



2026 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND UPDATES CONCERNING YOUR RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

This Notice serves two purposes: (1) to provide notice that you may be required to take a Required Minimum Distribution ("RMD"), depending upon your current age; and (2) to provide updated information concerning contribution limits, replacing previous contribution disclosures. For additional information, please review your Custodial Account Agreement and Disclosure, which can be found here: <https://www.trustetc.com/custodial-agreement-disclosure/> and select the applicable account type.

Equity Trust's RMD Notice to Account Owners

As your retirement account custodian, Equity Trust is notifying you that you may be required to take an RMD, depending upon your age. In addition, Equity Trust will notify the IRS of your RMD eligibility when submitting Form 5498 or its substitute for the current tax year. You may satisfy your RMD for your IRA by directing Equity Trust to distribute your RMD or taking your RMD from an IRA with another custodian. Due to the tax and financial consequences surrounding an RMD, please consult with your tax or legal professional.

RMD Deadlines: In the 2026 tax year, your first RMD must be taken by April 1 of the year after you turn 73. Subsequent RMDs must be taken by December 31 of each year. If you do not take your RMD, you may be assessed a penalty/excise tax by the IRS.

Calculate RMD: The amount of your RMD is calculated by dividing the value of your IRAs by a life expectancy factor, as determined by the IRS. You should calculate your RMD for each IRA separately but can take your RMD from one or a combination of your IRAs. Note, RMDs from Qualified Plans or Inherited IRAs must be calculated separately and taken from that account. RMDs do not apply to Roth IRAs. Upon your request, Equity Trust can assist in calculating the RMD for the accounts you hold with us. However, since we do not have access to the accounts you have with other institutions, it is your responsibility to determine the total RMD amount for all your accounts. Additionally, we provide information to complete your annual RMD in your Q4 quarterly statement. To submit the request for taking your RMD from your Equity Trust retirement account, log into www.myEQUITY.com, click on Money Movement, and select Distribution.

Additional RMD information is available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov; see also, <https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/plan-participant-employee/retirement-topics-required-minimum-distributions-rmds>. You may wish to consult with a tax professional for specific tax advice prior to submitting your RMD request.

The Act and RMD Rules

Timing: The SECURE 2.0 Act (the "Act") raised the age that IRA owners must begin taking RMDs from 72 to age 73. The owner's first RMD is due by April 1 of the year after they turn 73. If the account owner turned 73 in 2025, the first RMD is due April 1, 2026, the next RMD is due December 31, 2026, and by December 31 each year after that.

Excise Tax: If an account owner fails to withdraw the full amount of the RMD by the due date, the amount not withdrawn may be subject to an excise tax of 25%, 10% if the RMD is timely corrected within two years.

Roth Accounts: There are no RMD requirements for a Roth IRA or designated Roth accounts, such as 401(k) and 401(b), while the owner is alive. Beneficiary Roth accounts are still subject to RMD requirements.

Summary of Changes to Contribution Limits

Traditional and Roth: The limit on annual contributions increased from \$7,000 in 2025 to \$7,500 in 2026. The IRA catch-up contribution limit for individuals aged 50 and over increased from \$1,000 in 2025 to \$1,100 in 2026.



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Contribution limits and eligibility are based on your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI), depending on tax-filing status.

Coverdell Education Savings Account (CESA): Limit of \$2,000 per year, per student total from all contributors. Subject to income limitations for joint incomes above \$190,000.

Simplified Employee Pension (SEP): For the 2025 tax year, the contribution limit allows the lesser of \$70,000 or 25% of your compensation (maximum \$350,000). For the 2026 tax year, the contribution limit increased to \$72,000 or 25% of your compensation (maximum \$360,000).

Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE IRA): For tax year 2025, the annual limit was \$16,500 with a catch-up allowance of \$3,500 for employees 50 and older. In 2026, contributions for employee salary deferrals increased to \$17,000 with a catch-up provision of \$4,000 for employees 50 and older. In 2026, an additional catch-up allowance is permitted for employees aged 60, 61, 62, and 63, who can contribute an additional \$5,250.

Health Savings Account (HSA): Tax year 2025 allowed individuals to contribute \$4,300 and \$8,550 for families, with an allowed catch-up contribution of \$1,000 for individuals 55 and older. In 2026, the limit increases to \$4,400 for individuals, and \$8,750 for families. The catch-up contribution remains \$1,000.

401(k) and Other Employer-Sponsored Plans: In tax year 2025, any employee saving for retirement through a 401(k), 403(b), or most 457 plans could contribute up to \$23,500. The contribution limit increased in 2026 to \$24,500. The 2025 catch-up contribution limit for workers 50 years old and older was \$7,500, which increased in 2026 to \$8,000. In 2025, the Act added a "super" catch-up contribution limit for employees 60 to 63 years old of \$11,250, which remains the same for 2026. For 2025, the total of all employee and employer contributions per employer increases from \$70,000 in 2025 to \$72,000 in 2026 for those under 50. Starting in 2026, for catch-up contributions, if your FICA wages in 2025 were greater than \$150,000 for the same employer as your current 401(k), catch-up contributions will be after-tax ROTH contributions.

General Summary

Contribution	2025 Limit	2026 Limit
Traditional IRA Contribution	\$7,000	\$7,500
- Catch-up Contribution	\$1,000	\$1,100
Roth IRA Contribution	\$7,000	\$7,500
- Catch-up Contribution	\$1,000	\$1,100
CESA	\$2,000	\$2,000
SEP IRA Contribution	\$70,000	\$72,000
SIMPLE IRA Contribution	\$16,500	\$17,000
- Catch-up Contribution (if 50-59 or 64 and older)	\$3,500	\$4,000
- Super Catch-up Contribution (60-63 years old)	\$5,250	\$5,250
HSA Contribution	-	-
- Single	\$4,300	\$4,400
- Family	\$8,550	\$8,750
- Catch-Up	\$1,000	\$1,000
401(k)/403(b) Employee Contribution	\$23,500	\$24,500
- Catch-up Contribution (if 50-59 or 64 and older)	\$7,500	\$8,000
- Super Catch-up Contribution (60-63 years old)	\$11,250	\$11,250



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Additional Changes

- For single taxpayers covered by a workplace retirement plan, the phase-out range is increased to between \$81,000 and \$91,000, up from between \$79,000 and \$89,000 in 2025.
- For married couples filing jointly, if the spouse making the IRA contribution is covered by a workplace retirement plan, the phase-out range is increased to between \$129,000 and \$149,000, up from between \$126,000 and \$146,000 in 2025.
- For an IRA contributor who is not covered by a workplace retirement plan and is married to someone who is covered, the phase-out range is increased to between \$242,000 and \$252,000, up from between \$236,000 and \$246,000 in 2025.

You (and after your death, your beneficiary) are responsible for ensuring that Required Minimum Distributions ("RMDs") are made timely and are in amounts which satisfy IRS requirements and the related Treasury Regulations. Clients of Equity Trust Company ("ETC") must separately calculate any RMD for retirement assets that are held at outside institutions. Any tools, guidance or reports provided by ETC with respect to RMDs is not intended as a substitute for specific individualized tax, legal or investment planning advice. Where specific advice is necessary, ETC recommends you consult with a qualified tax advisor, CPA, financial planner or investment manager. ETC is a directed custodian and does not provide tax, legal or investment advice. Any information communicated by ETC is for educational purposes only, and should not be construed as tax, legal or investment advice. Whenever making an investment decision, please consult with your tax attorney or financial professional.