of Waterstone.

Oakwood Bancshares, Inc.

On October 1, 2024, the Company consummated the merger of Oakwood Bancshares, Inc. ("Oakwood"), headquartered in the Dallas, Texas region, with and into the Company, pursuant to the terms of that certain Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "Oakwood Reorganization Agreement"), dated as of April 25, 2024, by and between the Company and Oakwood. Also on October 1, 2024, Oakwood's wholly owned banking subsidiary, Oakwood Bank, was merged with and into b1BANK. Pursuant to the terms of the Oakwood Reorganization Agreement, upon consummation of the Oakwood acquisition, the Company issued 3,973,134 shares of its common stock to the former shareholders of Oakwood. At September 30, 2024, Oakwood reported $863.6 million in total assets, $700.2 million in loans and $741.3 million in deposits.

The following table reflects the consideration paid for Oakwood's net assets and the identifiable assets purchased and liabilities assumed at their fair values as of October 1, 2024. The fair values are provisional estimates and may be adjusted for a period of up to one year from the date of acquisition if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cost and Allocation of Purchase Price for Oakwood Bancshares, Inc. (Oakwood):
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Purchase Price:		
Shares Issued to Oakwood's Shareholders on October 1, 2024		3,973,134
Closing Stock Price on September 30, 2024	$	25.67
Total Stock Issued	$	101,990
Partial Shares Paid in Cash		10
Other Consideration, Including Equity Awards		1,819
Total Purchase Price	$	103,819
Net Assets Acquired:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	102,691
Securities Available for Sale		15,996
Loans and Leases Receivable, Net of Allowance		687,456
Premises and Equipment, Net		16,020
Cash Value of Life Insurance		16,105
Core Deposit Intangible		7,640
Other Assets		9,364
Total Assets		855,272
Deposits		742,347
Borrowings		22,189
Other Liabilities		17,082
Total Liabilities		781,618
Net Assets Acquired		73,654
Goodwill Resulting from Merger	$	30,165

The Company has recorded approximately $679,000 and $1.6 million of acquisition-related costs within merger and conversion-related expenses and salaries and benefits for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following is a description of the methods used to determine the fair values of significant assets acquired and liabilities assumed presented above.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The carrying amount of these assets was a reasonable estimate of fair value based on the short-term nature of these assets.

Securities Available for Sale: Fair values for securities were based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices were not available, fair value estimates were based on observable inputs including quoted market prices for similar instruments, quoted market prices that were not in an active market or other inputs that were observable in the market. In the absence of observable inputs, fair value was estimated based on pricing models/estimations.

Loans and Leases Receivable: Fair values for loans were based on a discounted cash flow methodology that considered factors including, but not limited to, loan type, classification status, remaining term, prepayment speed, and current discount rates. The discount rates used for loans were based on current market rates for new originations of comparable loans and included adjustments for any liquidity concerns. The discount rate did not include an explicit factor for credit losses, as that was included within the estimated cash flows.

Acquired loans are evaluated as either purchased with a more-than insignificant amount of credit deterioration (“PCD”) or an insignificant amount of credit deterioration (“non-PCD”) at acquisition, based upon management’s assessment of whether or not a loan has experienced more than insignificant credit deterioration since origination. This evaluation is completed by management using a variety of factors, including individual loan characteristics as well as

industry type and collateral evaluation, among other factors. At acquisition, management designated loans with a fair value of $146.9 million as PCD. The fair value was inclusive of an $8.4 million PCD allowance and $2.3 million non-credit fair value discount from the acquired contractual value.

The remainder of the Oakwood loan portfolio, with a fair value of $540.6 million at acquisition included a non-credit fair value discount of $2.0 million from the acquired contractual value.

Core Deposit Intangible ("CDI"): The fair value for core deposit intangible assets was estimated based on a discounted cash flow methodology that gave appropriate consideration to expected customer attrition rates, net maintenance cost of the deposit base, including interest cost, and alternative cost of funds. The CDI is being amortized over 10 years based upon the period over which estimated economic benefits are estimated to be received.

Deposits: The fair values used for the demand and savings deposits, by definition, equal the amount payable on demand at the acquisition date. Fair values for time deposits were estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis, that applied interest rates currently being offered to the contractual interest rates on such time deposits.

Borrowings: Fair values for borrowings were based on estimated market rates over the remaining terms of the subordinated debt issuances.

Pro forma tables for Oakwood were impractical to include due to the cost versus benefit of including such disclosures.

Note 4– Earnings per Common Share –

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") represents income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding; no dilution for any potentially convertible shares is included in the calculation. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company. The potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate to outstanding stock options, unvested restricted stock awards ("RSAs"), unvested restricted stock units ("RSUs") and performance shares, excluding any that were antidilutive. In addition, nonvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are considered participating securities and are included in the computation of EPS pursuant to the two-class method.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	
Numerator:		
Net Income	$ 20,543	$ 13,570
Less: Preferred Stock Dividends	1,350	1,350
Net Income Available to Common Shares	$ 19,193	$ 12,220
Denominator:		
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	29,329,668	25,127,187
Dilutive Effect of Stock Options and RSAs	216,253	302,007
Weighted Average Dilutive Common Shares	29,545,921	25,429,194
Basic Earnings Per Common Share From Net Income Available to Common Shares	$ 0.65	$ 0.49
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share From Net Income Available to Common Shares	$ 0.65	$ 0.48

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5– Securities –

The amortized cost and fair values of securities available for sale as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2025 (Dollars in thousands)			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ 17,616	$ -	$ 756	$ 16,860
U.S. Government Agencies	10,141	-	463	9,678
Corporate Securities	49,617	340	2,679	47,278
Mortgage-Backed Securities	610,212	1,181	39,606	571,787
Municipal Securities	299,987	31	25,048	274,970
Total Securities Available for Sale	$ 987,573	$ 1,552	$ 68,552	$ 920,573

	December 31, 2024 (Dollars in thousands)			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ 17,631	$ -	$ 956	$ 16,675
U.S. Government Agencies	10,164	-	576	9,588
Corporate Securities	47,855	348	3,038	45,165
Mortgage-Backed Securities	584,321	542	47,125	537,738
Municipal Securities	313,452	23	29,092	284,383
Total Securities Available for Sale	$ 973,423	$ 913	$ 80,787	$ 893,549

The following tables present a summary of securities with gross unrealized losses and fair values at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, aggregated by investment category and length of time in a continued unrealized loss position. Due to the nature of these investments and current prevailing market prices, these unrealized losses are considered non-credit related.

	March 31, 2025 (Dollars in thousands)					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ -	$ -	$ 16,860	$ 756	$ 16,860	$ 756
U.S. Government Agencies	-	-	9,678	463	9,678	463
Corporate Securities	9,408	140	26,583	2,539	35,991	2,679
Mortgage-Backed Securities	113,544	1,985	331,076	37,621	444,620	39,606
Municipal Securities	32,115	444	231,000	24,604	263,115	25,048
Total Securities Available for Sale	$ 155,067	$ 2,569	$ 615,197	$ 65,983	$ 770,264	$ 68,552

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	December 31, 2024					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ -	$ -	$ 16,675	$ 956	$ 16,675	$ 956
U.S. Government Agencies	-	-	9,588	576	9,588	576
Corporate Securities	4,262	132	28,894	2,906	33,156	3,038
Mortgage-Backed Securities	151,443	3,618	341,347	43,507	492,790	47,125
Municipal Securities	33,240	686	240,768	28,406	274,008	29,092
Total Securities Available for Sale	$ 188,945	$ 4,436	$ 637,272	$ 76,351	$ 826,217	$ 80,787

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, no allowance for credit losses was recognized on available for sale securities in an unrealized loss position as management does not believe any of the securities are impaired due to credit quality. This determination is based on the Company's analysis of the underlying risk characteristics including credit ratings, historical loss experience, and other qualitative factors. Further, the securities continue to make principal and interest payments under their contractual terms and management does not have the intent to sell any of the securities and believes that it is more likely than not that the Company will not have to sell any such securities before a recovery of amortized cost basis. Therefore, the Company has determined the unrealized losses are due to changes in market interest rates compared to rates when the securities were acquired.

The amortized cost and fair values of securities available for sale as of March 31, 2025, by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities in mortgage-backed securities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be called or repaid without any penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Less Than One Year	$ 32,372	$ 31,864
One to Five Years	192,443	181,372
Over Five to Ten Years	344,890	321,123
Over Ten Years	417,868	386,214
Total Securities Available for Sale	$ 987,573	$ 920,573

Securities available for sale with a fair value of $402.4 million and $385.4 million, were pledged as collateral on public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, accrued interest receivable on securities was $4.1 million and $4.9 million, respectively, and included within accrued interest receivable on the consolidated balance sheets.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6– Loans and the Allowance for Loan Losses –

Loans receivable at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Real Estate Loans:		
Commercial	$ 2,472,121	$ 2,483,223
Construction	633,698	670,502
Residential	934,357	884,533
Total Real Estate Loans	4,040,176	4,038,258
Commercial	1,862,176	1,868,675
Consumer and Other	78,567	74,466
Total Loans Held for Investment	5,980,919	5,981,399
Less:		
Allowance for Loan Losses	(56,863)	(54,840)
Net Loans	$ 5,924,056	$ 5,926,559

The performing 1-4 family residential, multi-family residential, commercial real estate, and commercial loans, are pledged, under a blanket lien, as collateral securing advances from the FHLB at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Commercial and agricultural loans are pledged against the Federal Reserve Banks' ("FRB") discount window as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

Net deferred loan origination fees were $12.0 million and $12.6 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, and are netted in their respective loan categories above. In addition to loans issued in the normal course of business, the Company considers overdrafts on customer deposit accounts to be loans and reclassifies overdrafts as loans in its consolidated balance sheets. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, overdrafts of $7.8 million and $3.0 million, respectively, have been reclassified to loans.

The Bank is the lead lender on participations sold, without recourse, to other financial institutions which amounts are not included in the consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balances of mortgages and other loans serviced for others were approximately $739.6 million and $747.0 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The Company had servicing rights of $958,000 and $832,000 recorded as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, and is recorded within other assets.

The Bank grants loans and extensions of credit to individuals and a variety of businesses and corporations located in its general market areas throughout Louisiana and Texas. Management segregates the loan portfolio into portfolio segments which is defined as the level at which the Bank develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses. The portfolio segments are segregated based on loan types and the underlying risk factors present in each loan type. Such risk factors are periodically reviewed by management and revised as deemed appropriate.

Portfolio Segments and Risk Factors

The loan portfolio is disaggregated into portfolio segments and then further disaggregated into classes for certain disclosures. GAAP defines a portfolio segment as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses. A class is generally a disaggregation of a portfolio segment. The Company's loan portfolio segments are Real Estate, Commercial, and Consumer and Other. The classes and risk characteristics of each segment are discussed in more detail below. The segmentation and disaggregation of the portfolio is part of the ongoing credit monitoring process.

Real Estate Portfolio Segment

Real Estate: Commercial loans are extensions of credit secured by owner-occupied and non-owner-occupied collateral. Repayment is generally dependent on the successful operations of the property. General economic conditions may impact the performance of these types of loans, including fluctuations in the value of real estate, vacancy rates, and unemployment trends. Real estate commercial loans also include farmland loans that can be, or are, used for agricultural purposes. These loans are usually repaid through refinancing, cash flow from the borrower's ongoing operations, development of the property, or sale of the property.

Real Estate: Construction loans include loans to small-to-midsized businesses to construct owner-occupied properties, loans to developers of commercial real estate investment properties and residential developments and, to a lesser extent, loans to individual clients for construction of single-family homes in the Company's market areas. Risks associated with these loans include fluctuations in the value of real estate, project completion risk and changes in market trends. The Company is also exposed to risk based on the ability of the construction loan borrower to finance the loan or sell the property upon completion of the project, which may be affected by changes in secondary market terms and criteria for permanent financing since the time that the Company funded the loan.

Real Estate: Residential loans include first and second lien 1-4 family mortgage loans, as well as home equity lines of credit, in each case primarily on owner-occupied primary residences. The Company is exposed to risk based on fluctuations in the value of the real estate collateral securing the loan, as well as changes in the borrower's financial condition, which could be affected by numerous factors, including divorce, job loss, illness, or other personal hardship. Real estate residential loans also include multi-family residential loans originated to provide permanent financing for multi-family residential income producing properties. Repayment of these loans primarily relies on successful rental and management of the property.

Commercial Portfolio Segment

Commercial loans include general commercial and industrial, or C&I, loans, including commercial lines of credit, working capital loans, term loans, equipment financing, asset acquisition, expansion, and development loans, borrowing base loans, letters of credit and other loan products, primarily in the Company's target markets that are underwritten based on the borrower's ability to service the debt from income. Commercial loan risk is derived from the expectation that such loans generally are serviced principally from the operations of the business, and those operations may not be successful. Any interruption or discontinuance of operating cash flows from the business, which may be influenced by events not under the control of the borrower such as economic events and changes in governmental regulations, could materially affect the ability of the borrower to repay the loan.

Consumer and Other Portfolio Segment

Consumer and other loans include a variety of loans to individuals for personal, family and household purposes, including secured and unsecured installment and term loans. The risk is based on changes in the borrower's financial condition, which could be affected by numerous factors, including divorce, job loss, illness or other personal hardship, and fluctuations in the value of the real estate or personal property securing the consumer loan, if any.

