UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re	**) In Proceedings For A**
	) Reorganization Under
JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION,	**) Chapter 11**
et al.,	**)**
	) Case Nos. 82 B 11656 (KYP)
Debtors	**) Through 82 B 11676 (KYP)**
	) Inclusive

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF MANVILLE PERSONAL INJURY SETTLEMENT TRUST FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2025 PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 3.02(d)(i) and (iii) OF THE TRUST AGREEMENT

The attached Financial Statements for the Period ending December 31, 2025 with Auditors' Report and the exhibits thereto are filed herewith pursuant to Sections 3.02(d)(i) and (iii) of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust Agreement.

Respectfully submitted,

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

By: ***/s/ Kathleen Campbell Davis***

Kathleen Campbell Davis
(Delaware NO. 4229)
(Admitted Pro Hac)
Campbell & Levine, LLC
222 Delaware Avenue,
Suite 905
Wilmington, DE 19801

(302) 426-1900

kdavis@camlev.com

Dated: February 26, 2026
Wilmington, DE

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kathleen Campbell Davis, hereby certify that on February 26, 2026, I caused a true and complete copy of the Financial Statements for the Period Ending December 31, 2025 pursuant to Sections 3.02(d)(i) and (iii) of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust Agreement to be served by email or United States mail, to the entities named on the service list annexed hereto.

/s/ Kathleen Campbell Davis
Kathleen Campbell Davis

{C1350638.1 }

Steven T. Baron, Esq. BARON & BUDD 3102 Oak Lawn Avenue Dallas, TX 75219 sbaron@baronbudd.com	Todd E. Phillips, Esq. Allison Scoggin, Esq. CAPLIN & DRYSDALE, CHARTERED 1200 New Hampshire Avenue NW 8th Floor Washington, DC 20036 tphillips@capdale.com ascoggin@capdale.com
Lisa Busch, Esq. SIMMONS HANLY CONROY 112 Madison Ave. 7th Floor New York, NY 10016 lbusch@simmonsfirm.com	Maria Keane, Esq. 875 West End Ave. 11E New York, NY 10025 mhkeane.consulting@gmail.com
John A. Baden, IV, Esq. MOTLEY RICE LLC 28 Bridgeside Blvd. Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464 jbaden@motleyrice.com	Francis Lawall, Esq. TROUTMAN PEPPER 3000 Two Logan Square 18th & Arch Streets Philadelphia, PA 19103 francis.lawall@troutman.com
Paul Schwartzberg (USTP) Joseph Nadkarni (USTP) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Office of the United States Trustee – NY Office Alexander Hamilton Custom House One Bowling Green, Room 534 New York, NY 10004-1408 Paul.Schwartzberg@usdoj.gov Joseph.T.Nadkarni@usdoj.gov	

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Independent Auditor's Report, Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements, and Consolidating Supplementary Information

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
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December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Forvis Mazars, LLP
500 Virginia Street East, Suite 800
Charleston, WV 25301
P 304.343.0168 | F 304.343.1895
forvismazars.us

Independent Auditor's Report

Trustees
Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated special purpose financial statements of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust and its subsidiary (the "Trust") (a statutory Trust originally created under the laws of the State of New York, and converted to a Delaware statutory trust in 2018), which comprise the consolidated special purpose statement of net claimants' equity as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated special purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated special purpose financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of December 31, 2025, and changes in net claimants' equity and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 of the consolidated special purpose financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 of the consolidated special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The consolidated 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.

Prior Year Audited by Other Auditors

The 2024 consolidated special purpose financial statements were audited by other auditors, and their report thereon, dated February 21, 2025, expressed an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated special purpose financial statements in accordance with the special purpose basis of accounting described in Note 2, and for determining that the special purpose basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated special purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated special purpose 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 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 consolidated special purpose 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 consolidated special purpose 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 consolidated special purpose 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 consolidated special purpose financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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 internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other-Matter Paragraph – Restriction on Use

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Trustees, management of the Trust, and for filing with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Upon filing with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, the report is a matter of public record, which public filing does not expand the listed specified users.

