



August 22, 2006

Dear Shareholders:

I am pleased to be able to report to you the results of the second quarter of 2006. Listed below are some key numbers from our second quarter press release (the full financial report is attached).

	<u>Average for Quarter Ending</u>		
	<u>6-30-05</u>	<u>6-30-06</u>	<u>%Δ</u>
Loans	\$29,162,000	\$35,331,000	21%
Deposits	\$53,130,000	\$63,278,000	19%

	<u>Actual for Quarter Ending</u>		
	<u>6-30-05</u>	<u>6-30-06</u>	<u>%Δ</u>
Net Interest Income	\$ 518,000	\$ 643,000	24%
Non-Interest Income	\$ 80,000	\$ 53,000	(34%)
Non-Interest Expense	\$ 457,000	\$ 441,000	(4%)
Net Income	\$ 97,000	\$ 225,000	132%

The second quarter results represent our seventh consecutive quarter of increased profit. Both loans and deposits showed steady growth. Net Interest Income continues to improve, primarily due to the increase in loan volume.

You will notice a drop in Non-Interest Income. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in our residential mortgage volume. As I am sure you are aware, the housing market is slowing both locally and nationally. This is another area in which we need referrals from shareholders. If you know of anyone purchasing or refinancing a home, please let me know. If we do not have the best product and the best price, we do not expect to get the business. We just want the opportunity to make an offer. The customers that have used our mortgage department (headed by Richard Burt and Kris Nordyke) have very positive comments about our service in comparison to other large banks and mortgage companies.

Finally, we have done an excellent job in controlling our Non-Interest Expense. In today's climate of branch banks being built on every corner, you might wonder why we stay so focused on overhead. In the long run, I believe that controlling overhead will give Trinity Bank a significant competitive advantage in the market. I cannot see the logic in building branches that take a long time to produce an acceptable return on investment just so we can say that we are bigger and have more locations. As is usually the case, time will tell if this is the right approach.

Having briefly discussed performance, please let me switch to the third in a series of providing examples of how Trinity Bank competes effectively with the amount and the size of the competition in our market.

1) Problem Resolution

Banking, in general, is becoming more automated and less personal. Automation improves our ability to do more and do it faster. But what happens when a mistake is made on your account? At the big banks, you get to call a toll-free customer service number in San Antonio, or Alabama, or North Carolina (or India) and try to obtain assistance from someone who does not know who you are and does not know anything about you or your business.

At Trinity, you can call me directly at 817-569-7227. First of all, we do not make many mistakes. Second, if we do, I want to know what kind of mistakes are being made in case we have a systemic problem that needs to be addressed. Third, I will make sure that the problem is resolved quickly. This never seems very important until it happens to you (or me). But when it does, having an interested, well-trained staff empowered to get the problem resolved quickly and efficiently is a great competitive advantage.

2) Flexibility

Trinity, like all banks, has policies and procedures. They are designed to provide guidelines that fit most (but not all) banking situations. At Trinity, we use these guidelines so that we can recognize the exceptions and deal with them

accordingly. If we understand and agree with what you are trying to accomplish, we can usually find a way to do it. Most of our competitors do not have this flexibility. If what you want to do does not fit the policy and procedure manual (usually published by the home office), then you are out of luck.

One of my favorite stories about policy manuals involves a friend who had his and his son's account at a large national banking company (primarily so he could deposit money into his son's account from Fort Worth). The son went to college out of state and needed to pay tuition. His father went to the bank to deposit a check to his son's account. The teller informed him that (based on policy) the bank would have to place a 10 day hold on the deposit to the son's account (the son would not have access to the funds for 10 days). My friend said, "The check I am depositing is also drawn on an account at your bank. Surely you can tell whether it is good or not". The teller, after checking with a supervisor, said "Since the check being deposited is drawn on our bank, we can reduce the hold to 5 days".

The same flexibility issue holds true in the lending area. Most banks have loan products and lending manuals (nearly always designed and supplied by the home office – usually out of state). Upon receiving a loan request, they turn to page 68 of the manual and come back with "Here is how we do that type of loan". Sometimes it works fine, and sometimes it doesn't. At Trinity we try very hard to listen and determine what you are trying to accomplish. We then design the loan structure that best fits the situation. We do not have to rely on the lending manual handed down by the home office.

I hope these ways that we can compete effectively are meaningful to you as a shareholder. I spend quite a bit of time talking about them, because I want you to know that we are confident that there is a significant segment of the market that places a high value on what we do and how we do it. **THERE IS SIGNIFICANT VALUE IN HAVING GOOD PRODUCTS, COMPETITIVE PRICES, AND RESPONSIVE PERSONAL SERVICE FROM PEOPLE THAT KNOW YOU BY NAME.**

Thank you again for your investment in and support of Trinity Bank. Please feel free to call me if you have any questions, comments, or issues that you would like for me to address.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey M. Harp
President

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.