The following table sets forth, as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the balance of the allowance for credit losses by loan portfolio segment. The allowance for credit losses allocated to each portfolio segment is not necessarily indicative of future losses in any particular portfolio segment and does not restrict the use of the allowance to absorb losses in other portfolio segments.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Allowance for Credit Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans Receivable

	March 31, 2025					
	(Dollars in thousands)					
	Real Estate: Commercial	Real Estate: Construction	Real Estate: Residential	Commercial	Consumer and Other	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
Beginning Balance	$ 23,460	$ 7,162	$ 8,036	$ 15,667	$ 515	$ 54,840
Charge-offs	(2)	(3)	(225)	(865)	(553)	(1,648)
Recoveries	5	98	6	508	54	671
Provision (Recovery)	(138)	(1,046)	1,216	2,454	514	3,000
Ending Balance	$ 23,325	$ 6,211	$ 9,033	$ 17,764	$ 530	$ 56,863
Reserve for Unfunded Loan Commitments:						
Beginning Balance	$ 228	$ 1,311	$ 358	$ 1,765	$ 26	$ 3,688
Provision (Recovery)	(11)	(130)	(52)	3	2	(188)
Ending Balance	$ 217	$ 1,181	$ 306	$ 1,768	$ 28	$ 3,500
Total Allowance for Credit Losses	$ 23,542	$ 7,392	$ 9,339	$ 19,532	$ 558	$ 60,363

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	December 31, 2024 (Dollars in thousands)					
	Real Estate: Commercial	Real Estate: Construction	Real Estate: Residential	Commercial	Consumer and Other	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
Beginning Balance	$ 17,676	$ 6,596	$ 5,485	$ 10,424	$ 233	$ 40,414
Adjustment for Oakwood on PCD Loans	4,013	1,420	374	2,603	-	8,410
Charge-offs	263	(2,261)	(297)	(986)	(2,392)	(5,673)
Recoveries	86	515	14	236	329	1,180
Provision (Recovery)	1,422	892	2,460	3,390	2,345	10,509
Ending Balance	$ 23,460	$ 7,162	$ 8,036	$ 15,667	$ 515	$ 54,840
Reserve for Unfunded Loan Commitments:						
Beginning Balance	$ 206	$ 1,546	$ 177	$ 1,372	$ 23	$ 3,324
Provision (Recovery)	22	(235)	181	393	3	364
Ending Balance	$ 228	$ 1,311	$ 358	$ 1,765	$ 26	$ 3,688
Total Allowance for Credit Losses	$ 23,688	$ 8,473	$ 8,394	$ 17,432	$ 541	$ 58,528

Included within the above allowance, in the tables above, are loans which management has individually evaluated to determine an allowance for credit losses. The following table summarizes, by segment, the loan balance and specific allowance allocation for those loans which have been individually evaluated.

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Loan Balance	Specific Allocations	Loan Balance	Specific Allocations
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Real Estate Loans:				
Commercial	$ 45,329	$ 3,512	$ 42,407	$ 3,529
Construction	12,261	975	11,777	975
Residential	11,791	519	11,012	519
Total Real Estate Loans	69,381	5,006	65,196	5,023
Commercial	102,715	4,898	99,234	2,505
Consumer and Other	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 172,096	$ 9,904	$ 164,430	$ 7,528

Credit Quality Indicators

We utilize a risk grading matrix to assign a risk grade to each of our commercial loans. Loans are graded on a scale of 10 to 80. Individual loan officers review updated financial information for all pass grade loans to reassess the risk grade, generally on at least an annual basis. When a loan has a risk grade of 60, it is still considered a pass grade loan; however, it is considered to be on management's "watch list," and subject to additional and more frequent monitoring by both the loan officer and senior credit and risk personnel. When a loan has a risk grade of 70 or higher, a special assets officer monitors the loan on an on-going basis.

The following tables set forth the credit quality indicators, disaggregated by loan segment, as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	March 31, 2025						
		Criticized					
	Pass (Risk Grade 10-45)	Special Mention (Risk Grade 50)	Substandard (Risk Grade 60)	Doubtful (Risk Grade 70)	Loss (Risk Grade 80)	Total	Current Period Charge-offs
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Real Estate: Commercial							
Originated in 2025	$ 66,170	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66,170	$ -
Originated in 2024	286,146	11,288	15,059	-	-	312,493	-
Originated in 2023	204,334	25,788	133	-	-	230,255	-
Originated in 2022	714,244	53,136	2,913	-	-	770,293	-
Originated in 2021	383,732	7,507	463	-	-	391,702	2
Originated Prior to 2021	624,894	15,506	8,093	841	-	649,334	-
Revolving	49,120	2,274	480	-	-	51,874	-
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Real Estate: Commercial	$ 2,328,640	$ 115,499	$ 27,141	$ 841	$ -	$ 2,472,121	$ 2
Real Estate: Construction							
Originated in 2025	$ 37,507	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 37,507	$ -
Originated in 2024	213,237	-	400	-	-	213,637	-
Originated in 2023	77,715	-	806	-	-	78,521	-
Originated in 2022	145,267	5,161	1,305	-	-	151,733	1
Originated in 2021	46,997	-	1,763	-	-	48,760	-
Originated Prior to 2021	49,198	95	2,069	-	-	51,362	2
Revolving	51,781	397	-	-	-	52,178	-
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Real Estate: Construction	$ 621,702	$ 5,653	$ 6,343	$ -	$ -	$ 633,698	$ 3
Real Estate: Residential							
Originated in 2025	$ 13,053	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 13,053	$ -
Originated in 2024	78,800	-	221	-	-	79,021	-
Originated in 2023	104,479	323	985	-	-	105,787	-
Originated in 2022	237,923	816	1,546	5	-	240,290	8
Originated in 2021	179,502	166	224	-	-	179,892	-
Originated Prior to 2021	189,244	8,014	6,394	227	-	203,879	101
Revolving	109,840	110	822	-	-	110,772	116
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	1,663	-	-	-	-	1,663	-
Total Real Estate: Residential	$ 914,504	$ 9,429	$ 10,192	$ 232	$ -	$ 934,357	$ 225
Commercial							
Originated in 2025	$ 95,637	$ 101	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 95,738	$ -
Originated in 2024	376,532	207	4,488	-	-	381,227	5
Originated in 2023	255,401	1,145	3,470	-	-	260,016	64
Originated in 2022	231,083	4,678	9,410	-	-	245,171	239
Originated in 2021	157,745	2,347	1,952	16	-	162,060	266
Originated Prior to 2021	177,291	1,433	1,586	109	-	180,419	291
Revolving	522,520	5,673	9,352	-	-	537,545	-
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Commercial	$ 1,816,209	$ 15,584	$ 30,258	$ 125	$ -	$ 1,862,176	$ 865
Consumer and Other							
Originated in 2025	$ 3,914	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,914	$ -
Originated in 2024	10,356	-	6	-	-	10,362	16
Originated in 2023	5,912	-	14	-	-	5,926	32
Originated in 2022	3,987	-	15	-	-	4,002	6
Originated in 2021	1,923	-	91	-	-	2,014	-
Originated Prior to 2021	27,706	-	125	-	-	27,831	2
Revolving	24,501	-	17	-	-	24,518	497
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Consumer and Other	$ 78,299	$ -	$ 268	$ -	$ -	$ 78,567	$ 553
Total Loans	$ 5,759,354	$ 146,165	$ 74,202	$ 1,198	$ -	$ 5,980,919	$ 1,648

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	December 31, 2024						
		Criticized					
	Pass (Risk Grade 10-45)	Special Mention (Risk Grade 50)	Substandard (Risk Grade 60)	Doubtful (Risk Grade 70)	Loss (Risk Grade 80)	Total	Current Period Charge-offs
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Real Estate: Commercial							
Originated in 2024	$ 300,564	$ -	$ 15,271	$ -	$ -	$ 315,835	$ -
Originated in 2023	223,301	22,051	135	-	-	245,487	-
Originated in 2022	752,449	40,646	-	-	-	793,095	2
Originated in 2021	400,133	5,861	470	-	-	406,464	-
Originated in 2020	147,800	1,853	635	-	-	150,288	5
Originated Prior to 2020	508,370	4,779	6,557	851	-	520,557	(270)
Revolving	50,813	195	480	-	-	51,488	-
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	9	-	-	-	-	9	-
Total Real Estate: Commercial	$ 2,383,439	$ 75,385	$ 23,548	$ 851	$ -	$ 2,483,223	$ (263)
Real Estate: Construction							
Originated in 2024	$ 203,537	$ -	$ 402	$ -	$ -	$ 203,939	$ -
Originated in 2023	86,505	-	586	-	-	87,091	46
Originated in 2022	176,301	2,886	2,188	-	-	181,375	278
Originated in 2021	86,514	-	3,522	-	-	90,036	1,937
Originated in 2020	26,646	-	14	-	-	26,660	-
Originated Prior to 2020	23,696	154	1,990	-	-	25,840	-
Revolving	54,990	396	-	-	-	55,386	-
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	175	-	-	-	-	175	-
Total Real Estate: Construction	$ 658,364	$ 3,436	$ 8,702	$ -	$ -	$ 670,502	$ 2,261
Real Estate: Residential							
Originated in 2024	$ 80,126	$ -	$ 225	$ -	$ -	$ 80,351	$ 2
Originated in 2023	102,618	175	244	-	-	103,037	3
Originated in 2022	228,784	1,179	1,200	8	-	231,171	12
Originated in 2021	145,072	205	-	-	-	145,277	1
Originated in 2020	69,222	315	555	9	-	70,101	2
Originated Prior to 2020	133,993	1,122	6,170	234	-	141,519	73
Revolving	111,452	167	1,091	-	-	112,710	204
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	367	-	-	-	-	367	-
Total Real Estate: Residential	$ 871,634	$ 3,163	$ 9,485	$ 251	$ -	$ 884,533	$ 297
Commercial							
Originated in 2024	$ 399,093	$ 223	$ 4,308	$ -	$ -	$ 403,624	$ 1
Originated in 2023	286,436	1,385	2,301	-	-	290,122	76
Originated in 2022	235,534	8,471	1,611	-	-	245,616	459
Originated in 2021	178,248	2,562	1,684	-	-	182,494	276
Originated in 2020	81,809	41	707	-	-	82,557	97
Originated Prior to 2020	100,096	2,526	629	300	-	103,551	77
Revolving	546,947	10,771	2,671	-	-	560,389	-
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	322	-	-	-	-	322	-
Total Commercial	$ 1,828,485	$ 25,979	$ 13,911	$ 300	$ -	$ 1,868,675	$ 986
Consumer and Other							
Originated in 2024	$ 12,084	$ -	$ 8	$ -	$ -	$ 12,092	$ 32
Originated in 2023	7,118	-	33	-	-	7,151	84
Originated in 2022	4,646	-	18	-	-	4,664	427
Originated in 2021	2,195	-	49	-	-	2,244	4
Originated in 2020	1,183	-	60	-	-	1,243	31
Originated Prior to 2020	22,352	-	64	-	-	22,416	40
Revolving	24,474	-	137	-	-	24,611	1,774
Revolving Loans Converted to Term	45	-	-	-	-	45	-
Total Consumer and Other	$ 74,097	$ -	$ 369	$ -	$ -	$ 74,466	$ 2,392
Total Loans	$ 5,816,019	$ 107,963	$ 56,015	$ 1,402	$ -	$ 5,981,399	$ 5,673

The above classifications follow regulatory guidelines and can generally be described as follows:

- Pass loans are of satisfactory quality.
- Special mention loans have an existing weakness that could cause future impairment, including the deterioration of financial ratios, past due status, questionable management capabilities and possible reduction in the collateral values.
- Substandard loans have an existing specific and well-defined weakness that may include poor liquidity and deterioration of financial ratios. The loan may be past due and related deposit accounts experiencing overdrafts. Immediate corrective action is necessary.
- Doubtful loans have specific weaknesses that are severe enough to make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable.

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, loan balances outstanding more than 90 days past due and still accruing interest amounted to $5.6 million and $860,000, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, loan balances outstanding on nonaccrual status amounted to $35.9 million and $24.1 million, respectively. The Bank considers all loans more than 90 days past due as nonperforming loans.

The following tables provide an analysis of the aging of loans and leases as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. All loans greater than 90 days past due are generally placed on nonaccrual status.

Aged Analysis of Past Due Loans Receivable

	March 31, 2025 (Dollars in thousands)						
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Recorded Investment Over 90 Days Past Due and Still Accruing
Real Estate Loans:							
Commercial	$ 3,687	$ 5,060	$ 11,220	$ 19,967	$ 2,452,154	$ 2,472,121	$ 5,214
Construction	1,423	-	4,264	5,687	628,011	633,698	235
Residential	4,417	707	5,116	10,240	924,117	934,357	84
Total Real Estate Loans	9,527	5,767	20,600	35,894	4,004,282	4,040,176	5,533
Commercial	5,688	963	15,642	22,293	1,839,883	1,862,176	102
Consumer and Other	515	34	135	684	77,883	78,567	-
Total	$ 15,730	$ 6,764	$ 36,377	$ 58,871	$ 5,922,048	$ 5,980,919	$ 5,635

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	December 31, 2024						
	(Dollars in thousands)						
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Recorded Investment Over 90 Days Past Due and Still Accruing
Real Estate Loans:							
Commercial	$ 6,688	$ 303	$ 3,035	$ 10,026	$ 2,473,197	$ 2,483,223	$ -
Construction	1,700	594	4,600	6,894	663,608	670,502	-
Residential	2,631	786	5,174	8,591	875,942	884,533	482
Total Real Estate Loans	11,019	1,683	12,809	25,511	4,012,747	4,038,258	482
Commercial	8,741	1,075	7,674	17,490	1,851,185	1,868,675	240
Consumer and Other	177	48	262	487	73,979	74,466	138
Total	$ 19,937	$ 2,806	$ 20,745	$ 43,488	$ 5,937,911	$ 5,981,399	$ 860

The following table presents non-accrual loans by segment as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Real Estate Loans:		
Commercial	$ 6,348	$ 3,621
Construction	4,705	5,251
Residential	7,273	7,078
Total Real Estate Loans	18,326	15,950
Commercial	17,426	8,039
Consumer and Other	163	158
Total	$ 35,915	$ 24,147

The Bank seeks to assist customers that are experiencing financial difficulty by renegotiating loans within lending regulations and guidelines. The Bank makes loan modifications, primarily utilizing internal renegotiation programs via direct customer contact, that manage customers' debt exposures held only by the Bank. Additionally, the Bank makes loan modifications with customers who have elected to work with external renegotiation agencies and these modifications provide solutions to customers' entire unsecured debt structures. During the periods ended March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the concessions granted to certain borrowers included extending the payment due dates and offering below market contractual interest rates, and were not significant to the consolidated financial statements.

Accrued interest receivable of $3.1 million and $3.4 million was outstanding as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, for all loan deferrals, primarily attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and, to a much lesser extent, hurricanes which occurred in 2020 and 2021. These loans are no longer within their deferral periods. The accrued interest on the loans is due at their maturity.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, accrued interest receivable on loans was $29.7 million and $30.9 million, respectively, and included within accrued interest receivable on the consolidated balance sheets.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7– Long Term Debt –

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company redeemed $7.0 million of its $52.5 million subordinated debt that matures in 2031. As part of this redemption, the Company recognized a $630,000 gain on the extinguishment of this debt.

