UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, WESTERN DIVISION

In Re:	Consolidated Case No. 1-91-10100
EAGLE-PICHER INDUSTRIES, INC., *et al.*,	Chapter 11
Debtors.	Hon. Mina Nami Khorrami, U.S.B.J.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE EAGLE-PICHER INDUSTRIES, INC. PERSONAL INJURY SETTLEMENT TRUST FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2025

Purpose of Report

Laura R. Walker (Chairperson) and Christopher K. Kiplok, as Trustees of the Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Trust"), respectfully submit this annual report and account (the "Report") in compliance with Sections 3.2(c) and 5.12 of the Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust Agreement (the "Trust Agreement") and this Court's Order Regarding Accountings of the Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust dated March 14, 1997 (the "Order").[1]

Section 3.2(c) of the Trust Agreement provides:

> (c) The Trustees shall cause to be prepared and filed with the Bankruptcy Court, as soon as available, and in any event within one hundred twenty (120) days following the end of each fiscal year, an annual report containing (1) financial statements of the PI Settlement Trust (including, without limitation, a balance sheet of the PI Settlement Trust as of the end of such fiscal year and a statement of operations for such fiscal year) audited by a firm of independent certified public accountants selected by the Trustees and accompanied by an opinion of such firm as to the fairness of the financial statements' presentation of the cash and investments available for the payment of claims and as to the conformity of the financial

[1] As discussed further below, Stephen A. Madva retired as a Trustee effective December 31, 2025, after over a decade of service to the Trust. Where this Report refers to the "Trustees," it means Trustees Madva, Walker, and Kiplok during the period from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, and Trustees Walker and Kiplok for the period from January 1, 2026 through the date of this Report.

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> statements with generally accepted accounting principles and (2) such other matters as the Trustees deem appropriate to report to the Bankruptcy Court. The Trustees shall provide a copy of such report to the TAC and to Reorganized Eagle-Picher.
>
> (i) Simultaneously with delivery of each set of financial statements referred to in Article 3.2(c) above, the Trustees shall cause to be prepared and filed with the Bankruptcy Court a report containing a summary regarding the number and type of claims disposed of during the period covered by the financial statements.
>
> (ii) All materials required to be filed with the Bankruptcy Court by this Article 3.2 shall be available for inspection by the public in accordance with procedures established by the Bankruptcy Court.
>
> Section 5.12 of the Trust Agreement provides:
>
> 5.12. Settlement of Trustees' Accounts. Notwithstanding any state law to the contrary, the Bankruptcy Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the settlement of the accounts of the Trustees, whether such account is rendered by the Trustees themselves or is sought by any other person. The Trustees shall render successive accounts covering periods ending at the end of each calendar year consisting of the filings required by Article 3.2(c) of this Trust Agreement. In addition, an account shall be rendered for the period ending on the date of the . . . retirement of any Trustee. Upon the approval of any such account by the Bankruptcy Court after hearing on notice to Reorganized Eagle-Picher, the TAC and such other parties as the Bankruptcy Court may designate, the Trustees shall be discharged from any further liability or responsibility, as to all matters embraced in such account.
>
> Paragraph (a) of this Court's Order, reads, in pertinent part:
>
> (a) The Accounting required of the Trust for each successive calendar year shall consist of the annual report and the claims summary required under Sections 3.2(c) and 3.2(c)(i) of the Trust Agreement, together with any further information the Trustees may deem appropriate to provide the Court, plus an application for approval of the Accounting and discharge of the Trustees, and a proposed order (the "Materials"). These Materials shall be filed no later than April 30 of each year.

The principal purposes of this Report and the accompanying year-end audited financial statements are to inform the Court, the Trust's beneficiaries, and other interested parties of the actions taken and decisions made by the Trustees during the year-ended December 31, 2025, and to provide a basis, under Section 5.12 of the Trust Agreement, for the discharge from

liability of the Trustees for all matters included in this Report or otherwise embraced by the account.

Jurisdiction

The Court has jurisdiction over the Application for Order Approving Annual Report and Account pursuant to Section 9.1 of the Plan of Reorganization.

Summary

Under this Court's supervision, the Trust has received more than 717,000 claims over the past 28 years. In 2025, through the Trust's ownership of the Claims Processing Facility, Inc. ("CPF"), the Trust (i) received a total of 7,197 asbestos-disease claims; (ii) processed to allowance or disallowance a total of 8,216 initial asbestos-disease claims; (iii) processed 2,560 disallowance responses; and (iv) made payments to asbestos victims or their survivors totaling approximately $22 million. From inception through December 31, 2025, the Trust distributed more than $966 million to victims of asbestos disease or their survivors.

During 2025, the Trustees, the Trust's senior management team, and the Trust's investment advisor held four regular quarterly meetings, and also held one annual investment meeting, to monitor the management of the portfolio. At year-end, the Trust's net assets were valued at approximately $259 million.

As of December 31, 2025, the Trust's current assets and past distributions totaled over $1.2 billion, from an initial Trust corpus of approximately $730 million. This achievement is a testament to the Trust's governing documents, the Trustees' sound management, and this Court's ongoing oversight.

I. Meetings of the Trustees

During 2025, the Trustees held four regular meetings, one Audit Committee meeting, four IT Steering Committee meetings, and one investment managers meeting. The Trust's Executive Directors, Trustees' Advisory Committee ("TAC") members, the Trust's investment advisor (Cambridge Associates LLC), and the Trust's tax advisor (Deloitte Tax LLP) participated in all of the regular meetings, which were conducted virtually. The CPF's IT Steering Committee held four separate virtual meetings, which Trustee Madva attended as a representative of the Trust and CPF's board of directors.

II. Trust Administration

A. The Trustees, Mr. Madva's Retirement as of December 31, 2025, and the Trustees' Motion to Amend the Trust Agreement and Bylaws

The Trustees continued to retain CohnReznick as auditors for the Trust and CPF. CohnReznick has significant experience auditing section 524(g) trusts, asbestos trust financial statements, asbestos personal injury claims, and IT security controls. The Trustees also continued to retain Deloitte Tax LLP as tax consultant and Marsh USA as insurance broker.

