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February 26, 2007

Dear Shareholders:

OPERATING RESULTS

I am pleased to report the results from operations for Trinity Bank, N.A. for the twelve months ending December 31, 2006. 2006 was our third full year of operation and we are able to report continued progress.

Period	Pre-tax Income (Loss)	Net Income (Loss)
5-28-03 to 12-31-03*	($939,000)	($939,000)
FYE 12-31-04	($277,000)	($277,000)
FYE 12-31-05	$463,000	$463,000
FYE 12-31-06	$971,000	$888,000

*includes start-up expense prior to May 28 opening date.

After reflecting on the above chart, let me point out one thing. As I mentioned in the third quarter shareholder letter, we recouped the last of our start-up loss in October of 2006. The good news is that we accomplished that relatively quickly. The bad news is that we now have to pay federal income tax on our earnings.

Given the choice of losing money or paying taxes, we obviously would rather pay taxes. However, that means we will be comparing operating results for the first three quarters of 2007 after tax (at a 34% rate) to 2006 results with no tax provision. As an organization, we focus on producing steady growth in Net Income Before Taxes because we have no control over income tax rates.

Now, please allow me to mention one other milestone of sorts. In the month of January 2007, we earned over $100,000 before taxes for the first time. As expressed in previous letters, our goal as an organization is to produce a 15% return on your investment. You entrusted us with approximately $11,000,000 in capital in May 2003. To produce a 15% return on that amount, we need to earn about $200,000 per month before taxes. Therefore, January's results indicate that, for the first time, we are 50% of the way towards our goal.

It is also important to note that we do not have to be twice as big to make twice as much money. Due to the financial principle of operating leverage, a significant portion of new incremental income goes directly to profit. We can add a large amount of new business with only a small addition to overhead. The key is obviously adding new business, and, as always, we need your help in this area. You, the shareholders of Trinity Bank, can give us an additional 260 plus sales representatives. Please keep us in mind and mention your bank to friends, relatives, neighbors, co-workers, and business associates. All we need is the opportunity to talk about our products, prices, and service.

SHAREHOLDER VALUE

At least once a year, I feel obligated to talk to you about shareholder value. The main goal of any organization is to produce shareholder value. "How are we doing?"

First, let me mention that with the sale of one of our competitors in December, we are now the only bank headquartered in Fort Worth that has a public market for its stock. You can see the last trade, the bid price, and the ask price every day on the Internet. (The symbol is TYBT or TYBT.OB depending on which internet service you use).

Second, for the 4th quarter of 2005, the last trade for your stock was $14.50 per share and there was a current bid at $16.00 per share. For the 4th quarter of 2006, the last trade was $20.00 per share, and there is a current bid at $18.25 per share. So, I think the answer is, "Yes, we are producing shareholder value".

The increase in shareholder value is due primarily to superb management and humility. As long as the stock is going up, I'm taking credit for it. If it goes down, I will be quick to explain why the market does not understand our company. Sound familiar? In all seriousness, I do think we have performed well to date. Our approach remains consistent. We try to develop long-term relationships with quality people. We focus on making a profit for our shareholders. We will expand into new markets when we find the right people and the right place to meet the need in that market.

However, in addition to our performance, I would be remiss in not mentioning the positive influence on the value of all Texas-based banks that is being created by what is happening on a national basis. Some of it (the creation of value) is us. Some is due to extraordinary factors in the market.

Recently, a long-time friend and shareholder came to see me. The gist of the conversation is outlined below.

> "What is going on in the banking business?"
> "I see Texas banks being acquired at big premiums."
> "I see some of the national banks opening branches on every corner."

I agreed with him that it is difficult to sort through all of the activity and look for the principles of success that do not change. I will do my best to give you my perspective on a couple of topics now and I will discuss several more in future letters.

Statement: In the late 80's, nine of the ten largest banks in Texas failed and were taken over by very large national banks.

Many industry analysts predicted that was the end of an era. There would be no more Texas-domiciled players in the market. There would be a few big national players and some small banks in the rural and/or slow growth markets.

Response: We grew a new "crop" of Texas-based banks. These are the banks that are now being taken over at huge premiums. How could they compete with the national organizations? The answer is, "The same way we do", and we can do it better than even the big Texas-based banks.

There is a demand in the market for **GOOD PRODUCTS, COMPETITIVE PRICES, AND RESPONSIVE PERSONAL SERVICE FROM PEOPLE THAT KNOW YOU BY NAME**.