Note 8– Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP") –

On March 12, 2023, the Federal Reserve Board developed the BTFP, which offered loans to banks with a term of up to one year. The loans were secured by pledging the banks' U.S. treasuries, agency securities, agency mortgage-backed securities, and any other qualifying assets. These pledged securities were valued at par for collateral purposes. The Bank participated in the BTFP and had outstanding debt of $300.0 million at December 31, 2023. These loans bore a fixed rate of 4.38% and matured on March 22, 2024, at which time the Bank repaid them in full.

Note 9– Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") Borrowings –

The Company had outstanding advances from the FHLB of $317.4 million and $355.9 million as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, consisting of:

One fixed rate loan with an original principal balance of $60.0 million. The loan was made in 2021 and the balance at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was $20.3 million and $23.3 million, respectively, with interest at 0.89%. Principal and interest payments are due monthly and the loan matures in November 2026.

One fixed rate loan of $875,000 at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, that was acquired during the TCBI acquisition, with interest at 4.88% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in April 2025.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.89% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in July 2025.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.65% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in January 2026.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.56% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in July 2026.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.13% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in October 2028. This advance has put options beginning in October 2024.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, with interest at 3.92% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in October 2030. This advance has put options beginning in October 2024.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, with interest at 3.72% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in October 2033. This advance has put options beginning in October 2024.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, with interest at 3.57% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in October 2033. This advance has put options beginning in October 2024.

One fixed rate loan with an original principal balance of $10.0 million. The loan was made in 2020 and was acquired during the Oakwood acquisition. The balance at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was $1.2 million and $1.7 million, respectively, with interest at 0.52%. Principal and interest payments are due monthly and the loan matures in October 2025.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.84% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in December 2026.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.78% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in September 2027.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.73% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in March 2028.

One fixed rate loan of $25.0 million at both March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.69% paid monthly. Principal is due at maturity in September 2028.

One short term, twelve-day, fixed rate loan of $20.0 million at March 31, 2025, with interest at 4.38%. Principal and interest was due, paid and rolled into a $20.0 million renewal, at maturity in April 2025.

One short term, fifteen-day, fixed rate loan of $55.0 million at December 31, 2024, with interest at 4.38%. Principal and interest was due, paid and rolled into a $30.0 million renewal, at maturity in January 2025. The renewal was also paid in January 2025.

The Company had an additional $1.6 billion remaining on the FHLB line availability at March 31, 2025.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 10– Other Income and Expense –

The Company has a single reportable operating segment which is presented as the Consolidated Statements of Income. An analysis of other income for the Company's single reportable operating segment is as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Debit Card and ATM Fee Income	$ 1,858	$ 1,776
Cash Value of Life Insurance Income	808	579
Fees and Brokerage Commissions	2,148	1,937
Pass-Through Income from SBIC Partnerships	751	294
Gain on Extinguishment of Debt	630	-
Swap Fee Income	739	229
Other	2,177	1,994
Total Other Income	$ 9,111	$ 6,809

An analysis of other expenses for the Company's single reportable operating segment is as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Advertising and Promotions	$ 1,291	$ 1,145
Communications	591	525
Ad Valorem Shares Tax	1,125	900
Data Processing Fees	3,236	2,579
Directors' Fees	279	282
Insurance	404	546
Legal and Professional Fees	1,013	866
Office Supplies and Printing	311	290
Regulatory Assessments	1,257	935
Merger and Conversion Costs	250	340
Other	3,968	3,341
Total Other Expenses	$ 13,725	$ 11,749

Note 11– Leases –

The Bank leases certain branch offices through non-cancelable operating leases with terms that range from one to ten years and contain various renewal options for certain of the leases. Certain leases provide for increases in minimum monthly rental payments as defined by the lease agreement. Rental expense under these agreements was $2.3 million and $1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. At March 31, 2025, the Company had a weighted average lease term of 6.4 years and a weighted average discount rate of 3.81%.

Future minimum lease payments under these leases are as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)
April 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025	$ 4,513
January 1, 2026 through December 31, 2026	5,735
January 1, 2027 through December 31, 2027	5,491
January 1, 2028 through December 31, 2028	4,944
January 1, 2029 through December 31, 2029	4,153
January 1, 2030 and Thereafter	8,955
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	33,791
Less Imputed Interest	(3,998)
Present Value of Lease Liabilities	$ 29,793

Note 12– Commitments and Contingencies –

In the normal course of business, the Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby and commercial letters of credit which are not included in the accompanying financial statements. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet.

The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby and commercial letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank's policy for obtaining collateral, and the nature of such collateral, is essentially the same as that involved in making commitments to extend credit. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making such commitments and conditional obligations as it does for instruments that are included in the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, the Bank has made commitments to extend credit of approximately $1.3 billion and $1.4 billion at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, and standby and commercial letters of credit of approximately $49.9 million and $50.0 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. As discussed in Note 6, we have a reserve for unfunded loan commitments of $3.5 million and $3.7 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

In the normal course of business, the Bank is involved in various legal proceedings. In the opinion of management and counsel, the disposition or ultimate resolution of such proceedings would not have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial statements.

Note 13– Fair Value of Financial Instruments –

Fair Value Disclosures

The Company groups its financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in three levels. Fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to develop those assumptions and measure fair value. The hierarchy requires companies to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

- Level 1 – Includes the most reliable sources and includes quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Includes observable inputs. Observable inputs include inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rates and yield curves at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks, and default rates) as well as inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market-corroborated inputs).

- Level 3 – Includes unobservable inputs and should be used only when observable inputs are unavailable.

Recurring Basis

Fair values of investment securities available for sale were primarily measured using information from a third-party pricing service. This pricing service provides information by utilizing evaluated pricing models supported with market data information. Standard inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data from market research publications.

The fair values of mortgage loans held for sale are based on commitments on hand from investors within the secondary market for loans with similar characteristics.

The following tables present the balance of assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. The Company did not record any liabilities at fair value for which measurement of the fair value was made on a recurring basis.

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(Dollars in thousands)		
March 31, 2025				
Available for Sale:				
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ 16,860	$ -	$ 16,860	$ -
U.S. Government Agency Securities	9,678	-	9,678	-
Corporate Securities	47,278	-	34,769	12,509
Mortgage-Backed Securities	571,787	-	571,787	-
Municipal Securities	274,970	-	249,225	25,745
Loans Held for Sale	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 920,573	$ -	$ 882,319	$ 38,254
December 31, 2024				
Available for Sale:				
U.S. Treasury Securities	$ 16,675	$ -	$ 16,675	$ -
U.S. Government Agency Securities	9,588	-	9,588	-
Corporate Securities	45,165	-	32,665	12,500
Mortgage-Backed Securities	537,738	-	537,738	-
Municipal Securities	284,383	-	259,666	24,717
Loans Held for Sale	717	-	717	-
Total	$ 894,266	$ -	$ 857,049	$ 37,217

The Company reviews fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. Changes in the Company's ability to observe inputs to the valuation may cause reclassification of certain assets or liabilities within the fair value hierarchy.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The table below provides a reconciliation for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs, or Level 3 inputs, as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

	Municipal Securities	Corporate Securities
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 20,847	$ 7,968
Realized Gains (Losses) Included in Net Income	-	-
Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Other Comprehensive Loss	(2,339)	782
Purchases	9,938	5,000
Sales	-	-
Maturities, Prepayments, and Calls	(3,729)	(1,250)
Transfers Into Level 3	-	-
Transfers Out of Level 3	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	24,717	12,500
Realized Gains (Losses) Included in Net Income	-	-
Unrealized Gains Included in Other Comprehensive Loss	1,504	9
Purchases	-	-
Sales	-	-
Maturities, Prepayments, and Calls	(476)	-
Transfers Into Level 3	-	-
Transfers Out of Level 3	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ 25,745	$ 12,509

The following table provides quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements of Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2025.

	Estimated Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range of Discounts
	(Dollars in thousands)			
March 31, 2025				
Municipal Securities	$ 25,745	Present Value of Expected Future Cash Flow Model	Liquidity Premium	1 %
Corporate Securities	12,509	Present Value of Expected Future Cash Flow Model	Liquidity Premium	2 %

Nonrecurring Basis

The Company has segregated all financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis into the most appropriate level within the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to determine the fair value at the measurement date in the table below. The Company did not record any liabilities at fair value for which measurement of the fair value was made on a nonrecurring basis.

The fair value of the individually evaluated loans is measured at the fair value of the collateral for collateral-dependent loans. Individually evaluated loans are Level 3 assets measured using appraisals from external parties of the collateral less any prior liens and adjusted for estimated selling costs. Adjustments may be made by management based on a customized internally developed discounting matrix. Repossessed assets are initially recorded at fair value less

estimated cost to sell, which is generally 10%. The fair value of repossessed assets is based on property appraisals and an analysis of similar properties available. As such, the Bank records repossessed assets as Level 3.

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(Dollars in thousands)		
March 31, 2025				
Assets:				
Individually Evaluated Loans	$ 68,853	$ -	$ -	$ 68,853
Other Nonperforming Assets	1,282	-	-	1,282
Total	$ 70,135	$ -	$ -	$ 70,135
December 31, 2024				
Assets:				
Individually Evaluated Loans	$ 62,138	$ -	$ -	$ 62,138
Other Nonperforming Assets	5,529	-	-	5,529
Total	$ 67,667	$ -	$ -	$ 67,667

Fair Value Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instruments is the current amount that would be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation. 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. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument. In accordance with GAAP, certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments are excluded from these disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the underlying fair value of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and Short-Term Investments – For those short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell - The carrying amount approximates its fair value.

Securities – Fair value of securities is based on quoted market prices. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities.

Loans – The fair value for loans is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, with interest rates currently being offered for similar loans to borrowers with similar credit rates. Loans with similar classifications are aggregated for purposes of the calculations. The allowance for loan losses, which was used to measure the credit risk, is subtracted from loans.

Cash Value of Bank-Owned Life Insurance ("BOLI") – The carrying amount approximates its fair value.

Other Equity Securities – The carrying amount approximates its fair value.

Deposits – The fair value of demand deposits and certain money market deposits is the amount payable at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, with interest rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Borrowings – The fair value of FHLB advances and other long-term borrowings is estimated using the rates currently offered for advances of similar maturities. The carrying amount of short-term borrowings maturing within ninety days approximates the fair value.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Standby and Commercial Letters of Credit – The fair values of commitments to extend credit and standby and commercial letters of credit do not differ significantly from the commitment amount and are therefore omitted from this disclosure.

The estimated approximate fair values of the Bank's financial instruments as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Dollars in thousands)				
March 31, 2025					
Financial Assets:					
Cash and Short-Term Investments	$ 430,309	$ 430,309	$ 430,309	$ -	$ -
Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell	50,589	50,589	-	50,589	-
Securities	920,573	920,573	-	882,319	38,254
Loans Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-
Loans - Net	5,924,056	5,831,741	-	-	5,831,741
Cash Value of BOLI	117,950	117,950	-	117,950	-
Other Equity Securities	40,947	40,947	-	-	40,947
Total	$ 7,484,424	$ 7,392,109	$ 430,309	$ 1,050,858	$ 5,910,942
Financial Liabilities:					
Deposits	$ 6,458,181	$ 6,455,852	$ -	$ -	$ 6,455,852
Borrowings	434,100	431,891	-	431,891	-
Total	$ 6,892,281	$ 6,887,743	$ -	$ 431,891	$ 6,455,852

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Carrying Amount	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
			(Dollars in thousands)		
December 31, 2024					
Financial Assets:					
Cash and Short-Term Investments	$ 516,767	$ 516,767	$ 516,767	$ -	$ -
Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell	50,835	50,835	-	50,835	-
Securities	893,549	893,549	-	856,332	37,217
Loans Held for Sale	717	717	-	717	-
Loans - Net	5,926,559	5,832,326	-	-	5,832,326
Cash Value of BOLI	117,645	117,645	-	117,645	-
Other Equity Securities	41,100	41,100	-	-	41,100
Total	$ 7,547,172	$ 7,452,939	$ 516,767	$ 1,025,529	$ 5,910,643
Financial Liabilities:					
Deposits	$ 6,511,331	$ 6,513,709	$ -	$ -	$ 6,513,709
Borrowings	483,256	465,834	-	465,834	-
Total	$ 6,994,587	$ 6,979,543	$ -	$ 465,834	$ 6,513,709

Note 14– Subsequent Events –

On April 4, 2025, the Company sold the Kaplan banking center, located in Kaplan, Louisiana, to Currency Bank headquartered in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in accordance with the Branch Purchase and Assumption Agreement dated December 12, 2024. The sale included $51.2 million in deposits, $2.3 million in loans, and $1.4 million in fixed assets, net of depreciation. The deposit premium paid by Currency Bank as consideration was 8.00% of total deposits assumed at closing. The loans and deposits associated with the Kaplan banking center were included in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

When we refer in this Form 10-Q to "we," "our," "us," the "Company" and "Business First," we are referring to Business First Bancshares, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, including b1BANK, which we sometimes refer to as "the Bank," unless the context indicates otherwise.

The information contained in this Form 10-Q is accurate only as of the date of this form and the dates specified herein.

All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Report") and other periodic reports filed by the Company, and other written or oral statements made by us or on our behalf, are "forward-looking statements," as defined by (and subject to the "safe harbor" protections under) the federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements include statements that reflect the current views of our senior management with respect to our financial performance and future events with respect to our business and the banking industry in general. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as "may," "should," "could," "predict," "potential," "believe," "will likely result," "expect," "will continue," "anticipate," "seek," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "projection," "would" and "outlook," and similar expressions of a future or forward-looking nature. These statements involve estimates, assumptions, and risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements.