Throughout 2025, Teena Mandele continued in her roles as the Trust's Executive Director and as the President of the CPF, the Trust's wholly-owned subsidiary.

Through December 31, 2025, the Trustees continued to serve as directors of the CPF and spent time individually on numerous Trust matters during the course of the year. For example, among other activities:

- Mr. Madva continued as Chairperson of the Trust and CPF, and in that role devoted significant time to management of the Trust, and to communicating with the Trust's investment advisor, investment managers, and counsel. Mr. Madva also worked with the Trust's Executive Director and CPF staff on the Trust's and CPF's insurance programs and the CPF's IT Steering Committee to help guide the vision, policy, security and budget for IT development for the Trust and CPF.

- Ms. Walker continued as Chairperson of the Audit Committee, and devoted significant time to continued collaboration with the Trust's professional staff, investment advisor, investment managers, and counsel on the prudent management of the Trust, the Trust's assets, and the CPF.

- Mr. Kiplok devoted significant time to monitoring developments with respect to litigation and bankruptcies involving companies with significant asbestos-related personal injury liabilities and to considering how such litigations and bankruptcies might potentially affect the Trust and to communicating with the Trust's investment advisor and investment managers.

After over a decade of dedicated service to the Trust, Mr. Madva reached mandatory retirement age in 2025 and thus, as required by the Trust Agreement, retired as a Trustee effective December 31, 2025.

Throughout 2025, the Trustees worked collaboratively to prepare for Mr. Madva's retirement, which occasioned the transition of Mr. Madva's responsibilities as Chairperson of the Trust and CPF to Ms. Walker. In close consultation with the TAC, the Trustees also discussed the Trust's succession planning and its expected governance needs following Mr. Madva's retirement. Informed by such consultations, the Trustees developed a list of potential candidates to succeed Mr. Madva and interviewed a number of highly qualified candidates. In parallel, the Trustees considered whether the Trust's current governance structure of three Trustees continued to match the Trust's needs, which have evolved in the thirty years since the Trust's inception, and also whether any amendments to the Trust Agreement might be warranted to afford the Trust sufficient flexibility to modify its governance arrangements in the future to enable the Trust to respond to changing circumstances.

Following such deliberations and consultations with the TAC, the Trustees reached the conclusion that the Trust's current governance needs can be ably met by fewer than three Trustees and that governance by fewer than three Trustees would promote meaningful cost savings to the Trust without impairing the Trustees' oversight and administration of the Trust.

Accordingly, the Trustees have moved this Court for permission to amend the Trust Agreement and Trust Bylaws to reduce the number of required Trustees from three to "at least one, and no more than three." (*See* ECF No. 7117.) This application, if granted, would align the Trust's governance with that of many other asbestos personal injury trusts—including both emerging trusts and long-existing trusts, as well as trusts both larger and smaller than the Trust—that are governed by fewer than three trustees. It would also give the Trustees the flexibility to increase the number of trustees back to three if warranted by the circumstances and allow the Trust to proceed under the oversight of a single trustee in its sunset years, when claim volumes decline and the Trust begins to wind down its operations.

B. Processing Fee

As the Trust reported in its 2021 annual report (ECF No. 7013), the Trust in February 2021 instituted a $100 claim processing fee to be paid by all claimants except *pro se* claimants. The Trust fully refunds the claim processing fee to holders of valid claims. The Trust did not change any policies or practices regarding the processing fee during 2025.

The initial disallowance rate for claims filed with the Trust has declined significantly since the Trust instituted the claim processing fee. Before the Trust instituted the processing fee, initial disallowance rates were often over 50%. In 2025, the initial disallowance rate was 41%. The principal reason for initial disallowances continues to be that claimants' proofs of exposure to Eagle-Picher asbestos-containing products do not comply with the requirements of the Trust's Claims Resolution Procedures.

C. Payment Percentage

The Trust's Payment Percentage is the percentage to be paid on allowed individualized review claims. Section IV of the Claims Resolution Procedures requires the

Trustees to re-consider at least every three years whether any adjustment to the Payment Percentage is appropriate to maintain the Trust's ability to substantially comply with the Trust's requirement that it treat present and future claimants as equitably as possible.

As discussed in the 2023 and 2024 annual reports (ECF Nos. 7052 and 7097), the Trustees last reassessed the Payment Percentage in 2023, and effective November of that year, they approved a forward-looking increase of the Payment Percentage from 33% to 35%. This was the first adjustment to the Payment Percentage since November 2015, and relied on the findings of an actuarial study conducted by the Trust's expert consultant, Ankura Consulting Group, LLC, and on considerations including the Trustees' evaluation of current information regarding claim filing trends, settlement values, asset performance, operating costs, and other factors that determine what fraction of the settlement value of each allowable claim the Trust can afford to pay. This decision was made in consultation with the TAC.

The Trustees monitor the Trust's performance, operations, and claim trends on an ongoing basis to evaluate whether an adjustment to the Payment Percentage should be considered based on the factors set forth above and any others that may be relevant. Consistent with Section IV of the Claims Resolution Procedures, the Trustees will conduct their next formal review of the Payment Percentage in 2026.

D. Asbestos-Related Litigation

The Trust continued to monitor developments in the progress of several asbestos-related litigations, including some bankruptcies that resulted in, or that are expected to result in, the creation of new section 524(g) trusts.[2] The Trust also continued to monitor proposed

[2] As of December 31, 2025, such asbestos-related bankruptcies included *In re Bestwall LLC*, No. 17-31795 (Bankr. W.D.N.C.); *In re Aldrich Pump LLC*, No. 20-30608 (Bankr. W.D.N.C.);

legislation related to asbestos personal injury litigation and trusts established under section 524(g).