Forvis Mazars, LLP

Charleston, West Virginia
February 24, 2026

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Consolidated Special Purpose Statements of Net Claimants' Equity
December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Cash equivalents and investments	3		
Restricted	9	$ 43,300,000	$ 42,300,000
Unrestricted		583,084,413	574,490,319
Total cash equivalents and investments		626,384,413	616,790,319
Accrued interest and dividend receivables		2,106,240	2,525,258
Deposits and other assets		672,961	634,970
Total Assets		$ 629,163,614	$ 619,950,547

	Notes	2025	2024
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses		$ 1,306,093	$ 1,514,006
Deferred income taxes	10	45,801,000	43,165,500
Unpaid personal injury claims (Exhibit III)	5,7		
Outstanding offers		2,660,303	3,311,351
Settled, not paid		14,650,539	13,267,034
Pro rata adjustment payable		153,105	154,355
Lease commitment payable	6	1,246,825	1,675,618
Total Liabilities		65,817,865	63,087,864
Net Claimant's Equity	7	563,345,749	556,862,683
Total Liabilities and Net Claimants' Equity		$ 629,163,614	$ 619,950,547

See Notes to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements ***3***

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Consolidated Special Purpose Statements of Changes in Net Claimants' Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025	2024
Net Claimants' Equity, Beginning of Year		$ 556,862,683	$ 542,403,681
Additions to net claimants' equity			
Net investment income (Exhibit I)		75,384,173	78,689,462
Decrease in outstanding claim offers		651,048	-
Decrease in lease commitments payable	6	428,793	416,301
Total additions		76,464,014	79,105,763
Deductions from net claimants' equity			
Net operating expenses (Exhibit II)		3,765,076	3,695,343
Provision for current income taxes		8,522,400	8,819,606
Increase in outstanding claim offers		-	36,024
Personal injury claims settled		57,693,472	52,095,788
Total deductions		69,980,948	64,646,761
Net Claimants' Equity, End of Year		$ 563,345,749	$ 556,862,683

See Notes to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements ***4***

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Consolidated Special Purpose Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash inflows			
Investment income receipts		$ 15,643,968	$ 14,853,352
Net realized gains on investment securities		45,113,158	45,658,910
Total cash inflows		60,757,126	60,512,262
Cash outflows			
Personal injury claim payments		56,311,218	49,777,753
Disbursements for Trust operating expenses and income taxes		12,378,189	12,289,797
Increase in deposits and other assets		37,991	6,278
Total cash outflows		68,727,398	62,073,828
Net cash outflows		(7,970,272)	(1,561,566)
Noncash changes			
Net unrealized gain on investment securities		17,564,366	20,883,629
Net increase in cash equivalents and investments		9,594,094	19,322,063
Cash equivalents and investments, beginning of year		616,790,319	597,468,256
Cash equivalents and investments, end of year		$ 626,384,413	$ 616,790,319

See Notes to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements ***5***

Note 1. Description of Trust

The Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Manville Trust"), a Delaware statutory trust as of April 19, 2018, formerly organized pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, with its office in Peekskill, New York, was established pursuant to the Manville Corporation ("Manville" or "JM") Second Amended and Restated Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan"). The Manville Trust was formed to assume Manville's liabilities resulting from pending and potential litigation involving: (i) individuals exposed to asbestos who have manifested asbestos-related diseases or conditions, (ii) individuals exposed to asbestos who have not yet manifested asbestos-related diseases or conditions, and (iii) third-party asbestos-related claims against Manville for indemnification or contribution. Upon consummation of the Plan, the Trust assumed liability for existing and future asbestos health claims. The Manville Trust's funding is dedicated solely to the settlement of asbestos health claims and the related costs thereto, as defined in the Plan. The Manville Trust was consummated on November 28, 1988.