We believe these factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- risks related to the integration of any other acquired businesses, including exposure to potential asset quality and credit quality risks and unknown or contingent liabilities, risks related to entering a new geographic market, the time and costs associated with integrating systems, technology platforms, procedures and personnel, the ability to retain key employees and maintain relationships with significant customers, the need for additional capital to finance such transactions, and possible failures in realizing the anticipated benefits from acquisitions;

- changes in the strength of the United States ("U.S.") economy in general and the local economy in our local market areas adversely affecting our customers and their ability to transact profitable business with us, including the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans according to their terms or a change in the value of the related collateral;

- economic risks posed by our geographic concentration in Louisiana, the Dallas/Fort Worth metroplex and Houston;

- the ability to sustain and continue our organic loan and deposit growth, and manage that growth effectively;

- market declines in industries to which we have exposure, such as the volatility in oil prices and downturn in the energy industry that impact certain of our borrowers and investments that operate within, or are backed by collateral associated with, the energy industry;

- volatility and direction of interest rates and market prices, which could reduce our net interest margins, asset valuations and expense expectations;

- interest rate risk associated with our business;

- changes in the levels of loan prepayments and the resulting effects on the value of our loan portfolio;

- increased competition in the financial services industry, particularly from regional and national institutions and emerging non-bank competitors;

- increased credit risk in our assets and increased operating risk caused by a material change in commercial, consumer and/or real estate loans as a percentage of our total loan portfolio;

- changes in the value of collateral securing our loans;
- deteriorating asset quality and higher loan charge-offs, and the time and effort required to resolve problem assets;
- the failure of assumptions underlying the establishment of and provisions made to our allowance for credit losses;
- changes in the availability of funds resulting in increased costs or reduced liquidity;
- our ability to maintain important deposit customer relationships and our reputation;
- a determination or downgrade in the credit quality and credit agency ratings of the securities in our securities portfolio;
- increased asset levels and changes in the composition of assets and the resulting impact on our capital levels and regulatory capital ratios;
- our ability to prudently manage our growth and execute our strategy;
- risks associated with our acquisition and de novo branching strategy;
- the loss of senior management or operating personnel and the potential inability to hire qualified personnel at reasonable compensation levels;
- legislative or regulatory developments, including changes in the laws, regulations, interpretations or policies relating to financial institutions, accounting, tax, trade, monetary and fiscal matters;
- government intervention in the U.S. financial system;
- changes in statutes and government regulations or their interpretations applicable to us, including changes in tax requirements and tax rates;
- natural disasters and adverse weather, acts of terrorism, an outbreak of hostilities or other international or domestic calamities, epidemics and pandemics such as coronavirus, and other matters beyond our control; and
- other risks and uncertainties listed from time to time in our reports and documents filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

The foregoing factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read together with the other cautionary statements included in this Report. Additional information on these and other risk factors can be found in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this Report and in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, filed with the SEC.

In the event that one or more events related to these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, actual results may differ materially from what we anticipate. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which will arise. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF BUSINESS FIRST

The following discussion and analysis focuses on significant changes in the financial condition of Business First and its subsidiaries from December 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025, and its results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2025. This discussion and analysis is intended to highlight and supplement information presented elsewhere in this report and should be read in conjunction with (i) the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto (the "Notes") and (ii) our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, including the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, management's discussion and analysis, and the risk factor disclosures contained therein. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that are subject to certain risks and uncertainties and are based on certain assumptions that Business First believes are reasonable but may prove to be inaccurate. Certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those set forth under "Forward-Looking Statements," "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report, may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected results discussed in the forward-looking statements appearing in this discussion and analysis. Business First assumes no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a registered financial holding company headquartered in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, b1BANK, a Louisiana state chartered bank, we provide a broad range of financial services tailored to meet the needs of small-to-midsized businesses and professionals. Since our inception in 2006, our priority has been and continues to be creating shareholder value through the establishment of an attractive commercial banking franchise in Louisiana and across our region. We consider our primary market to include the State of Louisiana, the Dallas/Fort Worth metroplex, and Houston. We currently operate out of banking centers and loan production offices across Louisiana and Texas. As of March 31, 2025, we had total assets of $7.8 billion, total loans of $6.0 billion, total deposits of $6.5 billion, and total shareholders' equity of $826.3 million.

As a financial holding company operating through one reportable operating segment, community banking, we generate most of our revenues from interest income on loans, customer service and loan fees, and interest income from securities. We incur interest expense on deposits and other borrowed funds and noninterest expense, such as salaries and employee benefits and occupancy expenses. We analyze our ability to maximize income generated from interest-earning assets and expense of our liabilities through our net interest margin. Net interest margin is a ratio calculated as net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets. Net interest income is the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets, such as loans and securities, and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings, which are used to fund those assets.

Changes in the market interest rates and the interest rates we earn on interest-earning assets or pay on interest-bearing liabilities, as well as the volume and types of interest-earning assets, interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity, are usually the largest drivers of periodic changes in net interest spread, net interest margin and net interest income. Fluctuations in market interest rates are driven by many factors, including governmental monetary policies, inflation, deflation, macroeconomic developments, changes in unemployment, the money supply, political and international conditions, and conditions in domestic and foreign financial markets. Periodic changes in the volume and types of loans in our loan portfolio are affected by, among other factors, economic and competitive conditions in our markets and across our region, as well as developments affecting the real estate, technology, financial services, insurance, transportation, manufacturing and energy sectors within our markets.

Other Developments

Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP")

On March 12, 2023, the Federal Reserve developed the BTFP, which offered loans to banks with a term of up to one year. The loans are secured by pledging the banks' U.S. treasuries, agency securities, agency mortgage-backed securities, and any other qualifying assets. These pledged securities were valued at par for collateral purposes. The Bank participated in the BTFP and had outstanding debt of $300.0 million at December 31, 2023. The loans bore a fixed rate of 4.38% and matured on March 22, 2024, at which time we repaid them in full.

Federal Reserve Bank's Discount Window

On April 11, 2023, the Bank opened two new lines of credit for additional contingent liquidity, totaling $1.3 billion and $907.7 billion as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, through the Federal Reserve discount window. The Bank has not yet drawn on either of the lines of credit as of the date of this report.

Acquisition of Waterstone LSP, LLC ("Waterstone")

On January 31, 2024, we consummated the acquisition, through b1BANK, of Waterstone, headquartered in Katy, Texas. Waterstone offers community banks and small businesses a range of small business administration ("SBA") lending services including planning, pre-qualification, packaging, closing and disbursements, servicing, and liquidations. Upon consummation of the acquisition, we paid $3.3 million in cash to the former owners of Waterstone.

Acquisition of Oakwood Bancshares, Inc. ("Oakwood")

On October 1, 2024, we consummated the merger of Oakwood, the parent bank holding company for Oakwood Bank, with and into us, with us continuing as the surviving corporation pursuant to the terms of the Reorganization Agreement. Immediately following the consummation of the Oakwood acquisition, Oakwood Bank merged with and into us, with us surviving the merger. Pursuant to the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, upon consummation of the Oakwood acquisition, we issued 3,973,134 shares of our common stock to the former shareholders of Oakwood. As of September 30, 2024, Oakwood had $863.6 million in total assets, $700.2 million in loans and $741.3 million in total deposits.

Sale of Kaplan Banking Center

On April 4, 2025, we sold the Kaplan banking center, located in Kaplan, Louisiana, to Currency Bank headquartered in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in accordance with the Branch Purchase and Assumption Agreement dated December 12, 2024. The sale included $51.2 million in deposits, $2.3 million in loans, and $1.4 million in fixed assets, net of depreciation. The deposit premium paid by Currency Bank as consideration was 8.00% of total deposits assumed at closing. The loans and deposits associated with the Kaplan banking center were included in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2025, include:

- **Total assets** of $7.8 billion, a $72.4 million, or 0.9%, decrease from December 31, 2024.
- **Total loans held for investment** of $6.0 billion, a $480,000, or 0.0%, decrease from December 31, 2024.
- **Total deposits** of $6.5 billion, a $53.2 million, or 0.8%, decrease from December 31, 2024.
- **Net income available to common shareholders** of $19.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, a $7.0 million, or 57.1%, increase from the three months ended March 31, 2024. The increase was largely attributable to the acquisition of Oakwood during the quarter ended December 31, 2024.
- **Net interest income** of $66.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, an increase of $14.5 million, or 28.0%, from the three months ended March 31, 2024. The increase was largely attributable to the acquisition of Oakwood during the quarter ended December 31, 2024.
- **Allowance for credit losses** of 1.01% of total loans held for investment, compared to 0.98% as of December 31, 2024, and a ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans held for investment of 0.69%, compared to 0.42% as of December 31, 2024.
- **Earnings per common share** for the first three months of 2025 of $0.65 per basic and diluted common share, compared to $0.49 per basic common share and $0.48 per diluted common share for the first three months of 2024.

- **Return on average assets** of 1.00% over the first three months of 2025, compared to 0.74% for the first three months of 2024.

- **Return on average common equity** of 10.48% over the first three months of 2025, compared to 8.51% for the first three months of 2024.

- **Capital ratios** for Tier 1 Leverage, Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 Risk-based and Total Risk-based Capital of 9.70%, 9.78%, 10.90% and 13.03%, respectively, compared to 9.53%, 9.44%, 10.56% and 12.75% at December 31, 2024.

- **Book value per common share** of $25.51, an increase of 3.6% from $24.62 at December 31, 2024.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025, and 2024

Performance Summary

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, net income available to common shareholders was $19.2 million, or $0.65 per basic and diluted common share, compared to net income of $12.2 million, or $0.49 per basic common share and $0.48 per diluted common share, for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Return on average assets, on an annualized basis, increased to 1.00% for the three months ended March 31, 2025, from 0.74% for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Return on average equity, on an annualized basis, increased to 10.48% for the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to 8.51% for the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Net Interest Income

Our operating results depend primarily on our net interest income, calculated as the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets, such as loans and securities, and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. Fluctuations in market interest rates impact the yield and rates paid on interest sensitive assets and liabilities. Changes in the amount and type of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities also impact net interest income. The variance driven by the changes in the amount and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities is referred to as a “volume change.” Changes in yields earned on interest-earning assets and rates paid on interest-bearing deposits and other borrowed funds are referred to as a “rate change.”

To evaluate net interest income, we measure and monitor (1) yields on our loans and other interest-earning assets, (2) the costs of our deposits and other funding sources, (3) our net interest spread and (4) our net interest margin. Net interest spread is the difference between rates earned on interest-earning assets and rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin is calculated as net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets. Because noninterest-bearing sources of funds, such as noninterest-bearing deposits and shareholders’ equity also fund interest-earning assets, net interest margin includes the benefit of these noninterest-bearing sources. We calculate average assets, liabilities, and equity using a daily average, and average yield/rate utilizing an actual day count convention.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, net interest income totaled $66.0 million, and net interest margin and net interest spread were 3.68% and 2.91%, respectively, compared to $51.5 million, 3.32%, and 2.36%, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2024. The average yield on the loan portfolio was 6.99% for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to 6.88% for the three months ended March 31, 2024, and the average yield on total interest-earning assets was 6.35% for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to 6.18% for the three months ended March 31, 2024. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, overall cost of funds (which includes noninterest-bearing deposits) decreased 18 basis points compared to the three months ended March 31, 2024.

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, an analysis of net interest income by each major category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, the average amounts outstanding and the interest earned or paid on such amounts. The table also sets forth the average rate earned on interest-earning assets, the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities, and the net interest margin on average total interest-earning assets for the same periods. Interest earned on loans that are classified as nonaccrual is not recognized in income; however, the balances are reflected in average outstanding balances for the period. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, interest income not recognized on nonaccrual loans was not material. Any nonaccrual loans have been included in the table as loans carrying a zero yield. The average total loans reflected below are net of deferred loan fees and discounts. Acquired loans were recorded at fair

value at acquisition and accrete/amortize discounts and premiums as an adjustment to yield. Averages presented in the table below, and throughout this report, are month-end averages.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Interest Paid	Average Yield/Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Interest Paid	Average Yield/Rate
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)					
Assets						
Interest-earning assets:						
Total loans	$ 5,972,120	$ 102,992	6.99%	$ 5,026,937	$ 85,947	6.88%
Securities	924,693	6,614	2.90	888,933	5,599	2.53
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	50,836	651	5.19	-	-	-
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	315,750	3,436	4.41	330,260	4,465	5.44
Total interest-earning assets	7,263,399	113,693	6.35	6,246,130	96,011	6.18
Allowance for loan losses	(54,711)			(40,526)		
Noninterest-earning assets	542,294			461,923		
Total assets	$ 7,750,982	$ 113,693		$ 6,667,527	$ 96,011	
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing deposits	$ 5,141,498	$ 42,439	3.35%	$ 4,072,600	$ 38,029	3.76%
Subordinated debt	97,251	1,262	5.26	99,972	1,356	5.46
Subordinated debt - trust preferred securities	5,000	99	8.03	5,000	113	9.09
Bank Term Funding Program	-	-	-	260,440	2,788	4.31
Advances from FHLB	362,092	3,796	4.25	223,501	2,094	3.77
Other borrowings	18,321	114	2.52	16,116	100	2.50
Total interest-bearing liabilities	5,624,162	47,710	3.44	4,677,629	44,480	3.82
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:						
Noninterest-bearing deposits	1,244,793			1,282,815		
Other liabilities	67,167			57,510		
Total noninterest-bearing liabilities	1,311,960			1,340,325		
Shareholders' equity:						
Common shareholders' equity	742,930			577,643		
Preferred equity	71,930			71,930		
Total shareholders' equity	814,860			649,573		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 7,750,982			$ 6,667,527		
Net interest rate spread (1)			2.91%			2.36%
Net interest income		$ 65,983			$ 51,531	
Net interest margin (2)			3.68%			3.32%
Overall cost of funds			2.82%			3.00%

(1) Net interest spread is the average yield on interest-earning assets minus the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities.
(2) Net interest margin is equal to net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

The following table presents information regarding the dollar amount of changes in interest income and interest expense for the periods indicated for each major component of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and distinguishes between the changes attributable to changes in volume and changes attributable to changes in interest rates. For the purposes of this table, changes attributable to both rate and volume that cannot be segregated have been allocated to rate.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024		
	Increase (Decrease) due to change in		
	Volume	Rate	Total
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)		
Interest-earning assets:			
Total loans	$ 15,589	$ 1,456	$ 17,045
Securities	209	806	1,015
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	651	-	651
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	(195)	(834)	(1,029)
Total increase in interest income	$ 16,254	$ 1,428	$ 17,682
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing deposits	$ 8,508	$ (4,098)	$ 4,410
Subordinated debt	(47)	(47)	(94)
Subordinated debt - trust preferred securities	-	(14)	(14)
Bank Term Funding Program	-	(2,788)	(2,788)
Advances from FHLB	1,436	266	1,702
Other borrowings	13	1	14
Total increase (decrease) in interest expense	$ 9,910	$ (6,680)	$ 3,230
Increase in net interest income	$ 6,344	$ 8,108	$ 14,452

Provision for Credit Losses

Our provision for credit losses is a charge to income in order to bring our allowance for credit losses to a level deemed appropriate by management. For a description of the factors taken into account by management in determining the allowance for credit losses see "*—Financial Condition—Allowance for Credit Losses*." The provision for credit losses was $2.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and $1.2 million for the same period in 2024. The higher provision for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024 relates primarily to reserves on two individual commercial lending relationships in the current quarter of $2.3 million. This increase was partially offset by changes in the composition of the loan portfolio and related reserve rates, compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

Noninterest Income ("Other Income")

Our primary sources of noninterest income are service charges on deposit accounts, debit card and automated teller machine ("ATM") fee income, income from bank-owned life insurance, fees and brokerage commissions, loan sales, swap fee income, and pass-through income from other investments (small business investment company ("SBIC") partnerships and financial technology ("Fintech") funds).

