72(t) EARLY DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

Date: October 3, 2025



INTRODUCTION

The 72(t) Early Distribution Illustration helps you explore your options for taking IRA distributions before you reach 59½ without incurring the IRS 10% early distribution penalty. Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 72(t)(2)(A)(iv) defines these distributions as "Substantially Equal Periodic Payments". The IRS has approved three ways to calculate your distribution amount: annuitization, amortization and required minimum distribution.

You may choose any of the three methods on which to base your distribution amount. To avoid the 10% penalty once you begin distributions, you must continue to take the required distribution using the same method, at least annually, for the longer of five years, or until age 59½. Once distributions begin, if the series of payments is modified in any way, the 10% early distribution penalty will be imposed retroactively beginning with the first year of distribution. Exception: The five-year rule is waived upon death or disability of the IRA owner. It is also waived for IRA owners who make a one-time change from the amortization or annuitization methods to the required minimum distribution method.

For purposes of this analysis, the distribution amounts are shown as annual figures. However, you may choose to make withdrawals monthly, quarterly or semi-annually.

SUMMARY OF INPUT

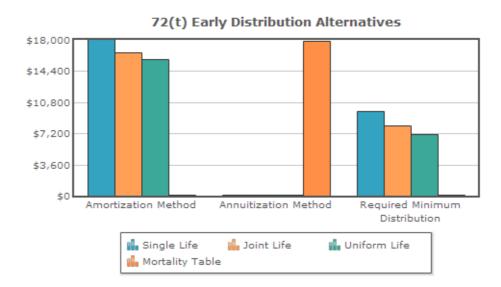
Account balance	\$307,817	Client's age	55
Beneficiary's age	53	Is the beneficiary your spouse?	Yes
Before-tax hypothetical rate of return on			
investment	6.00%	Reasonable distribution interest rate	4.29%

ANALYSIS

Distribution Methods					
Rate Table Used	Factor	Amortization (1)	Annuitization (1)	RMD (2)	
Single Life	31.60	\$17,971	n/a	\$9,741	
Joint Life	38.40	\$16,492	n/a	\$8,016	
Uniform Life	43.60	\$15,724	n/a	\$7,060	
Mortality Table	17.27	n/a	\$17,823	n/a	
Maximum Initial Distribution		\$17,971	\$17,823	\$9,741	

(1) Both the Amortization and Annuitization distribution amounts remain level from year to year.

⁽²⁾ The Required Minimum Distribution is recalculated annually, increasing the required distribution amount.



The following table projects your current qualified plan balance into the future using the highest possible distribution from each of the three distribution methods. While the calculation of the allowable periodic payment is based on the "reasonable distribution interest rate", your assets are being projected into the future at your specified "assumed return on investment".

	Amortization Method		Annuitization Method		Required Minimum Distribution Method	
Age	Withdrawal	Ending Balance	Withdrawal	Ending Balance	Withdrawal	Ending Balance
55	\$17,971	\$307,237	\$17,823	\$307,394	\$9,741	\$315,961
56	17,971	306,622	17,823	306,945	10,326	323,973
57	17,971	305,971	17,823	306,469	10,872	331,888
58	17,971	305,280	17,823	305,964	11,484	339,628
59	17,971	304,548	17,823	305,430	12,130	347,148

This information may help you analyze your financial needs. It is based on information and assumptions provided by you regarding your goals, expectations and financial situation. The calculations provided should not be construed as financial, legal or tax advice. In addition, such information should not be relied upon as the only source of information. Any assumptions as to interest rates, rates of returns, inflation or other values are hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only. Your results may vary.

Securities and advisory services offered through LPL Financial LLC or LPL Enterprise, LLC, affiliated registered investment advisers/broker-dealers (members FINRA/SIPC) collectively referred to under the corporate brand names "LPL" and "LPL Financial." Please consult the Relationship Summary you received or your financial professional to confirm the LPL affiliate providing services to you.

Not Insured by FDIC/NCUA or Any Other Government Agency	nanteed Not Bank/Credit Union Deposits or Obligations	May Lose Value
---	---	----------------