In December 1998, the Manville Trust formed a wholly owned corporation, the Claims Resolution Management Corporation ("CRMC"), to provide the Manville Trust with claim processing and settlement services. Prior to January 1, 1999, the Manville Trust provided its own claim processing and settlement services. CRMC began operations on January 1, 1999 in Fairfax, Virginia and subsequently relocated to Falls Church, Virginia. The accounts of the Manville Trust and CRMC have been consolidated for financial reporting purposes. All significant intercompany balances and transactions between the Manville Trust and CRMC have been eliminated in consolidation.

Manville Trust and CRMC (collectively, the "Trust") was initially funded with cash, Manville securities and insurance settlement proceeds. Since consummation, the Manville Trust has converted the Manville securities to cash and currently holds no Manville securities.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Trust's consolidated special purpose financial statements are prepared using a 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 amount of equity available for payment of current and future claims. Since the accompanying consolidated special purpose financial statements and transactions are not based upon GAAP, accounting treatment applied by other parties for these same transactions may differ as to timing and amount. The significant differences between this special purpose claims settlement framework of accounting and GAAP includes the following:

- The consolidated special purpose financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except as otherwise described herein.
- The funding received from the Manville Corporation and its liability insurers was recorded directly to net claimants' equity. These funds do not represent income of the Trust. Under GAAP, fundings would be recorded as revenue and recorded upon settlement and assurance of collectability.
- Settlement offers for asbestos health claims are reported as deductions in net claimants' equity and do not represent expenses of the Trust. Under GAAP, settlement offers would be recorded as expenses of the Trust.
- Costs of non-income producing assets, which will be exhausted during the life of the Trust and are not available for satisfying claims, are expensed as they are incurred. These costs include acquisition costs of computer hardware, software, software development, office furniture and leasehold improvements. Under GAAP, payments for fixed assets are capitalized and depreciated or amortized over their useful lives of the assets.

- Future fixed liabilities and contractual obligations entered into by the Trust are recorded directly against net claimants' equity. Accordingly, the future minimum rental commitments outstanding at period end for non-cancelable operating leases, net of any sublease agreements, have been recorded as deductions to net claimants' equity and are shown as a liability in the accompanying consolidated special purpose statements of net claimants' equity. Under GAAP, liabilities and contractual obligations are recorded over the period that is benefited by the underlying contract or agreement. Operating lease assets and liabilities would be recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term.
- The liability for unpaid claims reflected in the consolidated special purpose statements of net claimants' equity represents settled but unpaid claims and outstanding settlement offers. Post-Class Action complaint claims' liability is recorded once a settlement offer is made to the claimant at the amount equal to the expected pro rata payment. No liability is recorded for future claim filings and filed claims on which no settlement offer has been made. Net claimants' equity represents funding available to pay present and future claims on which no fixed liability has been recorded. 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.
- Investment securities are recorded at fair market value. All interest and dividend income on investment securities, net of investment expenses is included in investment income or loss on the consolidated special purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on investment securities are combined and recorded on the consolidated special purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity. Under GAAP, the financial statements would require additional disclosures including the classification of investments into a hierarchy of levels, the basis for those levels, and a schedule outlining movement between the levels among other disclosures.
- Realized gains/losses on investment securities are recorded based on the security's original cost. At the time a security is sold, all previously recorded unrealized gains and losses are reversed and recorded net, as a component of other unrealized gains and losses in the accompanying consolidated statements of changes in net claimants' equity. Under GAAP, unrealized gain or loss becomes part of the realized gain or loss upon disposition.
- The Trust records deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of changes in net claimants' equity. Under GAAP, changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities would be included in the provision for income taxes.
- Revenue earned from claims processing services provided by CRMC to third parties is treated as a reduction of the Trust's net operating expenses. Revenue is recorded as services are provided to those third-party customers. Under GAAP, claims processing services would be recorded as revenue as services are provided to those third-party customers.

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.