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the major categories of noninterest income:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	Increase (Decrease)
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)		
Noninterest income:			
Service charges on deposit accounts	$ 2,860	$ 2,439	$ 421
Debit card and ATM fee income	1,858	1,776	82
Bank-owned life insurance income	808	579	229
Gain on sales of loans	1,256	139	1,117
Loss on sales of investment securities	(1)	(1)	-
Fees and brokerage commissions	2,148	1,937	211
Mortgage origination income	110	69	41
Correspondent bank income	83	196	(113)
Gain (loss) on sales of other real estate owned	(268)	63	(331)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	630	-	630
Swap fee income	739	229	510
Pass-through income from other investments	751	294	457
Other	2,252	1,666	586
Total noninterest income	$ 13,226	$ 9,386	$ 3,840

Total noninterest income increased $3.8 million, or 40.9%, from the three months ended March 31, 2024 mainly attributable to an increase on the gain on sales of loans of $1.1 million, the gain on the extinguishment of debt related to our subordinated debt of $630,000, and the acquisition of Oakwood.

Noninterest Expense ("Other Expense")

Generally, noninterest expense is composed of all employee expenses and costs associated with operating our facilities, obtaining and retaining customer relationships, and providing bank services. The largest component of noninterest expense is salaries and employee benefits. Noninterest expense also includes operational expenses, such as occupancy expenses, depreciation and amortization, professional and regulatory fees, including Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") assessments, data processing expenses, and advertising and promotion expenses, among others.

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the major categories of noninterest expense:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	Increase (Decrease)
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)		
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 29,497	$ 25,416	$ 4,081
Non-staff expenses:			
Occupancy of bank premises	3,401	2,514	887
Depreciation and amortization	2,152	1,676	476
Data processing	3,236	2,579	657
FDIC assessment fees	1,184	828	356
Legal and professional fees	1,013	866	147
Advertising and promotions	1,291	1,145	146
Utilities and communications	733	674	59
Ad valorem shares tax	1,125	900	225
Directors' fees	279	282	(3)
Other real estate owned expenses and write-downs	23	37	(14)
Merger and conversion related expenses	250	340	(90)
Other	6,394	5,265	1,129
Total noninterest expense	$ 50,578	$ 42,522	$ 8,056

Total noninterest expense increased $8.1 million, or 18.9%, from the three months ended March 31, 2024, primarily attributed to the increase in salaries and employee benefits of $4.1 million, or 16.1%, an increase in occupancy and bank premises of $887,000, or 35.3%, and an increase in data processing of $657,000, or 25.5%. The increases were largely attributable to the acquisition of Oakwood.

Income Tax Expense

The amount of income tax expense is influenced by the amounts of our pre-tax income, tax-exempt income and other nondeductible expenses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected at currently enacted income tax rates in effect for the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, income tax expense totaled $5.3 million, a increase of $1.6 million, or 45.0%, compared to $3.6 million for the same period in 2024. Our effective tax rates for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024 were 20.4% and 21.1%, respectively.

Financial Condition

Our total assets decreased $72.4 million, or 0.9%, from December 31, 2024, to March 31, 2025, primarily due to the decrease in total deposits, which reduced the cash available for fed funds sold.

Loan Portfolio

Our primary source of income is interest on loans to individuals, professionals and small-to-midsized businesses located in our markets. Our loan portfolio consists primarily of commercial loans and real estate loans secured by commercial real estate properties located in our primary market areas. Our loan portfolio represents the highest yielding component of our earning asset base.

As of March 31, 2025, total loans, excluding mortgage loans held for sale, were $6.0 billion, a decrease of $480,000, compared to $6.0 billion as of December 31, 2024. Additionally, $717,000 in loans were classified as loans held for sale as of December 31, 2024, and we had none as of March 31, 2025.

Total loans held for investment as a percentage of total deposits were 92.6% and 91.9% as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively. Total loans held for investment as a percentage of total assets were 76.8% and 76.1% as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table summarizes our loan portfolio by type of loan as of the dates indicated:

	As of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)		As of December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Real Estate Loans:				
Commercial				
Retail and Wholesale	$ 567,770	9.5%	$ 580,974	9.7%
Hospitality	303,178	5.1	310,576	5.2
Healthcare	207,073	3.5	218,152	3.6
Services	177,115	3.0	170,747	2.9
Energy	90,455	1.5	98,779	1.7
Other	1,126,530	18.8	1,103,995	18.5
Total Commercial	2,472,121	41.4	2,483,223	41.6
Construction	633,698	10.6	670,502	11.2
Residential	934,357	15.6	884,533	14.8
Total Real Estate Loans	4,040,176	67.6	4,038,258	67.6
Commercial	1,862,176	31.1	1,868,675	31.2
Consumer and Other	78,567	1.3	74,466	1.2
Total loans held for investment	$ 5,980,919	100.0%	$ 5,981,399	100.0%

	As of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)		As of December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Commercial real estate loans:				
Dallas Region	$ 735,218	29.7%	$ 778,174	31.3%
New Orleans Region	467,638	18.9	466,661	18.8
North Louisiana Region	466,871	18.9	440,238	17.7
Capitol Region	254,586	10.3	246,321	9.9
Houston Region	229,783	9.3	234,959	9.5
Southwest Louisiana Region	235,158	9.5	234,875	9.5
Bayou Region	82,867	3.4	81,995	3.3
Total commercial real estate	2,472,121	100.0 %	2,483,223	100.0 %

Real Estate: Commercial loans are extensions of credit secured by owner-occupied and non-owner-occupied collateral. Repayment is generally dependent on the successful operations of the property. General economic conditions may impact the performance of these types of loans, including fluctuations in the value of real estate, vacancy rates, and unemployment trends. Real estate commercial loans also include farmland loans that can be, or are, used for agricultural purposes. These loans are usually repaid through refinancing, cash flow from the borrower's ongoing operations, development of the property, or sale of the property.

Real Estate: Commercial loans decreased $11.1 million or 0.4%, remaining at $2.5 billion as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Real Estate: Construction loans include loans to small-to-midsized businesses to construct owner-occupied properties, loans to developers of commercial real estate investment properties and residential developments and, to a lesser extent, loans to individual clients for construction of single-family homes in our market areas. Risks associated with these loans include fluctuations in the value of real estate, project completion risk and changes in market trends. We are also exposed to risk based on the ability of the construction loan borrower to finance the loan or sell the property upon completion of the project, which may be affected by changes in secondary market terms and criteria for permanent financing since the time we funded the loan.

Real Estate: Construction loans decreased $36.8 million, or 5.5%, to $633.7 million as of March 31, 2025, from $670.5 million as of December 31, 2024.

Real Estate: Residential loans include first and second lien 1-4 family mortgage loans, as well as home equity lines of credit, in each case primarily on owner-occupied primary residences. The Company is exposed to risk based on fluctuations in the value of the real estate collateral securing the loan, as well as changes in the borrower's financial condition, which could be affected by numerous factors, including divorce, job loss, illness, or other personal hardship. Real estate residential loans also include multi-family residential loans originated to provide permanent financing for multi-family residential income producing properties. Repayment of these loans primarily relies on successful rental and management of the property.

Real Estate: Residential loans increased $49.8 million, or 5.6%, to $934.4 million as of March 31, 2025, from $884.5 million as of December 31, 2024.

Commercial loans include general commercial and industrial, or C&I, loans, including commercial lines of credit, working capital loans, term loans, equipment financing, asset acquisition, expansion, and development loans, borrowing base loans, letters of credit and other loan products, primarily in the Company's target markets that are underwritten based on the borrower's ability to service the debt from income. Commercial loan risk is derived from the expectation that such loans generally are serviced principally from the operations of the business, and those operations may not be successful. Any interruption or discontinuance of operating cash flows from the business, which may be influenced by events not under the control of the borrower such as economic events and changes in governmental regulations, could materially affect the ability of the borrower to repay the loan.

Commercial loans decreased $6.5 million, or 0.3%, remaining at $1.9 billion as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Consumer and other loans include a variety of loans to individuals for personal, family and household purposes, including secured and unsecured installment and term loans. The risk is based on changes in the borrower's financial condition, which could be affected by numerous factors, including divorce, job loss, illness or other personal hardship, and fluctuations in the value of the real estate or personal property securing the consumer loan, if any.

Consumer and other loans increased $4.1 million, or 5.5%, to $78.6 million as of March 31, 2025, from $74.5 million as of December 31, 2024.

The contractual maturity ranges of loans in our loan portfolio and the amount of such loans with fixed and floating interest rates in each maturity range as of the date indicated are summarized in the following tables:

	As of March 31, 2025				
	One Year or Less	One Through Five Years	Five Through Fifteen Years	After Fifteen Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)				
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial	$ 360,093	$ 1,532,260	$ 497,175	$ 82,593	$ 2,472,121
Construction	277,890	285,114	54,429	16,265	633,698
Residential	151,547	490,249	153,316	139,245	934,357
Total Real Estate Loans	789,530	2,307,623	704,920	238,103	4,040,176
Commercial	747,092	851,369	257,865	5,850	1,862,176
Consumer and Other	51,574	23,757	3,084	152	78,567
Total loans held for investment	$ 1,588,196	$ 3,182,749	$ 965,869	$ 244,105	$ 5,980,919
Fixed rate loans:					
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial	$ 153,825	$ 1,106,629	$ 314,654	$ 12,741	$ 1,587,849
Construction	68,952	129,393	10,757	8,497	217,599
Residential	96,710	426,034	97,434	20,673	640,851
Total Real Estate Loans	319,487	1,662,056	422,845	41,911	2,446,299
Commercial	191,287	343,520	142,030	-	676,837
Consumer and Other	40,608	19,019	2,583	152	62,362
Total fixed rate loans	$ 551,382	$ 2,024,595	$ 567,458	$ 42,063	$ 3,185,498
Floating rate loans:					
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial	$ 206,268	$ 425,631	$ 182,521	$ 69,852	$ 884,272
Construction	208,938	155,721	43,672	7,768	416,099
Residential	54,837	64,215	55,882	118,572	293,506
Total Real Estate Loans	470,043	645,567	282,075	196,192	1,593,877
Commercial	555,805	507,849	115,835	5,850	1,185,339
Consumer and Other	10,966	4,738	501	-	16,205
Total floating rate loans	$ 1,036,814	$ 1,158,154	$ 398,411	$ 202,042	$ 2,795,421

	As of December 31, 2024				
	One Year or Less	One Through Five Years	Five Through Fifteen Years	After Fifteen Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial	$ 374,129	$ 1,513,009	$ 513,999	$ 82,086	$ 2,483,223
Construction	320,732	286,326	47,195	16,249	670,502
Residential	143,804	514,596	151,262	74,871	884,533
Total Real Estate Loans	838,665	2,313,931	712,456	173,206	4,038,258
Commercial	919,905	672,153	271,632	4,985	1,868,675
Consumer and Other	44,359	26,830	3,123	154	74,466
Total loans held for investment	$ 1,802,929	$ 3,012,914	$ 987,211	$ 178,345	$ 5,981,399
Fixed rate loans:					
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial	$ 134,809	$ 1,141,096	$ 349,949	$ 12,854	$ 1,638,708
Construction	66,241	132,702	13,892	7,454	220,289
Residential	72,174	422,430	96,826	21,189	612,619
Total Real Estate Loans	273,224	1,696,228	460,667	41,497	2,471,616
Commercial	179,506	351,913	152,841	-	684,260
Consumer and Other	35,067	21,062	2,585	154	58,868
Total fixed rate loans	$ 487,797	$ 2,069,203	$ 616,093	$ 41,651	$ 3,214,744
Floating rate loans:					
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial	$ 239,320	$ 371,913	$ 164,050	$ 69,232	$ 844,515
Construction	254,491	153,624	33,303	8,795	450,213
Residential	71,630	92,166	54,436	53,682	271,914
Total Real Estate Loans	565,441	617,703	251,789	131,709	1,566,642
Commercial	740,399	320,240	118,791	4,985	1,184,415
Consumer and Other	9,292	5,768	538	-	15,598
Total floating rate loans	$ 1,315,132	$ 943,711	$ 371,118	$ 136,694	$ 2,766,655

Nonperforming Assets

Loans are considered past due if the required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were due. Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when, in management's opinion, the borrower may be unable to meet payment obligations as they become due, as well as when required by regulatory provisions. Loans may be placed on nonaccrual status regardless of whether or not such loans are considered past due. When interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is generally reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received in excess of principal due, or interest may be recognized on a cash basis as long as the remaining book balance of the loan is deemed collectible. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

We have several procedures in place to assist in maintaining the overall quality of our loan portfolio. We have established underwriting guidelines to be followed by our bankers, and we also monitor our delinquency levels for any negative or adverse trends. There can be no assurance, however, that our loan portfolio will not become subject to increasing pressures from deteriorating borrower credit due to general economic conditions.

We believe our conservative lending approach and focused management of nonperforming assets has resulted in sound asset quality and the timely resolution of problem assets. We had $42.8 million and $30.5 million in nonperforming assets as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively. We had $41.6 million in nonperforming loans as of March 31, 2025, compared to $25.0 million as of December 31, 2024. The increase in nonperforming assets from December 31, 2024, to March 31, 2025, is primarily due to three commercial lending relationships.