The Trustees and Trust management are following these litigation and legislative developments because they may affect the cost of Trust administration through the subpoena burden faced by the Trust and through the cost of additional reporting. Indeed, even without the impact of potential legislative changes, the Trust responded to approximately 34 third-party subpoenas during 2025. The subpoenas largely sought claims filing information and were primarily issued by asbestos defendants. In most instances, the Trust responded to properly issued subpoenas by providing, after giving notice to the claimants, copies of claimants' claim forms. Generally, the Trust received reimbursement for the costs and expenses it incurred responding to the subpoenas. Consistent with the Trust's long-standing policy, the Trust did not divulge any medical information or settlement amounts in responding to these subpoenas, and, to the extent that any of the subpoenas requested such information, the Trust took action to quash or otherwise oppose the request.

E. Lead Litigation

The Trust Agreement provides that the Trustees "shall promptly educate and inform themselves as to Lead Personal Injury Claims that may be asserted" against the Trust. Accordingly, the Trustees continue to actively monitor litigation against lead pigment manufacturers. Currently there is no state in which holders of Lead Personal Injury Claims, as defined in the Trust Agreement, have obtained a final, non-appealable judgment against a lead pigment manufacturer. Therefore, as the Trustees have previously reported to the Court, it

In re Imerys Talc America, Inc., No. 19-10289 (Bankr. D. Del.); *In re Cyprus Mines Corp.*, No. 21-10398 (Bankr. D. Del.); and *In re DBMP LLC*, No. 20-30080 (Bankr. W.D.N.C.).

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remains very unlikely that the Trustees will be required to estimate the Trust's possible liability for, or to decide whether to reserve funds or otherwise maintain resources for the payment of, Lead Personal Injury Claims.

III. Asset Management

A. Investment Allocation

The Trust continued to implement the investment strategy developed over time in reliance on the advice of Cambridge Associates LLC. The Trust's invested assets are allocated among three portfolios: (1) a total-return bond portfolio composed primarily of intermediate-term tax-exempt bonds, with up to 10% of the portfolio in below-investment-grade fixed income securities; (2) an equity portfolio composed of shares of U.S. companies with medium-to-large capitalization benchmarked to the Russell 1000 Index; and (3) an equity portfolio composed of American Depository Receipts representing ownership interests in securities of approximately 150 large capitalization companies in developed markets outside the United States, benchmarked to the Standard & Poor's ADR Index.

Upon the advice of the Trust's investment advisor, the Trust's investment allocation during 2025 was 46.2% intermediate-term bonds, and 53.8% equities. The Trustees, in consultation with the Trust's investment advisor, management team, and other professional advisors, continuously review the Trust's investment allocations to assess whether any adjustment is appropriate in light of the Trust's current circumstances, market conditions, and other relevant factors.

Throughout 2025, the Trust continued to retain The Northern Trust Company to manage the Trust's equity investments and Insight Investments to manage the Trust's

intermediate-term bond portfolio. The Trust also continued to retain The Northern Trust Company as custodian of all of the Trust's investment accounts.

B. Investment Performance

The Trust's investment returns over the past three years were:

	2025	2024	2023
Short-term bond portfolio[3]	-	1.8%	3.1%
Intermediate-term bond portfolio	5.4%	0.8%	5.8%
Equity:			
Russell 1000 Index portfolio	17.9%	23.7%	26.5%
S&P ADR Index portfolio	35.7%	9.4%	20.3%
Total Return	**15.6%**	**8.4%**	**13.1%**

The Trust's bond portfolio is almost entirely invested in tax-exempt bonds, meaning that the investment returns for its bonds are after-tax returns. The equity portfolios managed by The Northern Trust Company replicate indices, and the 2025 returns of the portfolios closely tracked the 2025 returns of those indices, which were 17.4% for the Russell 1000 Index and 36.6% for the S&P ADR Index.

IV. Claims Processing

A. Claim Filing Options

Trust claimants have the option to file either a Discounted Cash Payment ("DCP") claim or an Individualized Review ("IR") claim. The DCP option is designed, in part, for claimants whom the Trust can easily determine have a valid non-malignant injury claim and who

[3] As the Trust previously reported to the Court (*see* ECF No. 7097, at 10-11), the Trust, in consultation with its investment advisor, wound down its short-term bond portfolio as of December 31, 2024. The Trust used the proceeds of the sale of its short-term bonds as the principal funding source for its 2024 obligations, including payments to qualifying beneficiaries. By consolidating the Trust's bond portfolio under a single investment manager (Insight Investments), the Trust reduced its operational expenses.

wish to receive an initial fixed payment, which is subject to a limited release and allows the claimant to retain the right to receive an additional payment if the claimant is subsequently diagnosed with an asbestos-related malignancy. The DCP option is also available for claims for a malignant injury using a fixed payment schedule. The DCP payment schedule allows for one-time payments as follows:

Mesothelioma	$6,500
Lung Cancer	$2,000
Other Cancer	$1,000
Non-Malignant	$400

IR claims are reviewed using tort system principles and a confidential, proprietary claim valuation model. This option is available for all disease categories. Any claimant who elects the IR settlement option must release the Trust from all past, present, and future claims arising from exposure to Eagle-Picher asbestos-containing products. The Trust has advised claimants' counsel that, based on current facts and circumstances, including the Trust's current payment percentage, the IR claim option will generally result in a higher payment for malignancies than the DCP option.

B. Claims Processing Results

The CPF, on behalf of the Trust, received a total of 7,197 individual personal injury claims in 2025, of which 584 were DCP claims and 6,613 were IR claims. Claims filed or received over the past three years were as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Total claims received	**7,197**	**8,047**	**5,519**
Discounted Cash Payment	584	1,605	398
Individualized Review	6,613	6,442	5,121

The ratio of non-malignant to malignant claims filings was approximately 3.18 to 1 in 2025, compared to: 3.66 to 1 in 2024, 2.25 to 1 in 2023, 1.84 to 1 in 2022, 1.13 to 1 in 2021, 1.07 to 1 in 2020, 1.55 to 1 in 2019, and 4.36 to 1 from inception through December 31, 2025. Approximately 62% of all dollars paid in 2025 went to claimants with malignant diseases.