Investments

Investments are stated at estimated fair market value as of the date of the consolidated special purpose financial statements. Fair market value is based on quoted market prices. In some cases, the Trust may hold investments for which there is no active market. When determining the fair market value of such investments, the Trust relies upon the valuation by its managers and advisors. Changes in fair market value are recorded as increases or decreases to net claimants' equity. Realized gains and losses are calculated based on the specific identification method. The Trust records transactions on a trade-date basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Interest is recorded on the accrual basis. Premiums or discounts on debt securities are amortized or accreted on the effective interest method and are included in net investment income, net of amortization of premiums on the accompanying consolidated special purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity.

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Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated special purpose financial statements in conformity with the special purpose accounting methods described above, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated special purpose financial statements and the reported amounts of additions and deductions to net claimants' equity during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income 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 effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities is reported net of unrealized gains and losses. See Note 10.

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 consolidated special purpose 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 provision for current income taxes and net operating expenses, respectively.

Subsequent Events

The Trust has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to the date of the consolidated special purpose financial statements for matters requiring recognition or disclosure in the consolidated special purpose financial statements. The accompanying consolidated special purpose financial statements consider events through February 24, 2026, the date on which the consolidated special purpose financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 3. Cash Equivalents and Investments

The Trust had a cumulative net unrealized gain on investment securities at fair market value of approximately $305,310,000 and $287,800,000 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Notes to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Trust has recorded all of its investment securities at fair market value, as follows:

Restricted

	2025		2024	
Description	Cost	Fair Market Value	Cost	Fair Market Value
Cash equivalents	$ 349,698	$ 349,698	$ 181,521	$ 181,521
U.S. Government obligations	11,574,630	11,687,060	12,966,702	12,878,076
Corporate and other debt	17,855,443	17,988,613	16,943,118	16,976,756
Equities – U.S.	2,206,139	13,274,629	2,215,285	12,263,647
Total	$ 31,985,910	$ 43,300,000	$ 32,306,626	$ 42,300,000

Unrestricted

	2025		2024	
Description	Cost	Fair Market Value	Cost	Fair Market Value
Cash equivalents	$ 19,936,100	$ 19,936,100	$ 11,384,277	$ 11,384,277
U.S. Government obligations	97,756,328	97,333,652	97,585,607	95,216,843
Corporate and other debt	107,631,309	108,191,000	110,183,379	109,547,994
Equities – U.S.	45,497,273	299,082,690	51,219,076	297,479,909
Equities – International	18,265,159	58,540,971	26,314,625	60,861,296
Total	$ 289,086,169	$ 583,084,413	$ 296,686,964	$ 574,490,319

The Trust invests in two types of derivative financial instruments. Equity index futures are used as strategic substitutions to cost effectively replicate the underlying index of its domestic equity investment fund. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair market value of these instruments was approximately $0.69 million and $1 million, respectively, and are included in investments on the consolidated special purpose statements of net claimants' equity. Foreign currency forwards are utilized for both currency translation purposes and to economically hedge against some of the currency risk inherent in foreign equity issues and are generally for periods up to 90 days. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Trust held $29.3 million and $30.2 million, respectively, in net foreign currency forward contracts. The unrealized gain at December 31, 2025 on these outstanding currency forward contracts of approximately $0.08 million is offset by an equal unrealized loss due to currency exchange on the underlying international securities. The unrealized gain at December 31, 2024 on these outstanding currency forward contracts of approximately $0.14 million is offset by an equal unrealized loss due to currency exchange on the underlying international securities. These net amounts are recorded in the consolidated special purpose statements of net claimants' equity at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Trust invests in professionally managed portfolios that contain common shares of publicly traded companies, U.S. government obligations, U.S. and international equities, corporate and other debt, and money market funds. Such investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the Trust's account balance in the future and the amounts reported in the consolidated special purpose statements of net claimants' equity and consolidated special purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Notes to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4. Fixed Assets

The cost of non-income producing assets that will be exhausted during the life of the Trust and are not available for satisfying claims are expensed as incurred. Since inception, the cost of fixed assets expensed, net of disposals, include:

	2025	2024
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	$ 322,458	$ 322,458
Acquisition of computer hardware and software	738,822	686,059
Computer software development (e-Claims)	2,361,065	2,361,100
	$ 3,422,345	$ 3,369,617

These items have not been recorded as assets, but rather as direct deductions to net claimants' equity in the accompanying consolidated special purpose financial statements.