The following tables present information regarding nonperforming assets at the dates indicated:

	As of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	As of December 31, 2024
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Nonaccrual loans	$ 35,915	$ 24,147
Accruing loans 90 or more days past due	5,635	860
Total nonperforming loans	41,550	25,007
Other nonperforming assets	-	-
Other real estate owned:		
Commercial real estate, construction, land and land development	990	5,197
Residential real estate	292	332
Total other real estate owned	1,282	5,529
Total nonperforming assets	$ 42,832	$ 30,536
Ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans held for investment	0.69%	0.42%
Ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets	0.55	0.39
Ratio of nonaccrual loans to total loans held for investment	0.60	0.40

	As of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	As of December 31, 2024
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Nonaccrual loans by category:		
Real Estate Loans:		
Commercial	$ 6,348	$ 3,621
Construction	4,705	5,251
Residential	7,273	7,078
Total Real Estate Loans	18,326	15,950
Commercial	17,426	8,039
Consumer and Other	163	158
Total	$ 35,915	$ 24,147

Potential Problem Loans

From a credit risk standpoint, we classify loans in one of four categories: pass, special mention, substandard or doubtful. Loans classified as loss are charged-off. The classifications of loans reflect a judgment about the risks of default and loss associated with the loan. Ratings are adjusted to reflect the degree of risk and loss that is believed to be inherent in each credit. Our methodology is structured so that specific allocations are increased in accordance with deterioration in credit quality (and a corresponding increase in risk of loss) or decreased in accordance with improvement in credit quality (and a corresponding decrease in risk of loss).

Credits rated special mention show clear signs of financial weaknesses or deterioration in credit worthiness; however, such concerns are not so pronounced that we generally expect to experience significant loss within the short-term.

Such credits typically maintain the ability to perform within standard credit terms and credit exposure is not as prominent as credits with a lower rating.

Credits rated substandard are those in which the normal repayment of principal and interest may be, or has been, jeopardized by reason of adverse trends or developments of a financial, managerial, economic or political nature, or important weaknesses which exist in collateral. A protracted workout on these credits is a distinct possibility. Prompt corrective action is therefore required to reduce exposure and to assure that adequate remedial measures are taken by the borrower. Credit exposure becomes more likely in such credits and a serious evaluation of the secondary support to the credit is performed.

Credits rated doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those rated substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

The following tables summarize our internal ratings of loans held for investment as of the dates indicated. See Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements for the presentation of loans in their credit quality categories that is in compliance with the CECL standard.

	As of March 31, 2025				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)				
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial	$ 2,328,640	$ 115,499	$ 27,141	$ 841	$ 2,472,121
Construction	621,702	5,653	6,343	-	633,698
Residential	914,504	9,429	10,192	232	934,357
Total Real Estate Loans	3,864,846	130,581	43,676	1,073	4,040,176
Commercial	1,816,209	15,584	30,258	125	1,862,176
Consumer and Other	78,299	-	268	-	78,567
Total	$ 5,759,354	$ 146,165	$ 74,202	$ 1,198	$ 5,980,919

	As of December 31, 2024				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Real Estate Loans:					
Commercial	$ 2,383,439	$ 75,385	$ 23,548	$ 851	$ 2,483,223
Construction	658,364	3,436	8,702	-	670,502
Residential	871,634	3,163	9,485	251	884,533
Total Real Estate Loans	3,913,437	81,984	41,735	1,102	4,038,258
Commercial	1,828,485	25,979	13,911	300	1,868,675
Consumer and Other	74,097	-	369	-	74,466
Total	$ 5,816,019	$ 107,963	$ 56,015	$ 1,402	$ 5,981,399

Allowance for Credit Losses

We maintain an allowance for credit losses, which includes both our allowance for loan losses and reserves for unfunded commitments, that represents management's best estimate of the credit losses and risks inherent in the loan portfolio. In determining the allowance for credit losses, we estimate losses on specific loans, or groups of loans, where the probable loss can be identified and reasonably determined. The balance of the allowance for credit losses is based on internally assigned risk classifications of loans, changes in the nature of the loan portfolio, overall portfolio quality, industry concentrations, delinquency trends, current economic factors and the estimated impact of current economic

conditions on certain historical credit loss rates. For additional information, see Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

In connection with our review of the loan portfolio, we consider risk elements attributable to particular loan types or categories in assessing the quality of individual loans. Some of the risk elements we consider include:

- for Real Estate: Commercial loans, the debt service coverage ratio (income from the property in excess of operating expenses compared to loan payment requirements), operating results of the owner in the case of owner-occupied properties, the loan to value ratio, the age and condition of the collateral, and the volatility of income, property value and future operating results typical for properties of that type;

- for Real Estate: Construction loans, the perceived feasibility of the project including the ability to sell developed lots or improvements constructed for resale or the ability to lease property constructed for lease, the quality and nature of contracts for presale or prelease, if any, the experience and ability of the developer, and the loan to value ratio;

- for Real Estate: Residential real estate loans, the borrower's ability to repay the loan, including a consideration of the debt to income ratio and employment and income stability, the loan to value ratio, and the age, condition and marketability of the collateral; and

- for Commercial loans, the operating results of the commercial, industrial or professional enterprise, the borrower's business, professional and financial ability and expertise, the specific risks and volatility of income and operating results typical for businesses in that category, and the value, nature and marketability of collateral;

As of March 31, 2025, the allowance for credit losses totaled $60.4 million, or 1.01%, of total loans held for investment. As of December 31, 2024, the allowance for credit losses totaled $58.5 million, or 0.98%, of total loans held for investment.

The following tables present, as of and for the periods indicated, an analysis of the allowance for credit losses and other related data:

	As of and For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Average loans outstanding	$ 5,972,120	$ 5,327,466
Gross loans held for investment outstanding end of period	$ 5,980,919	$ 5,981,399
Allowance for credit losses at beginning of period	$ 58,528	$ 43,738
Adjustment for Oakwood purchased credit deterioration loans	-	8,410
Provision for credit losses	2,812	10,873
Charge-offs:		
Real Estate:		
Commercial	2	(263)
Construction	3	2,261
Residential	225	297
Total Real Estate	230	2,295
Commercial	865	986
Consumer and other	553	2,392
Total charge-offs	1,648	5,673
Recoveries:		
Real Estate:		
Commercial	5	86
Construction	98	515
Residential	6	14
Total Real Estate	109	615
Commercial	508	236
Consumer and other	54	329
Total recoveries	671	1,180
Net charge-offs	977	4,493
Allowance for credit losses at end of period	$ 60,363	$ 58,528
Ratio of allowance for credit losses to end of period loans held for investment	1.01%	0.98%
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans	0.02	0.08
Ratio of allowance for credit losses to nonaccrual loans	168.07	242.38

	As of and For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)		As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2024		As of and For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	
	Net Charge-offs (Recoveries)	Percent of Average Loans	Net Charge-offs (Recoveries)	Percent of Average Loans	Net Charge-offs (Recoveries)	Percent of Average Loans
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Real estate:						
Commercial	$ (3)	0.00%	$ (349)	0.00%	$ (21)	0.00%
Construction	(95)	0.00%	1,746	0.03%	49	0.00%
Residential	219	0.00%	283	0.00%	68	0.00%
Total Real Estate Loans	121	0.00%	1,680	0.03%	96	0.00%
Commercial	357	0.01%	750	0.01%	(41)	0.00%
Consumer and Other	499	0.01%	2,063	0.04%	337	0.01%
Total net charge-offs (recoveries)	$ 977	0.02%	$ 4,493	0.08%	$ 392	0.01%

Although we believe that we have established our allowance for credit losses in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and that the allowance for credit losses was adequate to provide for known and estimated losses in the portfolio at all times shown above, future provisions will be subject to ongoing evaluations of the risks in our loan portfolio. If we experience economic declines or if asset quality deteriorates, material additional provisions could be required.

The following table shows the allocation of the allowance for credit losses among loan categories and certain other information as of the dates indicated. The allocation of the allowance for credit losses as shown in the table should neither be interpreted as an indication of future charge-offs, nor as an indication that charge-offs in future periods will necessarily occur in these amounts or in the indicated proportions. The total allowance is available to absorb losses from any loan category.

	As of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)		As of December 31, 2024		As of March 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	
	Amount	Percent to Total	Amount	Percent to Total	Amount	Percent to Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Real estate:						
Commercial	$ 23,542	39.0%	$ 23,688	40.5%	$ 18,043	40.5%
Construction	7,392	12.2	8,473	14.5	7,822	17.6
Residential	9,339	15.5	8,394	14.3	6,186	43.9
Total real estate	40,273	66.7	40,555	69.3	32,051	72.0
Commercial	19,532	32.4	17,432	29.8	11,948	26.8
Consumer and Other	558	0.9	541	0.9	533	1.2
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 60,363	100.0%	$ 58,528	100.0%	$ 44,532	100.0%

Securities

We use our securities portfolio to provide a source of liquidity, an appropriate return on funds invested, manage interest rate risk, meet collateral requirements, and meet regulatory capital requirements. As of March 31, 2025, the carrying amount of investment securities totaled $920.6 million, an increase of $27.0 million, or 3.0%, compared to $893.5 million as of December 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to purchases and unrealized gains in the first three months of 2025. Securities represented 11.8% and 11.4% of total assets as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Our investment portfolio consists entirely of securities classified as available for sale. As a result, the carrying values of our investment securities are adjusted for unrealized gain or loss, and any gain or loss is reported on an after-tax

basis as a component of other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. The following tables summarize the amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities as of the dates shown:

	As of March 31, 2025			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)			
U.S. treasury securities	$ 17,616	$ -	$ 756	$ 16,860
U.S. government agencies	10,141	-	463	9,678
Corporate bonds	49,617	340	2,679	47,278
Mortgage-backed securities	610,212	1,181	39,606	571,787
Municipal securities	299,987	31	25,048	274,970
Total	$ 987,573	$ 1,552	$ 68,552	$ 920,573

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
U.S. treasury securities	$ 17,631	$ -	$ 956	$ 16,675
U.S. government agencies	10,164	-	576	9,588
Corporate bonds	47,855	348	3,038	45,165
Mortgage-backed securities	584,321	542	47,125	537,738
Municipal securities	313,452	23	29,092	284,383
Total	$ 973,423	$ 913	$ 80,787	$ 893,549

All of our mortgage-backed securities are agency securities. We do not hold any Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac preferred stock, corporate equity, collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations, private label collateralized mortgage obligations, subprime, Alt-A, or second lien elements in our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2025.

The allowance for credit losses encompasses potential expected credit losses related to the securities portfolio. In order to develop an estimate of credit losses expected for the current securities portfolio, we perform an assessment that includes reviewing historical loss data for both our portfolio and similar types of investment securities. Additionally, our review of the securities portfolio for expected credit losses includes an evaluation of factors including the security issuer bond ratings, delinquency status, insurance or other available credit support, as well as our expectations of the forecasted economic outlook relevant to these securities. The results of the analysis are evaluated quarterly to confirm that credit loss estimates are appropriate for the securities portfolio. Based on our assessments, expected credit losses on the investment securities portfolio as of both March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, was negligible and therefore, no allowance for credit loss was recorded related to our investment securities.

The following tables set forth the fair value, maturities and approximated weighted average yield based on estimated annual income divided by the average amortized cost of the securities portfolio as of the dates indicated. The contractual maturity of a mortgage-backed security is the date at which the last underlying mortgage matures.

	As of March 31, 2025									
	Within One Year		After One Year but Within Five Years		After Five Years but Within Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Total	Yield
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)									
U.S. treasury securities	$ 7,250	0.79%	$ 9,610	0.80%	$ -	-%	$ -	-%	$ 16,860	0.80%
U.S. government agencies	-	-%	9,678	0.92%	-	-%	-	-%	9,678	0.92%
Corporate bonds	-	-%	8,856	3.96%	38,422	5.13%	-	-%	47,278	4.91%
Mortgage-backed securities	1,630	2.62%	54,409	2.32%	186,233	3.10%	329,515	3.32%	571,787	3.15%
Municipal securities	22,984	1.46%	98,819	1.83%	96,468	2.00%	56,699	3.08%	274,970	2.12%
Total	$ 31,864	1.37%	$ 181,372	1.98%	$ 321,123	3.01%	$ 386,214	3.28%	$ 920,573	2.87%

	As of December 31, 2024									
	Within One Year		After One Year but Within Five Years		After Five Years but Within Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Total	Yield
	(Dollars in thousands)									
U.S. treasury securities	$ -	-%	$ 16,675	0.08%	$ -	-%	$ -	-%	$ 16,675	0.80%
U.S. government agencies	-	-%	9,588	0.92%	-	-%	-	-%	9,588	0.92%
Corporate bonds	-	-%	6,253	5.00%	38,912	4.90%	-	-%	45,165	4.91%
Mortgage-backed securities	4,081	2.68%	47,501	2.07%	184,576	2.99%	301,580	3.16%	537,738	3.00%
Municipal securities	24,577	1.44%	93,150	1.76%	105,409	1.96%	61,247	2.97%	284,383	2.07%
Total	$ 28,658	1.61%	$ 173,167	1.82%	$ 328,897	2.89%	$ 362,827	3.13%	$ 893,549	2.74%

The contractual maturity of mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and asset-backed securities is not a reliable indicator of their expected life because borrowers have the right to prepay their obligations at any time. Mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities are typically issued with stated principal amounts and are backed by pools of mortgage loans and other loans with varying maturities. The term of the underlying mortgages and loans may vary significantly due to the ability of a borrower to prepay. Monthly paydowns on mortgage-backed securities tend to cause the average life of the securities to be much different than the stated contractual maturity. During a period of increasing interest rates, fixed rate mortgage-backed securities do not tend to experience heavy prepayments of principal and, consequently, the average life of this security will be lengthened. If interest rates begin to fall, prepayments may increase, thereby shortening the estimated life of this security. The weighted average life of our investment portfolio was 4.67 years with an estimated effective duration of 3.76 years as of March 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, we did not own securities of any one issuer for which aggregate adjusted cost exceeded 10% of our consolidated shareholders' equity as of such respective dates.

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company held other equity securities of $40.9 million and $41.1 million, respectively, comprised mainly of FHLB stock, small business investment companies ("SBICs") and financial technology ("Fintech") fund investments.

Deposits

We offer a variety of deposit accounts having a wide range of interest rates and terms including demand, savings, money market and time accounts. We rely primarily on competitive pricing policies, convenient locations and personalized service to attract and retain these deposits.

Total deposits as of March 31, 2025, were $6.5 billion, an decrease of $53.2 million, or 0.8%, compared to $6.5 billion as of December 31, 2024. Total uninsured deposits were $2.7 billion, or 41.7%, of total deposits as of March 31, 2025 compared to $2.8 billion, or 43.4%, of total deposits as of December 31, 2024. Since it is not reasonably practical to

provide a precise measure of uninsured deposits, the amounts are estimated and are based on the same methodologies and assumptions that are used for regulatory reporting requirements for the call report.

