

SOUTHERN FIRST BANCSHARES INC
Form 10-K
March 02, 2010

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15(d) of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For The Fiscal Year December 31, 2009.

Or

Transition Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15 (D) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-27719

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was recently sold) was \$17,927,071 as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

3,135,206 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding as of March 1, 2010

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report, including information included or incorporated by reference in this document, contains statements which constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements may relate to our financial condition, results of operation, plans, objectives, or future performance. These statements are based on many assumptions and estimates and are not guarantees of future performance. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, as they will depend on many factors about which we are unsure, including many factors which are beyond our control. The words "may," "would," "could," "should," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "predict," "project," "potential," "believe," "continue," "assume," "intend," "plan," and "estimate," as well as similar expressions, are meant to identify such forward-looking statements. Potential risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those described below under Item 1A- Risk Factors and the following:

- reduced earnings due to higher credit losses generally and specifically because losses in the sectors of our loan portfolio secured by real estate are greater than expected due to economic factors, including, but not limited to, declining real estate values, increasing interest rates, increasing unemployment, or changes in payment behavior or other factors;

- reduced earnings due to higher credit losses because our loans are concentrated by loan type, industry segment, borrower type, or location of the borrower or collateral;
- the high concentration of our real estate-based loans collateralized by real estate in a weak commercial real estate market;
- significant increases in competitive pressure in the banking and financial services industries;
- changes in the interest rate environment which could reduce anticipated margins;
- changes in political conditions or the legislative or regulatory environment;
- general economic conditions, either nationally or regionally and especially in our primary service area, being less favorable than expected resulting in, among other things, a deterioration in credit quality;
- changes occurring in business conditions and inflation;
- changes in deposit flows;
- changes in technology;
- changes in monetary and tax policies;
- adequacy of the level of our allowance for loan loss;
- the rate of delinquencies and amount of loans charged-off;
- the rate of loan growth;
- adverse changes in asset quality and resulting credit risk-related losses and expenses;
- loss of consumer confidence and economic disruptions resulting from terrorist activities;
- changes in the securities markets; and
- other risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

These risks are exacerbated by the developments over the past two years in national and international financial markets, and we are unable to predict what effect these uncertain market conditions will have on our Company. During 2008 and 2009, the capital and credit markets experienced unprecedented levels of extended volatility and disruption. There can be no assurance that these unprecedented recent developments will not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

All forward-looking statements in this report are based on information available to us as of the date of this report. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee you that these expectations will be achieved. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Southern First Bancshares, Inc. (the "company") is a South Carolina corporation that owns all of the capital stock of Southern First Bank, N.A. (the "bank") and all of the stock of Greenville First Statutory Trust I and II (collectively, the "Trusts"). On July 2, 2007, the company and bank changed their name to Southern First Bancshares, Inc. and Southern First Bank, N.A., respectively. The bank is a national bank organized under the laws of the United States with offices located in Greenville and Richland Counties, South Carolina. The bank is primarily engaged in the business of accepting demand deposits and savings deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"), and providing commercial, consumer and mortgage loans to the general public. The Trusts are special purpose subsidiaries organized for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities.

On February 27, 2009, as part of the U.S. Treasury Department's (the "Treasury Department") Capital Purchase Program (the "CPP"), the company entered into a Letter Agreement and a Securities Purchase Agreement (collectively, the "CPP Purchase Agreement") with the Treasury, pursuant to which the company sold 17,299 shares of its Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series T (the "Series T Preferred Stock") and a warrant (the "CPP Warrant") to purchase 330,554 shares of the company's common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$17.3 million in cash. The Series T Preferred Stock qualifies as Tier 1 capital and is entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate of 5% per annum for the first five years, and 9% per annum thereafter. The company must consult with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") before it may redeem the Series T Preferred Stock but, contrary to the original restrictions in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the "EESA"), will not necessarily be required to raise additional equity capital in order to redeem this stock. The CPP Warrant has a 10-year term and is immediately exercisable upon its issuance, with an exercise price, subject to anti-dilution adjustments equal to \$7.85 per share of the common stock. The fair value allocation of the \$17.3 million between the shares of Series T Preferred Stock and the CPP Warrant resulted in \$15.9 million allocated to the shares of Series T Preferred Stock and \$1.4 million allocated to the CPP Warrant.