Note 5. Unpaid Claims

The Trust distinguishes between claims that were resolved prior to the filing of the class action complaint on November 19, 1990, and claims resolved after the filing of that complaint. Claims resolved prior to the complaint ("Pre-Class Action Claims") were resolved under various payment plans, all of which called for 100% payment of the full liquidated amount without interest over some period of time. However, between July 1990 and February 1995, payments on all claims, except qualified exigent health and hardship claims, were stayed by the courts. By court order on July 22, 1993 (which became final on January 11, 1994), a plan submitted by the Trust was approved to immediately pay, subject to claimant approval, a discounted amount on settled, but unpaid Pre-Class Action Claims, in full satisfaction of these claims. The discount amount taken, based on the claimants who accepted the Trust's discounted offer, was approximately $135 million.

The unpaid liability for the Post-Class Action claims represents outstanding offers made in first-in, first-out ("FIFO") order to claimants eligible for settlement after November 19, 1990. Under the Trust Distribution Process ("TDP") (Note 7), claimants receive an initial pro rata payment equal to a percentage of the liquidated value of their claim. The Trust remains liable for the unpaid portion of the liquidated amount only to the extent that assets are available after paying all claimants the established pro rata share of their claims. The Trust makes these offers electronically for law firms that file their claims electronically ("e-filers"), or by sending an offer letter and a release form for claimants that file their proof of claim on paper. E-filers may accept their offers electronically and the Trust records a settled, but unpaid claim at the time of acceptance, then makes payment upon receipt of an acceptable signed release. Paper filers may accept their offer by submitting an acceptable signed release, upon receipt of which the Trust sends a check. An unpaid claim liability is recorded once an offer is made. The unpaid claim liability remains on the Trust's books until accepted or expiration of the offer after 360 days. Expired offers may be reinstated if the claimant accepts the original offer within two years of offer expiration.

Note 6. Commitments

CRMC signed a seven-year and seven-month office lease effective October 1, 2015 at a location in Falls Church, Virginia. In October 2018, CRMC signed a lease extension at its current location in Falls Church, Virginia. This lease will expire on September 30, 2028. Future minimum rental commitments under this operating lease, as December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,		
2026	$	441,651
2027		454,913
2028		350,261
	$	1,246,825

This obligation has been recorded as a liability in the accompanying consolidated special purpose statements of net claimants' equity.

Note 7. Net Claimants' Equity

A class action complaint was filed on behalf of all Trust beneficiaries on November 19, 1990, seeking to restructure the methods by which the Trust administers and pays claims. On July 25, 1994, the parties signed a Stipulation of Settlement that included a revised TDP. The TDP prescribes certain procedures for distributing the Trust's limited assets, including pro rata payments and initial determination of claim value based on scheduled diseases and values. The Court approved the settlement in an order dated January 19, 1995 and the Trust implemented the TDP payment procedures effective February 21, 1995.

Prior to the commencement of the class action in 1990, the Trust filed a motion for a determination that its assets constitute a "limited fund" for purposes of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1)(B). The Courts adopted the findings of the Special Master that the Trust is a "limited fund". In part, the limited fund finding concludes that there is a substantial probability that estimated future assets of the Trust are and will be insufficient to pay in full all claims that have been and will be asserted against the Trust.

The TDP contains certain procedures for the distribution of the Trust's limited assets. Under the TDP, the Trust forecasts its anticipated annual sources and uses of cash until the last projected future claim has been paid. A pro rata payment percentage is calculated such that the Trust will have no remaining assets or liabilities after the last future claimant receives his/her pro rata share.