Noninterest-bearing deposits as of March 31, 2025, were $1.3 billion compared to $1.4 billion as of December 31, 2024, a decrease of $48.7 million, or 3.6%.

Average deposits for the three months ended March 31, 2025, were $6.4 billion, an increase of $673.6 million, or 11.8%, over the full year average for the year ended December 31, 2024, of $5.7 billion. The increase was largely attributable to the impact of the acquisition of Oakwood on October 1, 2024. The average rate paid on total interest-bearing deposits decreased over this period from 3.73% for the year ended December 31, 2024, to 3.35% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. In addition, noninterest-bearing demand accounts served to reduce the cost of deposits to 2.70% for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to 2.89% for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The following table presents the daily average balances and weighted average rates paid on deposits for the periods indicated:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)		For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Interest-bearing demand accounts	$ 772,513	2.53%	$ 611,561	3.36%
Negotiable order of withdrawal ("NOW") accounts	357,379	2.58%	402,046	2.09%
Limited access money market accounts and savings	2,620,198	3.37%	2,146,610	2.79%
Certificates and other time deposits > $250k	357,020	4.01%	628,929	4.52%
Certificates and other time deposits ≤ $250k	1,034,388	3.94%	638,087	4.13%
Total interest-bearing deposits	5,141,498	3.35%	4,427,233	3.73%
Noninterest-bearing demand accounts	1,244,793	-%	1,285,445	-%
Total deposits	$ 6,386,291	2.70%	$ 5,712,678	2.89%

The ratio of average noninterest-bearing deposits to average total deposits for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and the year ended December 31, 2024, was 19.5% and 22.5%, respectively.

The following table sets forth the contractual maturities of certain certificates of deposit at March 31, 2025:

	Certificates of Deposit More Than $250,000	Certificates of Deposit of $100,000 Through $250,000
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)	
3 months or less	$ 186,752	$ 130,377
More than 3 months but less than 6 months	69,857	147,832
More than 6 months but less than 12 months	213,086	152,468
12 months or more	213,306	70,432
Total	$ 683,001	$ 501,109

Federal Funds Purchased Lines of Credit Relationships

We maintain Federal Funds Purchased Lines of Credit Relationships with the following correspondent banks and limits as of March 31, 2025:

	Fed Funds Purchase Limits
	(Dollars in thousands)
TIB National Association	$ 55,000
PNC Bank	38,000
FNBB	35,000
First Horizon Bank	17,000
ServisFirst Bank	10,000
Texas Capital	5,000
Total	$ 160,000

We had no outstanding balances on these lines at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Liquidity involves our ability to utilize funds to support asset growth and acquisitions or reduce assets to meet deposit withdrawals and other payment obligations, to maintain reserve requirements and otherwise to operate on an ongoing basis and manage unexpected events. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, and the year ended December 31, 2024, liquidity needs were primarily met by core deposits, security and loan maturities, and amortizing investment and loan portfolios. In addition, we also utilize, or have available, brokered deposits, purchased funds from correspondent banks, the Federal Reserve discount window, and overnight advances from the FHLB. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, we maintained six federal funds purchased lines of credit with correspondent banks which provided for extensions of credit with an availability to borrow up to an aggregate of $160.0 million. There were no funds drawn under these lines of credit at March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. We had an additional $1.6 billion of availability through the FHLB at both March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had $1.3 billion and $907.7 million, respectively, of availability through the Federal Reserve Discount Window.

The following table illustrates, during the periods presented, the mix of our funding sources and the average assets in which those funds are invested as a percentage of average total assets for the periods indicated. Average total assets equaled $7.8 billion and $7.0 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Source of Funds:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	16.1%	18.4%
Interest-bearing	66.3	63.5
Subordinated debt (excluding trust preferred securities)	1.2	1.4
Advances from FHLB	4.7	4.6
Other borrowings	0.3	0.4
Bank Term Funding Program	-	0.9
Other liabilities	0.9	0.8
Shareholders' equity	10.5	10.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Uses of Funds:		
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	76.3%	75.8%
Securities available for sale	11.9	13.0
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	0.7	0.2
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	4.1	4.1
Other noninterest-earning assets	7.0	6.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Average noninterest-bearing deposits to average deposits	19.5%	22.5%
Average loans to average deposits	93.5	93.3

Our primary source of funds is deposits, and our primary use of funds is loans. We do not expect a change in the primary source or use of our funds in the foreseeable future. Our average net loans increased 18.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024. We predominantly invest excess deposits in overnight deposits with the Federal Reserve, securities, interest-bearing deposits at other banks or other short-term liquid investments until needed to fund loan growth. Our securities portfolio had a weighted average life of 4.67 years and an effective duration of 3.76 years as of March 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2024, our securities portfolio had a weighted average life of 4.63 years and an effective duration of 3.79 years.

As of March 31, 2025, we had outstanding $1.3 billion in commitments to extend credit and $49.9 million in commitments associated with outstanding standby and commercial letters of credit. As of December 31, 2024, we had outstanding $1.4 billion in commitments to extend credit and $50.0 million in commitments associated with outstanding standby and commercial letters of credit. Because commitments associated with letters of credit and commitments to extend credit may expire unused, the total outstanding may not necessarily reflect the actual future cash funding requirements. See "*Off Balance Sheet Items*" below for additional information.

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 we had cash and cash equivalents, including federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell, of $480.9 million and $567.6 million, respectively. We had no exposure to future cash requirements associated with known uncertainties or capital expenditures of a material nature for either period.

Capital Resources

Total shareholders' equity increased to $826.3 million as of March 31, 2025, compared to $799.5 million as of December 31, 2024, an increase of $26.8 million, or 3.4%. This increase was primarily due to net income of $20.5 million and other comprehensive income of $10.2 million resulting from the after-tax effect of unrealized gains in our investment securities portfolio, offset with dividends paid on preferred stock and common stock of $5.5 million.

On April 24, 2025, our Board declared a quarterly dividend in the amount of $18.75 per preferred share to the preferred shareholders of record as of May 15, 2025. The dividend is to be paid on May 31, 2025, or as soon as practicable thereafter.

On April 24, 2025, our Board declared a quarterly dividend based upon our financial performance for the three months ended March 31, 2025, in the amount of $0.14 per common share to the common shareholders of record as of May 15, 2025. The dividend is to be paid on May 31, 2025, or as soon as practicable thereafter.

The declaration and payment of dividends to our shareholders, as well as the amounts thereof, are subject to the discretion of the Board and depend upon our results of operations, financial condition, capital levels, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the Board. As a holding company, our ability to pay dividends is largely dependent upon the receipt of dividends from our subsidiary, b1BANK. There can be no assurance that we will declare and pay any dividends to our shareholders.

Capital management consists of providing equity to support current and future operations. Banking regulators view capital levels as important indicators of an institution's financial soundness. As a general matter, FDIC-insured depository institutions and their holding companies are required to maintain minimum capital relative to the amount and types of assets they hold. We are subject to regulatory capital requirements at the holding company and bank levels. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, we and b1BANK were in compliance with all applicable regulatory capital requirements, and b1BANK was classified as "well-capitalized," for purposes of prompt corrective action regulations. As we employ our capital and continue to grow our operations, our regulatory capital levels may decrease depending on our level of earnings. However, we expect to monitor and control our growth in order to remain in compliance with all applicable regulatory capital standards applicable to us.

The following table presents the actual capital amounts and regulatory capital ratios for us and b1BANK as of the dates indicated.

	As of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)		As of December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Business First				
Total capital (to risk weighted assets)	$ 891,171	13.03%	$ 878,914	12.75%
Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)	745,416	10.90%	727,959	10.56%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)	668,486	9.78%	651,029	9.44%
Tier 1 Leverage capital (to average assets)	745,416	9.70%	727,959	9.53%
b1BANK				
Total capital (to risk weighted assets)	$ 882,508	12.92%	$ 857,627	12.45%
Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)	822,145	12.04%	799,099	11.60%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)	822,145	12.04%	799,099	11.60%
Tier 1 Leverage capital (to average assets)	822,145	10.70%	799,099	10.47%

FHLB Advances

Advances from the FHLB totaled approximately $317.4 million and $355.9 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the FHLB advances were collateralized by a blanket floating lien on certain securities and loans, had a weighted average stated rate of 4.17% and 4.15%, respectively, and mature within ten years.

Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP")

On March 12, 2023, the Federal Reserve launched the BTFP, which offered loans to banks with a term of up to one year. The loans were secured by pledging the banks' U.S. treasuries, agency securities, agency mortgage-backed securities, and any other qualifying assets. These pledged securities were valued at par for collateral purposes. The Bank participated in the BTFP and had outstanding debt of $300.0 million at December 31, 2023. The loans bore a fixed rate of 4.38% and matured on March 22, 2024, at which time we repaid them in full.

Contractual Obligations

The following tables summarize contractual obligations and other commitments to make future payments as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 (other than non-maturity deposit obligations), which consist of future cash payments associated with our contractual obligations pursuant to our FHLB advances, subordinated debt, revolving line of credit, and non-cancelable future operating leases. Payments related to leases are based on actual payments specified in underlying contracts. Advances from the FHLB totaled approximately $317.4 million and $355.9 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the FHLB advances were collateralized by a blanket floating lien on certain securities and loans, had a weighted average stated rate of 4.17% and 4.15%, respectively, and mature within ten years. We participated in the BTFP in March 2023 and as of December 31, 2024, had outstanding debt of $300.0 million, at a fixed rate of 4.38% and set to mature on March 22, 2024. We paid this debt off in full at the time of maturity. The subordinated debt totaled $92.7 million and $99.8 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, including premium. Of this subordinated debt, $25.0 million bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.75% through December 31, 2028 and a floating rate, based on a benchmark rate plus 369 basis points, thereafter through maturity in 2033, $52.5 million of this subordinated debt bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.25% through March 31, 2026 and a floating rate, based on a benchmark rate plus 354 basis points, thereafter through maturity in 2031. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, $7.0 million of this debt was redeemed for a gain of $630,000. We had $3.9 million of this subordinated debt bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.75% through April 1, 2026 and a floating rate, based on a benchmark rate plus 442 basis points, thereafter through maturity in 2031. We acquired three separate notes as part of the TCBI acquisition totaling $26.4 million. Of those notes, $10.0 million bears an adjustable interest rate plus 350 basis points, based on a benchmark rate, adjusting quarterly until maturity on April 11, 2028, and callable beginning April 11, 2023, $7.5 million bears an adjustable interest rate plus 350 basis points, based on a benchmark rate, adjusting quarterly, until maturity on December 13, 2028, and callable beginning December 13, 2023, and $8.9 million, which was called on May 1, 2023 and ceased bearing interest as of such date. As part of valuing these three subordinated notes from TCBI, we incurred a fair value adjustment premium of $3.4 million that will accrete over five-to-seven years, with $775,000 and $833,000 remaining at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

	As of March 31, 2025				
	1 year or less	More than 1 year but less than 3 years	3 years or more but less than 5 years	5 years or more	Total
	(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)				
Non-cancelable future operating leases	$ 4,580	$ 11,407	$ 9,199	$ 8,605	$ 33,791
Time deposits	1,069,135	311,055	14,561	14	1,394,765
Subordinated debt	-	-	17,500	81,427	98,927
Advances from FHLB	72,055	70,297	100,000	75,000	317,352
Subordinated debt - trust preferred securities	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	19,046	-	-	-	19,046
Standby and commercial letters of credit	44,050	5,627	170	16	49,863
Commitments to extend credit	745,454	392,008	104,774	81,529	1,323,765
Total	$ 1,954,320	$ 790,394	$ 246,204	$ 251,591	$ 3,242,509

	As of December 31, 2024				
	1 year or less	More than 1 year but less than 3 years	3 years or more but less than 5 years	5 years or more	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Non-cancelable future operating leases	$ 5,888	$ 10,864	$ 8,202	$ 6,844	$ 31,798
Time deposits	983,140	385,363	28,410	-	1,396,913
Subordinated debt	-	-	17,500	81,427	98,927
Advances from FHLB	82,560	123,315	75,000	75,000	355,875
Subordinated debt - trust preferred securities	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	22,621	-	-	-	22,621
Standby and commercial letters of credit	43,881	5,885	170	16	49,952
Commitments to extend credit	762,661	373,705	144,823	96,685	1,377,874
Total	$ 1,900,751	$ 899,132	$ 274,105	$ 264,972	$ 3,338,960

Off-Balance Sheet Items

In the normal course of business, we enter into various transactions which, in accordance with GAAP, are not included in our consolidated balance sheets. We enter into these transactions to meet the financing needs of our customers. These transactions include commitments to extend credit and standby and commercial letters of credit which involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

Our commitments associated with outstanding standby and commercial letters of credit and commitments to extend credit expiring by period as of the date indicated are summarized in the tables above. Because commitments associated with letters of credit and commitments to extend credit may expire unused, the amounts shown do not necessarily reflect the actual future cash funding requirements.

Standby and commercial letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by us to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. In the event of nonperformance by the customer, we have rights to the underlying collateral, which can include commercial real estate, physical plant and property, inventory, receivables, cash and/or marketable securities. The credit risk to us in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to our customers.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Because many of the commitments are expected to expire without being fully drawn upon, the total commitment amounts disclosed above do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We evaluate each customer’s creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if considered necessary by us, upon extension of credit, is based on management’s credit evaluation of the customer.

Interest Rate Sensitivity and Market Risk

As a financial institution, our primary component of market risk is sensitivity to movement in interest rates. Our asset and liability management policy provides management with the guidelines for effective interest rate risk management, and we have established a measurement system for monitoring our net interest rate sensitivity position. We manage our sensitivity position within our established guidelines.

Fluctuations in interest rates will ultimately impact both the level of income and expense recorded on most of our assets and liabilities, and the market value of all interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Interest rate risk is the potential of economic losses due to future interest rate changes. These economic losses can be reflected as a loss of future net interest income and/or a loss of current fair market value of equity. The objective interest rate risk management is to measure the effect on net interest income and fair value of equity and to position the balance sheet to minimize the risk of losses and maximize the amount of income without taking on unnecessary earning volatility.