Statement: Texas is one of the best markets in the country – with Florida and California being the other two. Every "national" banking organization wants to be in the largest and fastest-growing markets.

Once they all have a presence here, the demand for Texas franchises will fall.

Response: 32 of the 50 largest banking organizations in the United States do not have a presence in Texas. And this does not include a number of strong, regional banking organizations and international banking institutions that have interest in the Texas market.

Statement: With the second wave of Texas banks being taken over, the national players now have local people working for them, and they will be more competitive.

Response: There still has not been one merger (a Texas bank acquired by a national organization or by a larger Texas financial institution) that has improved the acquired bank's ability to service the customer. What size brings in operating efficiency, it gives back in inflexible policies and procedures and in the lack of personal service.

One of my favorite stories comes from a relatively new customer. He said, "It is wonderful to have statewide free ATM's, but I have been banking there for 17 years and now I have to wait in line and show my driver's license to cash a check".

As mentioned earlier, we will talk about more of these issues in the next shareholder's letter.

The press release for the fourth quarter of 2006 (and the unaudited financial report) is attached for your review. As we grow larger, the financial reports become a little more complex. There are some items that probably deserve some explanation. In the interest of brevity, I have picked one item out and attempted to explain it is some detail on the next page. (If my "explanation" is a cure for insomnia, I ask for your forgiveness in advance.) Please be assured that if you have any questions about anything, I am available by phone (817-569-7227), email (jharp@trinitybk.com), or in person.

Thanks again for your investment and your support. Please remember that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Trinity Bank, N.A. will be held May 22, 2007 in the lobby of the bank. We welcome your attendance.

Sincerely,

Jeff Harp

Jeffrey M. Harp
President

On page 11, under Selected Ratios, look at "Net Interest Margin (tax equivalent)". It should be highlighted. The Net Interest Margin is basically the difference between what we pay for deposits and what we earn on our investments (loans and securities). The Net Interest Margin increased steadily during the 4th quarter of 2005 and the first two quarters of 2006, and then it dropped significantly (from 3.67% to 3.13%) from the 2nd quarter of '06 to the 4th quarter of '06.

If the Margin drops, it cannot be good, right? Normally, that would be accurate. But in this case, there is an explanation. On July 31, 2006, our largest borrowing customer sold his business. On that day, all related loans* were paid and the proceeds of the sale were deposited at Trinity. We were able to keep a substantial amount of the sales proceeds for a period of time. We were able to buy short-term investments that earned a small premium over the interest paid on the deposits. This transaction added net income to the bottom line. However, because of the small increment earned over the cost of the money, our Net Interest Margin dropped. But we made more dollars of profit with no risk.

Half of the money from this transaction left December 1, 2006, and the other half will leave in April 2007. Therefore, the Net Interest Margin for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 2007 will still be hindered by the transaction, but it should be more in line with the historical margin by the 3rd quarter of 2007. I believe that we are ahead of the game by generating more profit in dollars with no risk.

*as an aside, and also on a positive note, with the sale of our customer's business, we lost 8% of our loans on July 31. We were able to overcome this drop in loan volume and still have acceptable loan growth for the year.

Special Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This letter may contain certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 regarding future financial conditions, results of operations and the Bank's business operations. Such forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, but not limited to, monetary policy and general economic conditions in Texas and the greater Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area, the risks of changes in interest rates on the level and composition of deposits, loan demand and the values of loan collateral, securities and interest rate protection agreements, the actions of competitors and customers, the success of the Bank in implementing its strategic plan, the failure of the assumptions underlying the reserves for loan losses and the estimations of values of collateral and various financial assets and liabilities, that the costs of technological changes are more difficult or expensive than anticipated, the effects of regulatory restrictions imposed on banks generally, any changes in fiscal, monetary or regulatory policies and other uncertainties as discussed in the Bank's Registration Statement on Form SB-1 filed with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should these underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from outcomes expected or anticipated by the Bank. A forward-looking statement may include a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying the forward-looking statement. The Bank believes it has chosen these assumptions or bases in good faith and that they are reasonable. However, the Bank cautions you that assumptions or bases almost always vary from actual results, and the differences between assumptions or bases and actual results can be material. The Bank undertakes no obligation to publicly update or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless the securities laws require the Bank to do so.