Prior to the implementation of the TDP, the Trust conducted its own research and monitored studies prepared by the Courts' appointee regarding the valuation of the Trust's assets and liabilities. Based on this valuation, the TDP provided for an initial 10% payment of the liquidated value of then current and estimated future claims (pro rata payment percentage). As required by the TDP, the Trust has periodically reviewed the values of its projected assets and liabilities to determine whether a revised pro rata payment percentage should be applied. In June 2001, the pro rata percentage was reduced from 10% to 5%.

During the second and third quarters of 2002, the Selected Counsel for the Beneficiaries ("SCB") and Legal Representative of Future Claimants ("Legal Representative") and the Trust met to discuss amending the TDP. As a result of these meetings, in late August 2002, the parties agreed to TDP amendments that are now contained in what is referred to as the "2002 TDP". The 2002 TDP principally changes the categorization criteria and scheduled values for the scheduled diseases.

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In January 2008, the Trust completed a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Based upon this review, the Trustees approved an increase in the pro rata percentage from 5% to 7.5%. This proposed change received the required concurrence of the SCB and the Legal Representative in early March 2008. Under the TDP, any claimant who received less than the current pro rata percentage is entitled to receive a retroactive payment sufficient to increase their previous payment percentage to the current pro rata percentage. Accordingly, the Trust recorded a liability of $365.7 million for approximately 282,000 personal injury claimants eligible to receive a retroactive payment.

In January 2012, the Trustees amended the 2002 TDP to include a provision requiring the Trust to determine the Maximum Annual Payment ("MAP") amount, which limits the amount of claim payments in any one year based upon its projections of assets and liabilities at the current pro rata percentage. Once the claim payments in any one year reach the annual MAP amount, the Trust ceases claim payments and any unpaid claims are carried over to the next year and placed at the front of the FIFO payment queue.

In August 2014, the Trust completed a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Based upon this review, the Trustees approved a decrease in the pro rata percentage from 7.5% to 6.25%. This change received the required concurrence of the SCB and Legal Representative.

In November 2016, the Trust completed a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Based upon this review, the Trustees approved a decrease in the pro rata percentage from 6.25% to 5.1%. This change received the required concurrence of the SCB and Legal Representative. All claimants receiving offers after November 4, 2016, were paid a pro rata percentage of 5.1%.

In late 2019, the Trustees began a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Upon completion of that review, which coincided with a sharp decline in equities markets caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, reducing the value of the Trust's assets, the Trustees proposed a decrease in the pro rata percentage from 5.1% to 4.3%. After the Trust received the required concurrence of the SCB and the Legal Representative, the decrease took effect on April 28, 2020.

In February 2021, the Trust completed a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Based upon this review, the Trustees approved on February 15, 2021, an increase in the pro rata percentage from 4.3% to 5.1%. This proposed change received the required concurrence of the SCB and the Legal Representative. Under the TDP, any claimant who received less than the current pro rata percentage is entitled to receive a retroactive payment sufficient to increase their previous payment percentage to the current pro rata percentage. Accordingly, the Trust paid at the end of February 2021 approximately $5.6 million to all the personal injury claimants eligible to receive a retroactive payment. All claimants receiving offers after February 15, 2021 were paid a pro rata percentage of 5.1%.

Note 8. Employee Benefit Plans

The Trust established a tax-deferred employee savings plan (the "Benefit Plan") under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, with an effective date of January 1, 1988. On April 7, 2016, the Benefit Plan was amended and restated as the CRMC Salary Savings and Retirement Plan. The Benefit Plan allows employees to defer a percentage of their salaries within limits set by the Internal Revenue Code with CRMC matching contributions by employees of up to 6% of their salaries. The total employer contributions and expenses under the Benefit Plan were approximately $197,600 and $207,700 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Note 9. Restricted Cash Equivalents and Investments

In order to avoid the high costs of director and officer liability insurance (approximately $2.5 million in 1990), the Trust ceased purchasing such insurance in 1991 and, with the approval of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, the Trust established a segregated security fund. Pursuant to this authority, the Trust currently maintains $30 million in a separate escrow account for the purpose of securing the obligation of the Trust to indemnify former and current Trustees. The investment earnings on these escrow accounts accrue to the benefit of the Trust.