Non-GAAP Financial Information

This report also contains financial information determined by methods other than in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). Management uses these non-GAAP measures to analyze the company's performance in comparison to prior years. During 2008, the company recorded an other than temporary impairment charge of \$1.9 million on our Fannie Mae preferred stock. Also, during 2007 the company recorded a \$319,291 gain on sale of long lived assets. These items are discussed further in "Income Statement Review Noninterest income (loss)." Management uses operating measures, which exclude the impairment charges and gain on sale of long lived assets, in the calculation of certain company ratios to analyze on a consistent basis and over a longer period of time, the performance of which it considers to be its core banking operations. These disclosures should not be viewed as a substitute for GAAP measures, and furthermore, the company's non-GAAP measures may not necessarily be comparable to non-GAAP performance measures of other companies. (See Item 6. Selected Financial Data.)

Marketing Focus

We commenced operations in January 2000 and at that time were the first community bank organized in the city of Greenville, South Carolina in over 10 years. During the 1990s, several community banks operating in the Greenville market were acquired by larger regional financial institutions. We formed the bank to take advantage of market opportunities resulting from this continued consolidation of the financial services industry. Responding to this opportunity, we created a marketing plan focusing on the professional market in Greenville, including doctors, dentists, and small business owners. We serve this market with a client-focused structure called relationship teams, which provides each client with a specific banker contact and support team responsible for all of the client's banking needs. The purpose of this structure is to provide a consistent and superior level of professional service, and we believe it provides us with a distinct competitive advantage. We consider exceptional client service to be a critical part of our culture, which we refer to as "ClientFIRST." We emphasize this ClientFIRST culture in the training that we provide our employees, and we strive to reflect this ClientFIRST culture in all aspects of our business. During 2007, we opened an office in Columbia, South Carolina, broadening our market to include Richland and Lexington Counties and utilizing the same client-focused structure, culture, and marketing plan. In conjunction with our entrance into this new market, we changed the name of our bank to Southern First Bank; however, we continue to operate as Greenville First Bank in Greenville County.

Historically, our primary market was Greenville County, South Carolina. In January 2007, we entered into the Columbia market which includes Richland and Lexington Counties.

Greenville County is located in the upstate region of South Carolina, approximately midway between Atlanta and Charlotte on the heavily traveled I-85 business corridor. It is South Carolina's most populous county with approximately 441,000 residents. Greenville is also one of the state's wealthiest counties, with estimated median household income of \$53,000 for 2009. In the past decade, Greenville County has attracted more than \$6 billion in new business investments and 43,000 new jobs and continues to trend in this direction. Greenville County is considered the "economic engine of South Carolina" and was recognized by Expansion Management Magazine in 2007 as the 3rd top real estate market in the country for expanding and relocating businesses.

We opened our first branch office, located on The Parkway near Thornblade Country Club in Greenville, in March 2005 and our second branch office, located in the mature and historic Augusta Road area of Greenville, in November 2005. On July 7, 2008, we opened our third branch office in Greenville County, located in the fast-growing area of Woodruff Road. We believe that the demographics and growth characteristics of these locations will provide us with significant opportunities to further develop existing client relationships and expand our client base.

Columbia, South Carolina is the State capital and largest city in the State. Columbia is home to Fort Jackson, the largest and most active initial entry training center of the United States Army. Richland County is the 2nd largest county in the State with a population of approximately 369,000 residents, while Lexington County is the 5th largest county with a population of approximately 251,000. From 2000 to 2009, the combined estimated population of Richland and neighboring Lexington counties grew approximately 15.4% to an estimated 619,000. The median household income for Richland and Lexington Counties combined was \$55,000 for 2009.