During 2025, the CPF processed a total of 8,216 claims to allowance or initial disallowance. There were 1,307 claims that remained unprocessed at year end. The Trust paid approximately $22 million in 2025 to asbestos victims in settlement of their claims.

As of December 31, 2025, the CPF, on behalf of the Trust, had received a total of 717,899 individual asbestos personal injury claims since inception. Of the 717,899 claims, the CPF had processed to allowance or initial or final disallowance 716,592 claims, in addition to 1,373 Trust-processed prepetition settled claims. To date, the Trust has paid a total of approximately $966.2 million on allowed claims.

1. Discounted Cash Payment Claims

During 2025, the CPF, on behalf of the Trust, received 584 DCP claims and processed 991 of those claims to allowance or initial disallowance. Upon initial review, the CPF allowed approximately 23% of DCP claims and initially disallowed approximately 77%. Claimants have one year following initial disallowance to correct any deficiency in their claim. During 2025, the Trust paid a total of approximately $376,000 on allowed DCP claims, bringing the total that the Trust has paid to claimants on DCP claims over its lifetime to $129,732,200.

2. Individualized Review Claims

During 2025, the CPF, on behalf of the Trust, received 6,613 IR claims and processed 7,225 IR claims to allowance or initial disallowance. Upon initial review, the CPF allowed approximately 62% of IR claims and initially disallowed approximately 38%. As noted

above, claimants have one year following initial disallowance to correct any deficiency in their claim. During 2025, the Trust paid a total of $21,682,035 on allowed IR claims, bringing the total that the Trust has paid to claimants on IR claims over its lifetime to $832,361,708.

C. Alternative Dispute Resolution

No claimants elected Alternative Dispute Resolution during 2025.

D. The CPF

The Trustees continued to serve as the directors of the CPF. The Trustees are not compensated for their service as CPF directors, but they are entitled to hourly or *per diem* compensation for work performed outside of CPF board and committee meetings. As of the date of this Report, the Trustees have not received any compensation for their service as CPF directors.

In addition to processing the Trust's claims, the CPF continues to process claims on a contract basis for the Keene Creditors Trust, the Raytech Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust, the UGL Trust, the Bondex Trust and its subfund NMBFiL Trust, the Fairbanks Asbestos Personal Injury Trust, the Mallinckrodt Asbestos Personal Injury Trust, and the HONX Asbestos Trust. The CPF has also contracted with the Bondex Trust and its subfund, NMBFiL, to provide certain accounting and budgeting services that are similar, although more basic in format, to the services that the CPF provides to the EPI Trust.

The Trustees closely monitor the CPF's activities and results, including the average cost for the CPF to process claims for the Trust and CPF's client trusts. CPF seeks to provide high-quality, efficient claims processing services for the Trust and all of the CPF's client trusts, and through efficiencies of operations and scale is able to reduce claims processing costs for the Trust as well as the CPF's client trusts.

The Trustees and the CPF continue to actively monitor any bankruptcy filings that may result in the creation of section 524(g) trusts for the purpose of evaluating potential new business opportunities for the CPF. Whether and when CPF might realize new business from any newly formed section 524(g) trusts is uncertain. Relative to historical experience, it has been taking increasingly long for new section 524(g) trusts to emerge from the bankruptcy process, limiting the CPF's opportunities for new business. In addition, the CPF continues to face competition from other claims processing facilities.

V. Cost Control

The Trustees and the CPF continually look for ways to reduce the Trust's costs while enhancing the quality of claims processing. Trust operating expenses of $3.6 million in 2025 were approximately even with the Trust's operating expenses during 2024, and approximately $250,000 under budget. Approximately 58% of all operating expenses are attributable to claims processing. Claims processing expenses totaled $2.08 million in 2025, $2.01 million in 2024, $2.4 million in 2023, $2.9 million in 2022, and $2.96 million in 2021.

VI. Financial Statements

The Trust's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are attached as Exhibit A hereto and the CPF's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are attached as Exhibit B hereto.

Dated: New York, New York
April 29, 2026

s/ Laura R. Walker
Laura R. Walker, Trustee (Chairperson),
for herself and for Trustee
Christopher K. Kiplok

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Exhibit A

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Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc.
Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Special-Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements
(With Supplementary Information)
and Independent Auditor's Report

December 31, 2025 and 2024

CohnReznick

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustees
Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special-purpose consolidated financial statements of Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Trust"), which comprise the special-purpose consolidated statements of net assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related special-purpose consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets for the years then ended, and the related notes to the special-purpose consolidated financial statements (collectively the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated net assets of the Trust as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets for the years then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Trust and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 of the Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The Financial Statements are prepared on a special-purpose basis of accounting which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The special-purpose basis of accounting has been adopted by the Trustees to communicate the amount of net assets presently available to fund current and future claims. As a result, the Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with the special-purpose basis of accounting; this includes determining that the special-purpose basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the Financial Statements in these circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material

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misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the Financial Statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the use of the Trustees, beneficiaries of the Trust, and the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division ("Bankruptcy Court"), and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Upon filing with the Bankruptcy Court, the report is a matter of public record, which public filing does not expand the list of specified users.

CohnReznick LLP

Frisco, Texas
April 17, 2026

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Special-Purpose Consolidated Statements of Net Assets
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Assets

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,477,665	$ 4,616,214
Restricted cash	790,400	747,400
Investments	322,707,812	306,753,238
Investment income receivable	2,110,725	2,202,066
Prepaid taxes	493,219	493,219
Total assets	$ 330,579,821	$ 314,812,137

Liabilities and Net Assets

Liabilities		
Settled but unpaid claims	$ 12,879,054	$ 11,640,563
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	221,425	339,103
Claims processing deposits	790,400	747,400
Due to Claims Processing Facility, Inc.	1,188,615	782,588
Deferred income tax liability	55,971,583	47,112,031
Total liabilities	71,051,077	60,621,685
Net assets	259,528,744	254,190,452
Net liabilities and net assets	$ 330,579,821	$ 314,812,137

See Notes to Special-Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements.