Additionally, as a condition of the tax agreement between JM and the Trust discussed in Note 10, the Trust was required to transfer $30 million in cash to an escrow account to secure the payment of its future income tax obligations post settlement of the transaction. The escrow account balance may be increased or decreased over time. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, securities with a market value of $77 million and $65.6 million, respectively, were held by an escrow agent, of which $13.3 million and $12.3 million, respectively, are reported as restricted in accordance with the agreement. Any amounts in excess of the escrow amount may be withdrawn from the account by the Trust.

Note 10. Income Taxes

For federal income tax purposes, JM had elected for the qualified assets of the Trust to be taxed as a Designated Settlement Fund ("DSF"). Income and expenses associated with the DSF are taxed in accordance with Section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code, which obligates JM to pay for any federal income tax liability imposed upon the DSF. In addition, pursuant to an agreement between JM and the Trust, JM is obligated to pay for any income tax liability of the Trust. In a subsequent separate agreement between the Trust and JM to facilitate the sale of JM to a third party, JM paid the Trust $90 million to settle the JM obligation to the Trust. In return, the Trust terminated JM's contractual liability for income taxes of the DSF and agreed to indemnify JM with respect to all future income taxes of the Trust and established an escrow fund to secure such indemnification. The statutory income tax rate for this DSF is 15%. As a Delaware domiciled trust, the Trust is not subject to state income taxes. CRMC files separate federal and state corporate income tax returns.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Trust has recorded a net deferred tax liability from net unrealized gains on investment securities of approximately $45.8 million and $43.2 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Trust recorded deferred tax expense of approximately $2.6 million and $3.1 million, respectively, which is included in in net investment income in the consolidated special purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Trust had a net income tax payable of approximately $400,000 and $502,000, respectively, which is included in accrued expenses on the consolidated special purpose statements of net claimants' equity. The Trust made cash payments for income taxes of approximately $8.6 million and $8.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Note 11. Proof of Claim Forms Filed

Proof of claim forms filed as December 31, 2025 and 2024 with the Trust are as follows:

	2025	2024
Claims filed	$ 1,156,915	$ 1,137,227
Withdrawn (1)	(110,911)	(109,583)
Expired offers (2)	(1,542)	(2,013)
Active claims	1,044,462	1,025,631
Settled claims	(1,033,478)	(1,013,971)
Claims currently eligible for settlement	$ 10,984	$ 11,660

(1) Principally claims that have received a denial notification and the claim is in an expired status for more than two years. These claims must be refiled to receive a new offer.

(2) Claims that received a Trust offer or denial, but failed to respond within the specified response period, usually 360 days. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, approximately 298 and 250, respectively, of the claims with expired offers are still eligible to accept their original offer with a payment value of $0.57 million and $0.68 million, respectively. All claims with expired offers may be reactivated upon written request by the claimant and will be eligible for a new offer at the end of the FIFO queue.

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Supplementary Information

Forvis Mazars, LLP
500 Virginia Street East, Suite 800
Charleston, WV 25301
P 304.343.0168 | F 304.343.1895
forvismazars.us

Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information

Trustees
Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated special purpose financial statements of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust and its subsidiary (the "Trust") (a statutory Trust originally created under the laws of the State of New York, and converted to a Delaware statutory trust in 2018), that collectively comprise the Trust's consolidated special purpose financial statements. The supplementary schedules of Consolidated Special Purpose Investment Income, Consolidated Special Purpose Net Operating Expenses, and Schedule of Liquidated Claims listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic consolidated special purpose 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 basic consolidated special purpose financial statements.

The Supplementary Information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated special purpose financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated special purpose financial statements or to the consolidated special purpose 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 consolidated special purpose financial statements as a whole.