In January 2007, we opened our first office in Columbia as a loan production office which became a full-service branch in July 2007. On July 14, 2008 we opened our second branch office in the Columbia market which is located on Sunset Avenue in Lexington. On August 2, 2009 we opened our Columbia regional headquarters building located on Knox Abbott Drive and subsequently closed our temporary office location on Lady Street.

Lending Activities

General. We emphasize a range of lending services, including real estate, commercial, and equity-line consumer loans to individuals and small- to medium-sized businesses and professional firms that are located in or conduct a substantial portion of their business in our market area. Our underwriting standards vary for each type of loan, as described below. Since loans typically provide higher interest yields than other types of interest-earning assets, we invest a substantial percentage of our earning assets in our loan portfolio. At December 31, 2009, we had net loans of \$566.5 million, representing 78.8% of our total assets.

We have focused our lending activities primarily on the professional markets in Greenville and Columbia, including doctors, dentists, and small business owners. By focusing on this client base and by serving each client with a consistent relationship team of bankers, we have generated a loan portfolio with larger average loan amounts than we believe is typical for a community bank. As of December 31, 2009, our average loan size was approximately \$208,000. Excluding home equity lines of credit, the average loan size was approximately \$287,000. At the same time, we have strived to maintain a diversified loan portfolio and limit the amount of our loans to any single client. As of December 31, 2009, our 10 largest client loan relationships represented approximately \$56.0 million, or 9.9% of our loan portfolio.

Loan Approval. Certain credit risks are inherent in making loans. These include prepayment risks, risks resulting from uncertainties in the future value of collateral, risks resulting from changes in economic and industry conditions, and risks inherent in dealing with individual borrowers. We attempt to mitigate repayment risks by adhering to internal credit policies and procedures. These policies and procedures include officer and client lending limits, a multi-layered

approval process for larger loans, documentation examination, and follow-up procedures for any exceptions to credit policies. Our loan approval policies provide for various levels of officer lending authority. When the amount of aggregate loans to a single borrower exceeds an individual officer's lending authority, the loan request will be considered by an officer with a higher lending limit or by the officers' loan committee, which is comprised of our four most senior lenders and our chief credit officer. The officers' loan committee has pre-determined lending limits, and any loans in excess of this lending limit will be submitted for approval by the finance committee of our board or by the full board. We do not make any loans to any director or executive

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officer of the bank unless the loan is approved by the board of directors of the bank and all loans to directors, officers and employees are on terms not more favorable to such person than would be available to a person not affiliated with the bank, consistent with federal banking regulations.

Management monitors exposure to credit risk from potential concentrations of loans to particular borrowers or groups of borrowers, industries and geographic regions, as well as concentrations of lending products and practices such as loans that subject borrowers to substantial payment increases (e.g. principal deferral periods, loans with initial interest-only periods, etc.), and loans with high loan-to-value ratios. As of December 31, 2009, approximately \$69.1 million, or 12.0% of our loans had loan-to-value ratios which exceeded regulatory supervisory limits, of which 88 loans totaling approximately \$18.4 million had loan-to-value ratios of 100% or more. These types of loans are subject to strict underwriting standards and are more closely monitored than a loan with a low loan-to-value ratio. In addition, our allowance for loan loss model considers and allocates a higher reserve for these types of loans. Furthermore, there are industry practices that could subject the company to increased credit risk should economic conditions change over the course of a loan's life. For example, the company makes variable rate loans and fixed rate principal-amortizing loans with maturities prior to the loan being fully paid (i.e. balloon payment loans). The various types of loans are individually underwritten and monitored to manage the associated risks.

Credit Administration and Loan Review. We maintain a continuous loan review system. We also apply a credit grading system to each loan, and we use an independent process to review the loan files on a test basis to assess the grading of each loan. The bank has a chief credit officer that reviews performance benchmarks established by management in the areas of nonperforming assets, charge-offs, past dues, and loan documentation. Each loan officer is responsible for each loan he or she makes, regardless of whether other individuals or committees joined in the approval. This responsibility continues until the loan is repaid or until the loan is officially assigned to another officer.