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Special-Purpose Consolidated Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
Investment income (loss)		
Tax-exempt interest income	$ 5,066,206	$ 5,025,083
Taxable interest and dividend income	3,215,738	3,257,635
Net realized capital gain (loss)	14,771,691	(16,899)
Net unrealized capital gain	22,754,482	18,273,776
Total investment income, net	45,808,117	26,539,595
Filing fee income	170,900	122,000
Operating expenses		
General and administrative expenses	502,842	501,722
Claims processing and administration	2,079,811	2,001,369
Professional fees	413,897	461,877
Investment related expenses	624,948	634,590
Total operating expenses	3,621,498	3,599,558
Income before tax expense	42,357,519	23,062,037
Income tax expense	(13,734,552)	(6,694,240)
Net increase in net assets from operations	28,622,967	16,367,797
Claims settled	(23,284,675)	(21,795,715)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	5,338,292	(5,427,918)
Net assets, beginning of year	254,190,452	259,618,370
Net assets, end of year	$ 259,528,744	$ 254,190,452

See Notes to Special-Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements.

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Notes to Special-Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 1 - Description of Trust

The Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Trust") was established on November 29, 1996, as an Ohio trust, pursuant to the Third Amended Consolidated Plan of Reorganization for Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. ("Eagle-Picher"), dated August 28, 1996, as modified (the "Plan"). The Trust's investment assets are held in an investment partnership, EPPIST Investment Partnership, in which the Trust is a 99.9% partner. A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Trust, EPPIST LLC, is a 0.1% partner. The following description of the Trust provides only general information. Readers should refer to the Trust Agreement and the Plan for a complete description of the provisions of the Trust.

The purpose of the Trust is to assume any and all liabilities of Eagle-Picher with respect to any and all Asbestos Personal Injury Claims and Lead Personal Injury Claims (hereinafter jointly referred to as "Toxic Personal Injury Claims") and to use the assets and income of the Trust to pay bona fide Toxic Personal Injury Claims in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Trust Agreement, the Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Asbestos Injury Claims Resolution Procedures ("CRP"), and any Lead Personal Injury Claims procedures adopted pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

The Trustees are responsible for supervising and administering the Toxic Personal Injury Claims resolution process. The Trust will use its net assets for the Trust's general and administrative expenses and for settlement of Toxic Personal Injury Claims as defined in the Plan.

The Trust will terminate in accordance with Trust Agreement article 7.2.

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Trust's special-purpose consolidated financial statements (the "Financial Statements") are prepared using special-purpose accounting methods adopted by the Trustees, which differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The special-purpose accounting methods were adopted in order to communicate to the beneficiaries of the Trust the net assets available to pay claims and to pay for the operating expenses of the Trust. Since the accompanying Financial Statements and transactions are not based upon GAAP, accounting treatment applied by other parties to these same transactions may differ as to timing and amount. These special-purpose accounting methods and the differences from GAAP include the following:

- The Financial Statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except as otherwise described herein.
- These Financial Statements do not include a statement of cash flows.
- Future fixed liabilities and contractual obligations entered into by the Trust are recorded directly against net assets. Under GAAP, liabilities and contractual obligations are recorded only as incurred.
- The Trust records the liability for Toxic Personal Injury Claims when a signed release has been received from the claimant. Under GAAP, a liability would be recorded for an estimate of the amount to be paid for claims that have been incurred but not reported and for those claims that have been submitted but not yet approved for payment by the Trust.
- Payments for fixed assets and prepaid insurance are expensed as incurred. Under GAAP, payments for fixed assets are capitalized and depreciated or amortized over the useful lives of the assets.

- The Trust processes claims through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Claims Processing Facility, Inc. ("CPF") (see Note 7). The Trust recognizes claims processing expenses in an amount equal to net operating expenses of CPF and records a Due to CPF until reimbursement is made to the entity. GAAP would require consolidating the financial results of CPF.

Principles of consolidation
The Financial Statements includes, the Trust, EPPIST Investment Partnership and EPPIST LLC. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include commercial paper, short-term bills and notes, and other highly liquid marketable securities. These securities had original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Restricted cash
Restricted cash represents filing fees received from claimants. Filing fees will be refunded to the claimant if the claim is accepted or retained by the Trust if the claim does not qualify for payment.

Investments and related income
Investments consists of debt and equity securities that are available for sale and are recorded at fair value as determined by the most recently traded price of each security at the statement of net assets date, and the related securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. Investment income is recognized when earned and realized gains and losses on security dispositions are recognized on the specific identification method of accounting. The changes in unrealized gains and losses resulting from recording investments at fair value are included on the special-purpose consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

Claims processing deposits
Claims processing deposits represent filing fees collected for each unliquidated claim, which will be refunded by the Trust if the claim is paid.

Concentrations of credit risk
Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Trust to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and investments. The Trust maintains cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions it considers to be of high credit quality. At times, the Trust may have cash deposits in banks that exceed federally insured limits. The Trust has not experienced any losses in such accounts, and it does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk.

The Trust's investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with investments, it is at least reasonably possible that significant changes in risks in the near term may materially affect the amounts reported in the Financial Statements. To mitigate this risk, the Trust has established a formal investment policy that provides for diversification in high quality debt and equity instruments and establishes standards to invest the Trust's assets. In addition, the Trust routinely reviews their asset allocation model as well as their portfolio performance with their investment advisors.

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Notes to Special-Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Use of estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with the basis of accounting described above, requires the Trust to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the fair value of investments and the provision for income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value

The Trust measures its investments at fair value, according to a hierarchy of valuation techniques. The following are the levels of the hierarchy and a brief description of the type of valuation information ("inputs") that qualifies an investment at each level:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1 that are based on observable market data. These include: quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical assets in inactive markets, inputs that are observable that are not prices (such as interest rates, credit risks, etc.) and inputs that are derived from or corroborated by observable markets.
- Level 3 - Developed from unobservable data that are not corroborated by market data.