Forvis Mazars, LLP

Charleston, West Virginia
February 24, 2026

Forvis Mazars, LLP is an independent member of Forvis Mazars Global Limited

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Supplementary Schedule of Consolidated Special Purpose Investment Income (Exhibit I)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
Investment income		
Interest	$ 10,609,588	$ 10,082,427
Dividends	5,620,683	6,099,207
Total interest and dividends	16,230,271	16,181,634
Net realized gains	45,113,158	45,658,910
Net unrealized gain, net of the change in deferred income taxes (Note 10)	14,928,866	17,751,629
Investment expenses	(888,122)	(902,711)
	$ 75,384,173	$ 78,689,462

See Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Supplementary Schedules of Consolidated Special Purpose Net Operating Expenses (Exhibit II)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
Net operating expenses		
Personnel costs	$ 4,674,123	$ 4,696,065
Office, general, and administrative	842,195	800,855
Travel and meetings	28,691	7,044
Board of Trustees	537,082	485,348
Professional fees	390,155	459,373
Net fixed asset purchases	52,763	73,410
Web hosting and other EDP costs	57,290	69,865
Claims processing revenue and other income	(2,817,223)	(2,896,617)
	$ 3,765,076	$ 3,695,343

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Supplementary Schedule of Liquidated Claims (Exhibit III)
Since Consummation (November 28, 1988) through December 31, 2025

	Number	Account	Average
Trust liquidated claims			
Pre-Class Action Complaint			
November 19, 1990 and before			
Full liquidated claim value	27,590	$ 1,187,852,399	
Present value discount (1)	-	(135,306,535)	
Net settlements	27,590	1,052,545,864	
Payments	(27,590)	(1,052,545,864)	$ 38,150
Unpaid balance	-	$ -	
Post-Class Action Complaint			
After November 19, 1990			
Offers made a full liquidated amount	1,006,833	$55,046,121,021	
Reduction in claim value (2)	-	(50,778,827,982)	
Net offer amount	1,006,833	4,267,293,039	
Offers accepted	(1,005,888)	(4,264,632,736)	$ 4,240
Outstanding offers	945	2,660,303	
Offers accepted, not paid	7,223	14,650,539	
Unpaid balance	8,168	$ 17,310,842	
Total Trust liquidated claims	1,033,478	5,317,178,600	$ 5,145
Manville liquidated claims paid (3)	158	$ 24,946,620	
Co-defendant liquidated claims (4)			
Settlement claim value		$ 95,329,160	
Investment receipts (5)		2,624,732	
Payments		(97,953,892)	
Payable		$ -	

(1) The unpaid liability for Pre-Class Action Complaint claims has been reduced based upon a plan approved by the Courts in January 1994, which requires the Trust to offer to pay a discounted amount in full satisfaction of the unpaid claim amount.

(2) Under the TDP, Post Class Action Complaint claims have been reported at a pro rata percentage of their liquidated value.

(3) Manville Liquidated Claims refers to Liquidated AH Claims (as defined in the Plan), which the Trust has paid pursuant to an order of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York dated January 27, 1987.

(4) Number of personal injury claimants not identifiable.

(5) Investment receipts of separate investment escrow account established for the sub-class beneficiaries per the Stipulation of Settlement, net of income taxes.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Supplementary Schedule of Liquidated Claims (Exhibit III)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Number	Account	Average
Trust liquidated claims			
Post-Class Action Complaint			
After November 19, 1990 (1)			
Offers outstanding as of December 31, 2024	1,519	$ 3,311,351	
Net offers made (2)	18,933	57,042,424	
Offers accepted	(19,507)	(57,693,472)	$ 2,958
Offers outstanding as of December 31, 2025	945	2,660,303	
Offers accepted, not paid as of December 31, 2025	7,223	14,650,539	
Payable as of December 31, 2025	8,168	$ 17,310,842	
Co-defendant liquidated claims			
Payable as of December 2024		$ -	
Settled 2025		-	
Paid 2025		-	
Payable as of December 31, 2025		$ -	

(1) Under the TDP, Post Class Action Complaint claims have been reported at a pro rata percentage of their liquidated value.

(2) Represents payment offers made during the period net of rejected and expired offers.