We seek to manage our exposure to interest rates by structuring our balance sheet in the ordinary course of business; however, we may enter into derivative contracts to hedge interest rate risk if it is appropriate given our risk profile and policy guidelines. Based upon the nature of our operations, we are not subject to foreign exchange or commodity price risk. We do not own any trading assets.

Our exposure to interest rate risk is managed by the asset-liability committee ("ALCO") of b1BANK, in accordance with policies approved by our board of directors. In determining the appropriate level of interest rate risk, the committee considers the impact on earnings and capital of the current outlook on interest rates, potential changes in interest rates, regional economies, liquidity, business strategies and other factors. The committee meets regularly to review, among other things, the sensitivity of assets and liabilities to interest rate changes, the book and market values of assets and liabilities, unrealized gains and losses, purchase and sale activities, commitments to originate loans and the maturities of investments and borrowings. Additionally, the committee reviews liquidity, cash flow flexibility, maturities of deposits and consumer and commercial deposit activity. Management employs methodologies to manage interest rate risk which include an analysis of relationships between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and an interest rate shock simulation model.

We use interest rate risk simulation models and shock analysis to test the interest rate sensitivity of net interest income and fair value of equity, and the impact of changes in interest rates on other financial metrics. Contractual maturities and re-pricing opportunities of loans are incorporated in the model as prepayment assumptions, maturity data and optionality. Deposit assumptions such as repricing betas and non-maturity balance decay rates are also incorporated into the model. Model assumptions are revised and updated on a regular basis as directed by policy, and more frequently if conditions merit. The assumptions used are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the model cannot precisely measure future net interest income or precisely predict the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates on net interest income. Actual results will differ from the model's simulated results due to timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes, as well as changes in market conditions, customer behavior, and the application and timing of various management strategies.

On at least a quarterly basis, we run simulation models to calculate potential impacts to net interest income and the fair value of equity. Specific details of the simulations are reflected in policy as directed by ALCO.

The following table summarizes the simulated change in net interest income and fair value of equity over a 12-month horizon as of the dates indicated:

	As of March 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
Change in Interest Rates (Basis Points)	Percent Change in Net Interest Income	Percent Change in Fair Value of Equity	Percent Change in Net Interest Income	Percent Change in Fair Value of Equity
+300	9.23%	(1.02%)	8.10%	(0.70%)
+200	6.30%	(0.51%)	5.60%	(0.30%)
+100	3.23%	(0.16%)	2.90%	-%
Base	-%	-%	-%	-%
-100	(2.91%)	(0.05%)	(2.30%)	0.30%
-200	(6.10%)	(1.86%)	(5.20%)	(1.30%)

The results of the simulations are primarily driven by the contractual characteristics of all balance sheet instruments and customer behavior.

Impact of Inflation

Our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this statement have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. These require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars, without considering changes in the relative value of money over time due to inflation or recession.

Unlike many industrial companies, substantially all of our assets and liabilities are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on our performance than the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates

may not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as the prices of goods and services. However, other operating expenses do reflect general levels of inflation.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our accounting and reporting policies conform to GAAP, and the prevailing practices in the banking industry. However, we also evaluate our performance based on certain additional non-GAAP financial measures. We classify a financial measure as being a non-GAAP financial measure if that financial measure excludes or includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding or including amounts, that are included or excluded, as the case may be, in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP as in effect from time to time in the United States in our statements of income, balance sheets or statements of cash flows. Non-GAAP financial measures do not include operating and other statistical measures or ratios or statistical measures calculated using exclusively either financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP, operating measures or other measures that are not non-GAAP financial measures or both.

This discussion and analysis section includes certain non-GAAP financial measures (e.g., referenced as “core” or “tangible”) intended to supplement, not substitute for, comparable GAAP measures. These measures typically adjust income available to common shareholders for certain significant activities or transactions that in management’s opinion can distort period-to-period comparisons of Business First’s performance. Transactions that are typically excluded from non-GAAP measures include realized and unrealized gains/losses on former bank premises and equipment, gains/losses on sales of securities, and acquisition-related expenses (including, but not limited to, legal costs, system conversion costs, severance and retention payments, etc.). The measures also typically adjust goodwill and certain intangible assets from book value and shareholders’ equity.

Management believes presentations of these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful supplemental information that is essential to a proper understanding of the operating results of the Company’s core business. These non-GAAP disclosures are not necessarily comparable to non-GAAP measures that may be presented by other companies. You should understand how such other banking organizations calculate their financial metrics or with names similar to the non-GAAP financial measures we have discussed in this statement when comparing such non-GAAP financial measures.

Core Net Income. Core net income available to common shareholders, which excludes certain income and expenses, for the three months ended March 31, 2025, was $19.3 million, or $0.65 per diluted common share, compared to core net income available to common shareholders of $12.8 million, or $0.50 per diluted common share, for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Notable noncore events impacting earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2025, included a $155,000 gain on sale of a former bank premises, $630,000 gain on the extinguishment of subordinated debt, offset by $679,000 in acquisition-related expenses and core conversion expenses of $216,000, compared to a $50,000 gain on sale of a former bank premises and $715,000 in acquisition-related expenses for the same period in 2024.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data) (Unaudited)	
Interest Income:		
Interest income	$ 113,693	$ 96,011
Core interest income	113,693	96,011
Interest Expense:		
Interest expense	47,710	44,480
Core interest expense	47,710	44,480
Provision for Credit Losses:		
Provision for credit losses	2,812	1,186
Core provision expense	2,812	1,186
Other Income:		
Other income	13,226	9,386
Gains on former bank premises and equipment	(155)	(50)

Losses on sale of securities	1	1
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(630)	-
Core other income	12,442	9,337
Other Expense:		
Other expense	50,578	42,522
Acquisition-related expenses (2)	(679)	(715)
Core conversion expenses	(216)	-
Core other expense	49,683	41,807
Pre-Tax Income:		
Pre-tax income	25,819	17,209
Gains on former bank premises and equipment	(155)	(50)
Losses on sale of securities	1	1
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(630)	-
Acquisition-related expenses (2)	679	715
Core conversion expenses	216	-
Core pre-tax income	25,930	17,875
Provision for Income Taxes: (1)		
Provision for income taxes	5,276	3,639
Tax on gains on former bank premises and equipment	(33)	(11)
Tax on losses on sale of securities	-	-
Tax on gain on extinguishment of debt	(133)	-
Tax on acquisition-related expenses (2)	143	89
Tax on core conversion expenses	46	-
Core provision for income taxes	5,299	3,717
Preferred Dividends		
Preferred dividends	1,350	1,350
Core preferred dividends	1,350	1,350
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders:		
Net income available to common shareholders	19,193	12,220
Gains on former bank premises and equipment , net of tax	(122)	(39)
Losses on sale of securities, net of tax	1	1
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net of tax	(497)	-
Acquisition-related expenses (2), net of tax	536	626
Core conversion expenses, net of tax	170	-
Core net income available to common shareholders	$ 19,281	$ 12,808
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share:		
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.65	$ 0.48
Gains on former bank premises and equipment , net of tax	-	-
Losses on sale of securities, net of tax	-	-
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net of tax	(0.02)	-
Acquisition-related expenses (2), net of tax	0.02	0.02
Core conversion expenses, net of tax	-	-
Core diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.65	$ 0.50

(1) Tax rates, exclusive of certain nondeductible acquisition-related expenses and goodwill, utilized were 21.129% for both 2025 and 2024. These rates approximate the marginal tax rates for the applicable periods.
(2) Includes merger and conversion-related expenses and salary and employee benefits.

Tangible Book Value Per Common Share. Tangible book value per common share is a non-GAAP measure generally used by financial analysts and investment bankers to evaluate financial institutions. We calculate (1) tangible common equity as shareholders' equity less preferred stock, goodwill, and core deposit and customer intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, and (2) tangible book value per common share as tangible common equity divided by shares of common stock outstanding. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure for tangible book value per common share is book value per common share.

The following table reconciles, as of the dates set forth below, total shareholders' equity to tangible common equity and presents tangible book value per common share compared to book value per common share:

	As of March 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data) (Unaudited)	
Tangible Common Equity		
Total shareholders' equity	$ 826,312	$ 799,466
Preferred stock	(71,930)	(71,930)
Total common shareholders' equity	754,382	727,536
Adjustments:		
Goodwill	(121,691)	(121,572)
Core deposit and customer intangibles	(16,538)	(17,252)
Total tangible common equity	$ 616,153	$ 588,712
Common shares outstanding (1)	29,572,297	29,552,358
Book value per common shares (1)	$ 25.51	$ 24.62
Tangible book value per common shares (1)	20.84	19.92

(1) Excludes the dilutive effect, if any, of 216,253 and 198,238 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options and restricted stock awards as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets. Tangible common equity to tangible assets is a non-GAAP measure generally used by financial analysts and investment bankers to evaluate financial institutions. We calculate tangible common equity, as described above, and tangible assets as total assets less goodwill, core deposit and customer intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure for tangible common equity to tangible assets is total common shareholders' equity to total assets.

The following table reconciles, as of the dates set forth below, total shareholders' equity to tangible common equity and total assets to tangible assets:

	As of March 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data) (Unaudited)	
Tangible Common Equity		
Total shareholders' equity	$ 826,312	$ 799,466
Preferred stock	(71,930)	(71,930)
Total common shareholders' equity	754,382	727,536
Adjustments:		
Goodwill	(121,691)	(121,572)
Core deposit and customer intangibles	(16,538)	(17,252)
Total tangible common equity	$ 616,153	$ 588,712
Tangible Assets		
Total Assets	$ 7,784,728	$ 7,857,090
Adjustments:		
Goodwill	(121,691)	(121,572)
Core deposit and customer intangibles	(16,538)	(17,252)
Total tangible assets	$ 7,646,499	$ 7,718,266
Common Equity to Total Assets	9.7%	9.3%
Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets	8.1	7.6

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Risk identification and management are essential elements for the successful management of our business. In the normal course of business, we are subject to various types of risk, including interest rate, credit, and liquidity risk. We control and monitor these risks with policies, procedures, and various levels of managerial and board oversight. Our objective is to optimize profitability while managing and controlling risk within board approved policy limits. Interest rate risk is the sensitivity of net interest income and the market value of financial instruments to the magnitude, direction, and frequency of changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk results from various repricing frequencies and the maturity structure of assets and liabilities. We use our asset liability management policy to control and manage interest rate risk. See Item 2. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Interest Rate Sensibility and Market Risk" for additional discussion of interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk represents the inability to generate cash or otherwise obtain funds at reasonable rates to satisfy commitments to borrowers, as well as, the obligations to depositors. We use our asset liability management policy and contingency funding plan to control and manage liquidity risk.

Credit risk represents the possibility that a customer may not perform in accordance with contractual terms. Credit risk results from extending credit to customers, purchasing securities, and entering into certain off-balance sheet loan funding commitments. Our primary credit risk is directly related to our loan portfolio. We use our credit policy and disciplined approach to evaluate the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses to control and manage credit risk. Our investment policy limits the degree of the amount of credit risk that we may assume in our investment portfolio. Our principal financial market risks are liquidity risks and exposures to interest rate movements.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our principal chief executive officer and principal financial officer have conducted an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of March 31, 2025. The Company had previously reported a material weakness involving the design and operation of a third party service provider's information technology general controls ("ITGCs") around change management segregation of duties with respect to certain information technology ("IT") systems that support our financial reporting process, which was described in Item 9A in the Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024. .

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Remediation of Material Weakness

Remediation steps have been taken and implemented to address the material weakness described above through i.) an independent audit firm performing agreed upon procedures (AUP) testing and confirming the segregation of duty control had been appropriately remediated during the first quarter of 2025, and ii) by the Company monitoring the third-party service provider's system during the first quarter of 2025 to ensure no changes occurred regarding the area of the system in which the material weakness occurred. The Company plans to convert to a new core system during the second quarter of 2025. While significant progress has been made to reduce the risk relating to the material weakness, additional time may be required to assess and ensure the sustainability of these processes and procedures by the third-party service provider. The remediation steps that have been taken and implemented are subject to ongoing oversight by management and review by the Audit Committee.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Except as described above under "Remediation of Material Weakness", there were no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Management evaluates our exposure to these claims and proceedings individually, and in the aggregate, and provides for potential losses on such litigation if the amount of the loss is estimable and the loss is probable. We are not currently involved in any pending legal proceedings other than routine, nonmaterial proceedings occurring in the ordinary course of business.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this Report, we refer you to Item 1A. “Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for December 31, 2024, filed with the SEC. Other than the risk factors set forth below, there have been no material changes in the risk factors disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for December 31, 2024.

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

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) During the three months ended March 31, 2025, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading agreement,” as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

Item 6. Exhibits

Number	Description
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Business First Bancshares, Inc., adopted October 27, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2022, filed by Business First Bancshares, Inc. on November 3, 2022).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Business First Bancshares, Inc., adopted April 23, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Business First Bancshares, Inc. on April 28, 2020).
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed by Business First Bancshares, Inc. on November 12, 2014).
4.2	Form of Series A Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Business First Bancshares, Inc. on September 1, 2022).
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.1	Certifications of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document*
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document*
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document*
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document*
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

BUSINESS FIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

May 2, 2025	/s/ David R. Melville, III
	David R. Melville, III
	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
May 2, 2025	/s/ Gregory Robertson
	Gregory Robertson
	Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, David R. Melville, III, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Report") of Business First Bancshares, Inc.;

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

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

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and have:

    a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Report is being prepared;

    b) designed such internal controls over financial reporting, or caused such internal controls over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this Report based on such evaluation; and

    d) disclosed in this Report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

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

    a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 2, 2025

/s/ David R. Melville, III

David R. Melville, III

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Gregory Robertson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Report") of Business First Bancshares, Inc.;

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

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

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and have:

    a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Report is being prepared;

    b) designed such internal controls over financial reporting, or caused such internal controls over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this Report based on such evaluation; and

    d) disclosed in this Report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

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

    a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 2, 2025

/s/ Gregory Robertson

Gregory Robertson

Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(B) 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

As adopted pursuant to

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Business First Bancshares, Inc. ("Business First") for the three month period ended March 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), we, David R. Melville, III, as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Business First, and Gregory Robertson, as Chief Financial Officer of Business First, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of our knowledge:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Business First, as of, and for the period covered by the Report.

Date: May 2, 2025

/s/ David R. Melville, III

David R. Melville, III
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Gregory Robertson

Gregory Robertson
Chief Financial Officer