Income taxes

The Trust is classified as a Qualified Settlement Fund pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") and Regulations thereunder. As a result, the Trust is subject to federal income taxes based on modified gross income. In computing modified gross income, the Trust is not allowed a deduction for claim settlement payments. The Trust is not subject to Ohio state income taxes, as the Trust's income is not subject to the Ohio Commercial Activity Tax. Further, there does not appear to be any basis for the Trust to be treated as a taxable entity in any other state. As a result, the Financial Statements do not include any provision or liability for state income taxes.

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the Financial Statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of the changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

The amount of income taxes the Trust pays is subject to ongoing audits by federal authorities. The Trust's estimate of the potential outcome of any uncertain tax issues is subject to management's assessment of relevant risks, facts, and circumstances existing at that time. The Trust uses a more likely than not threshold for financial statement recognition and measurement of tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. To the extent that the Trust's assessment of such tax position changes, the change in estimate is recorded in the period in which the determination is made. The Trust reports tax-related interest and penalties as a component of income tax expense and operating expenses, respectively.

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Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Notes to Special-Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Subsequent events

The Trust has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to the date of the Financial Statements for matters requiring recognition or disclosure in the Financial Statements. The accompanying Financial Statements consider events through April 17, 2026, the date on which the Financial Statements were available to be issued.

Note 3 - Investments

The Trust had a cumulative net unrealized holding gain on investments of approximately $150,320,000 and $127,565,000 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Investments consisted of the following as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	December 31, 2025			
	Cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Tax-exempt municipal bonds	$ 145,310,039	$ 3,159,353	$ (889,347)	$ 147,580,045
Equity securities	27,057,460	148,056,008	(26,759)	175,086,709
Preferred stock	20,556	20,502	-	41,058
	$ 172,388,055	$ 151,235,863	$ (916,106)	$ 322,707,812

	December 31, 2024			
	Cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Tax-exempt municipal bonds	$ 147,102,352	$ 1,687,668	$ (2,392,021)	$ 146,397,999
Equity securities	32,065,082	128,310,023	(56,211)	160,318,894
Preferred stock	20,556	15,789	-	36,345
	$ 179,187,990	$ 130,013,480	$ (2,448,232)	$ 306,753,238

The fair value of investments in equity securities and preferred stock is primarily based on quoted market prices in active markets. When quoted market prices are not available and for investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds, unit trust equity, and non-government-backed collateralized mortgage obligations, fair value is estimated by reference to fair values for similar securities or by discounting cash flows at an appropriate risk rate taking into consideration the varying degrees of risk specific to each financial asset.

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Notes to Special-Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Fair value measurements recorded on a recurring basis at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

	December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Tax-exempt municipal bonds	$ -	$ 147,580,045	$ -	$ 147,580,045
Equity securities	175,086,709	-	-	175,086,709
Preferred stock	41,058	-	-	41,058
Total	$ 175,127,767	$ 147,580,045	$ -	$ 322,707,812

Fair value measurements recorded on a recurring basis at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Tax-exempt municipal bonds	$ -	$ 146,397,999	$ -	$ 146,397,999
Equity securities	160,318,894	-	-	160,318,894
Preferred stock	36,345	-	-	36,345
Total	$ 160,355,239	$ 146,397,999	$ -	$ 306,753,238

Maturities of the Trust's debt securities at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Fair value	Cost	Net unrealized gain (loss)
Due in 1 year or less	$ 1,007,558	$ 1,015,002	$ (7,444)
Due after 1 year through 5 years	24,570,387	24,453,374	117,013
Due after 5 years through 10 years	50,970,202	50,561,340	408,862
Due after 10 years through 20 years	62,149,409	60,765,044	1,384,365
Due after 20 years through 30 years	8,882,489	8,515,279	367,210
	$ 147,580,045	$ 145,310,039	$ 2,270,006

Note 4 - Income taxes

The Trust reports its income to the Internal Revenue Service as a designated settlement fund which is taxed at the highest rate applicable to trusts under Section I(e) of the IRC, which was 37% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Notes to Special-Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

The Trust's federal income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is calculated as follows:

	2025	2024
Modified taxable income (loss)	$ 14,365,929	$ (235,431)
Tax rate	37 %	37 %
Tax (benefit) expense generated on modified taxable income (loss)	5,315,394	(87,109)
True up prior year estimates	-	20,052
Deferred income tax expense	8,419,158	6,761,297
Net federal tax expense	$ 13,734,552	$ 6,694,240

The income tax expense differs from the amount that would be calculated by applying statutory tax rates to income before income tax expense due to the fact that certain income of the Trust is not subject to tax and certain expenses incurred by the Trust are not deductible for income tax purposes. The Trust has not recognized any income tax liability or expense related to the review of uncertain tax positions.

The tax effects of temporary differences for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax asset (liability)		
Capital loss carryforward	$ 6,253	$ 6,253
Net operating loss carryforward	230,989	80,857
Unrealized gain on investments	(56,208,825)	(47,199,141)
Net deferred tax liability	$ (55,971,583)	$ (47,112,031)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Trust made cash payments of $4,875,000 and $1,500,000 for federal income taxes, respectively.

Note 5 - Liability for Toxic Personal Injury Claims

From inception through December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Trust received approximately 718,000 and 711,000 asbestos disease claims, respectively. No lead personal injury claims have been filed with the Trust. Cash paid for claim payments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was approximately $22,058,000 and $22,172,000, respectively. The total number of such claims to be filed and the aggregate value of all Toxic Personal Injury Claims are not determinable at this time. Moreover, the Trust's responsibility is to pay only that percentage of total claim value that it can afford to pay. Thus, no liabilities have been recorded in the accompanying Financial Statements other than those that have been settled but unpaid. Although the aggregate value of present and future claims is not determinable, the Trustees, in accordance with the Trust Agreement, periodically retain experts for the purpose of calculating a payment percentage, which is reviewed by the Trustees on a regular basis. Effective November 1, 2015, the Trustees approved a change in the payment percentage from 28% to 33%. Effective November 1, 2023, the Trustees approved an increase in the payment percentage from 33% to 35%.

The projected liquidation value of claims which have been received but not settled is not determinable at this time, nor is it anticipated that this amount will be determinable in future years.

The net assets represent current funding available for the Trust's general and administrative expenses and for all current and future claimants for which no fixed liability has been established. Net assets are subject to fluctuations due to changes in the fair value of the Trust's investments.

Note 6 - Trustees and Trustees' Advisory Committee

The Trust Agreement permits the Trustees to be compensated for providing administrative and certain professional services for the Trust. In addition, the Trust Agreement requires the Trustees to consult with a Trustees' Advisory Committee ("TAC") on certain administrative matters before the Trustees can implement action on behalf of the Trust. The TAC members are compensated for providing these consultative services. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Trust incurred Trustee and TAC fees of approximately $427,000. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Trust incurred Trustee and TAC fees of approximately $423,000. The Trust also maintains liability insurance for Trustees and Officers.

Effective October 1, 2022, a partner from the Trust's outside counsel was appointed Trustee of EPI. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, no amounts were owed to the Trust's outside counsel. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Trust incurred approximately $3,000 of legal expenses with their outside counsel. No amounts were incurred during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Note 7 - Claims Processing Facility, Inc. ("CPF")

The Trust is the sole corporate owner of CPF. The purpose of CPF is to process claims on behalf of the Trust and on behalf of other trusts CPF may contract with.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, claims administration and processing expenses incurred at CPF were approximately $2,080,000 and $2,001,000, respectively. The related cash payments made to CPF for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to approximately $1,674,000 and $2,157,000, respectively.

Supplementary Information

Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information

To the Trustees
Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

We have audited the special-purpose consolidated financial statements (the "Financial Statements") of the Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Trust") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and our report thereon dated April 17, 2026, which expressed an unmodified opinion on the Financial Statements, appears on pages 2 through 3. Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Financial Statements as a whole. The Supplemental Schedules of General and Administrative Expenses and Due to Claims Processing Facility, Inc. ("CPF") are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the Financial Statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the Financial Statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the Financial Statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the Financial Statements or to the Financial Statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the Financial Statements as a whole.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Trustees, beneficiaries of the Trust, and the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, and should not be used for any other purpose.

CohnReznick LLP

Frisco, Texas
April 17, 2026

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Schedules of General and Administrative Expenses
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
Trustee and TAC fees and expenses	$ 427,413	$ 423,226
Insurance	70,147	72,949
Other general and administrative	5,282	5,547
Total general and administrative expenses	$ 502,842	$ 501,722

See Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information.

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Schedules of Due to Claims Processing Facility, Inc. ("CPF")
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
Beginning of year	$ 782,588	$ 937,999
Cash payments to CPF	(1,673,783)	(2,156,780)
CPF net operating expenses	2,079,810	2,001,369
End of year	$ 1,188,615	$ 782,588

See Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information.

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Exhibit B

Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

Financial Statements - Income Tax Basis and Independent Auditor's Report

December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements - income tax basis of Claims Processing Facility, Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of assets, liabilities, and stockholder's equity - income tax basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of revenues and expenses and changes in retained earnings - income tax basis and cash flows - income tax basis for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements (collectively, the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities, and stockholder's equity of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its revenues and expenses and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting the Company uses for income tax purposes as described in Note 2.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 of the Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The Financial Statements are prepared on the basis of accounting the Company uses for income tax purposes, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with the income tax basis of accounting described in Note 2; this includes determining that the income tax basis is an acceptable basis for the presentation of the Financial Statements in these circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the Financial Statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the use of management of the Company, the Directors, the Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust, and the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, and should not be used for any other purpose.



Frisco, Texas
April 17, 2026

Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

Statements of Assets, Liabilities, and Stockholder's Equity - Income Tax Basis
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Assets

	2025	2024
Cash	$ 119,996	$ 522,944
Accounts receivable	111,957	119,204
Due from Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc.		
Personal Injury Settlement Trust (Note 3)	1,188,614	782,587
Prepaid expenses	95,963	95,403
Total assets	$ 1,516,530	$ 1,520,138

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 67,634	$ 71,242
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock, $0.01 par value per share; 300 shares authorized, 150 shares issued and outstanding	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	1,076,406	1,076,406
Retained earnings	372,488	372,488
Total stockholder's equity	1,448,896	1,448,896
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$ 1,516,530	$ 1,520,138

See Notes to Financial Statements - Income Tax Basis.

Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

**Statements of Revenues and Expenses and
Changes in Retained Earnings - Income Tax Basis
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

	2025	2024
Revenues		
Claims processing revenue	$ 2,811,087	$ 2,678,341
Expenses		
Salaries and related items	2,160,902	2,009,131
Depreciation	-	722
General and administrative	345,280	387,778
Leases	183,278	163,570
Professional fees	57,907	50,959
Insurance	62,628	65,415
Total expenses	2,809,995	2,677,575
Operating income before tax expense	1,092	766
Tax expense	1,092	766
Net income	-	-
Retained earnings, beginning of year	372,488	372,488
Retained earnings, end of year	$ 372,488	$ 372,488

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See Notes to Financial Statements - Income Tax Basis.

Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows - Income Tax Basis
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ -	$ -
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation expense	-	722
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	7,247	(4,941)
Prepaid expenses	(560)	(1,131)
Accrued expenses	(3,608)	(21,191)
Due from Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust	(406,027)	155,412
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(402,948)	128,871
Cash, beginning of year	522,944	394,073
Cash, end of year	$ 119,996	$ 522,944

See Notes to Financial Statements - Income Tax Basis.

Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements - Income Tax Basis
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 1 - Description of the Company

Claims Processing Facility, Inc. ("CPF" or the "Company") is wholly owned by Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. Personal Injury Settlement Trust ("EPI") and processes personal injury claims on behalf of EPI and various other asbestos settlement trust clients. Claim processing contracts with trust clients expire through December 31, 2026. Some of these agreements contain language that provides for an automatic annual renewal upon the stated expiration date, unless either party provides written notice within a specified period prior to the expiration date.

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

CPF's Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting used for federal income tax reporting under the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC"). This method was adopted to better reflect the underlying economics of the organization, which is to provide at-cost claims processing services for EPI. These practices differ in some respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). Such differences include: (1) credit losses on accounts receivable generally are not recognized until they are realized, (2) the methods and lives used for computing depreciation for fixed assets, (3) all leases are classified as operating leases, while under GAAP, leases are evaluated and classified as operating or finance with a right-of-use asset and liability presented on the balance sheet, (4) consolidation accounting and variable interest entities, (5) accounting for deferred income taxes as well as uncertain tax positions, and (6) revenue is recorded when services are rendered and billed, while under GAAP, revenue is evaluated under a five-step model. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial information and results of operations in accordance with GAAP.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and money market funds with maturities of three months or less. The Company had no cash equivalents or money market funds on hand as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. CPF maintains its cash and cash equivalents at one financial institution that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company up to $250,000. At times during the year, cash balances may exceed this limit. CPF has not experienced any credit losses in such accounts and does not believe they are exposed to any significant risk of loss.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are reported at the amount outstanding for services rendered to trust clients. Charges to earnings for uncollectible balances are recognized when management has exhausted reasonable collection efforts. CPF believes that all accounts receivable will be fully collected.

Due from EPI

Due from EPI consists of amounts not yet reimbursed to CPF for net operating expenses.

Fixed assets

Depreciation on the majority of the fixed assets is provided under the Accelerated Cost Recovery System ("ACRS") and Modified ACRS ("MACRS") as amended in the IRC. These methods depreciate using the double-declining balance or straight-line methods over the estimated useful lives. The lives of these assets can range from three to 39 years.

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Under ACRS and MACRS, the recovery period may be longer or shorter than that which would be utilized if the economic useful life, as determined under GAAP, was applied in the computation of the annual depreciation charge to operations. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred.

Materials and supplies are expensed in the year they are first used. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred applying the de minimis safe harbor capitalization policy and routine maintenance rules based on the applicable unit of property to maintain property in ordinary efficient operating condition.

Revenue recognition
Claims processing revenue is recognized as services are rendered which are based on the contractual terms of the claims processing contracts. In addition, CPF also recognizes revenue for certain services such as trust client onboarding as these services are rendered.

Income taxes
Income taxes are recorded by CPF in accordance with federal and state income tax regulations applicable to a C-corporation. The Company's taxable income (loss) is subject to examination by federal and state taxing authorities. The Company reports tax-related interest and penalties as a component of general and administrative expenses on the statements of revenues and expenses and changes in retained earnings - income tax basis. There were no penalties or interest during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Subsequent events
The Company evaluates events and transactions occurring subsequent to the date of the Financial Statements for matters requiring recognition or disclosure in the Financial Statements. The accompanying Financial Statements consider events through April 17, 2026, the date on which the Financial Statements were available to be issued.

Note 3 - Related party transactions

Due from EPI
Due from EPI consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Beginning of year	$ 782,587	$ 937,999
Cash reimbursements from EPI	(1,673,783)	(2,156,781)
CPF net operating expenses	2,079,810	2,001,369
End of year	$ 1,188,614	$ 782,587

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Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements - Income Tax Basis
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 - Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Insurance	$ 48,132	$ 49,380
Lease expense	14,112	14,112
Supplies and other	33,719	31,911
Total	$ 95,963	$ 95,403

Note 5 - Fixed assets

Fixed assets, net consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Data processing equipment	$ 160,781	$ 160,781
Data processing software	972,480	972,480
Office furniture and machines	379,322	379,322
Leasehold improvements and other	674	674
	1,513,257	1,513,257
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,513,257)	(1,513,257)
Total	$ -	$ -

There was no depreciation expense on fixed assets for years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Note 6 - Income taxes

In 2025 and 2024, CPF recorded the following current income taxes, which are all included in tax expense in the accompanying statements of revenues and expenses and changes in retained earnings - income tax basis:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
State income tax	$ 1,092	$ 766
Total	$ 1,092	$ 766

Claims Processing Facility, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements - Income Tax Basis
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 7 - CPF Retirement Savings Plan

CPF has a retirement savings plan ("CPF Retirement Savings Plan") for the benefit of all employees who meet certain eligibility requirements. CPF made the following contributions to the plan: (1) quarterly contributions based on a percentage of each eligible participant's paid compensation, which amounted to approximately $141,000 and $128,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024; which is included in salaries and related items in the accompanying statements of revenues and expenses and changes in retained earnings; and (2) discretionary matching contributions based on a percentage of the participants' deferral amount, which amounted to approximately $34,000 and $31,000, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024; which is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities, and stockholder's equity - income tax basis. The CPF Retirement Savings Plan permits all eligible employees to defer up to 100% of their annual compensation, subject to the legal maximum in effect during the year. The CPF Retirement Savings Plan is in compliance with the most recent requirements of the IRC.

Note 8 - Commitments

Lease agreement

CPF rents office space under a noncancelable lease agreement which was amended and extended the expiration date to November 30, 2029. In addition to monthly base rent, the lease also requires CPF to pay a proportionate share of operating expenses and property taxes. The accounting treatment for this lease reflects CPF's tax basis methodology for accounting.

Future minimum rental commitments under the lease at December 31, 2025, are as follows:

Years ending December 31,	Amount
2026	$ 169,787
2027	173,736
2028	177,684
2029	181,633
	$ 702,840

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