Lending Limits. Our lending activities are subject to a variety of lending limits imposed by federal law. In general, the bank is subject to a legal limit on loans to a single borrower equal to 15% of the bank's capital and unimpaired surplus. Based upon the capitalization of the bank at December 31, 2009, the maximum amount we could lend to one borrower is \$11.7 million. However, our internal lending limit at December 31, 2009 is \$6.0 million and may vary based on our assessment of the lending relationship. The board of directors will adjust the internal lending limit as deemed necessary to continue to mitigate risk and serve the bank's clients. The bank's legal lending limit will increase or decrease in response to increases or decreases in the bank's level of capital. We are able to sell participations in our larger loans to other financial institutions, which allow us to manage the risk involved in these loans and to meet the lending needs of our clients requiring extensions of credit in excess of these limits.

Real Estate Mortgage Loans. The principal component of our loan portfolio is loans secured by real estate mortgages. We obtain a security interest in real estate whenever possible, in addition to any other available collateral, in order to increase the likelihood of the ultimate repayment of the loan. At December 31, 2009, loans secured by first or second mortgages on real estate made up approximately 79.0% of our loan portfolio.

These loans will generally fall into one of four categories: commercial real estate loans, construction and development loans, residential real estate loans, or home equity loans. Most of our real estate loans are secured by residential or commercial property. Interest rates for all categories may be fixed or adjustable, and will more likely be fixed for shorter-term loans. We generally charge an origination fee for each loan which is taken into income over the life of the loan as an adjustment to the loan yield. Other loan fees consist primarily of late charge fees. Real estate loans are subject to the same general risks as other loans and are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in the value of real estate. Fluctuations in the value of real estate, as well as other factors arising after a loan has been made, could negatively affect a borrower's cash flow, creditworthiness, and ability to repay the loan. Although, the loans are collateralized by real estate, the primary source of repayment may not be the sale of real estate.

- *Commercial Real Estate Loans.* At December 31, 2009, commercial real estate loans (other than construction loans) amounted to \$293.0 million, or approximately 51.0% of our loan portfolio. Of our commercial real estate loan portfolio, \$160.5 million in loans were not owner-occupied properties, representing 54.8% of our commercial real estate portfolio and 27.9% of our total loan portfolio. The remainder of our commercial real estate loan portfolio, \$132.6 million in loans or 45.2% of the commercial loan portfolio, were owner-occupied. Owner-occupied loans represented 23.1% of our total loan portfolio. At December 31, 2009, our individual commercial real estate loans ranged in size from approximately \$2,700 to \$3.7 million, with an average loan size of approximately \$478,000. These loans generally have terms of five years or less, although payments may be structured on a longer amortization basis. We evaluate each borrower on an individual basis and attempt to determine the business risks and credit profile of each borrower. We attempt to reduce credit risk in the commercial real estate portfolio by emphasizing loans on

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- owner-occupied office and retail buildings where the loan-to-value ratio, established by independent appraisals, does not exceed 85%. We also generally require that a borrower's cash flow exceeds 115% of monthly debt service obligations. In order to ensure secondary sources of payment and liquidity to support a loan request, we typically review all of the personal financial statements of the principal owners and require their personal guarantees.
- *Construction and Development Real Estate Loans.* We offer adjustable and fixed rate residential and commercial construction loans to builders and developers and to consumers who wish to build their own homes. At December 31, 2009, total construction loans amounted to \$30.7 million, or 5.4% of our loan portfolio. Included in the \$30.7 million was \$22.7 million, or 4.0% of our loan portfolio, that were commercial construction, and \$7.9 million, or 1.4% of our loan portfolio, that were consumer construction loans. At December 31, 2009, our commercial construction and development real estate loans ranged in size from approximately \$27,000 to \$3.5 million, with an average loan size of approximately \$650,000. At December 31, 2009, our individual residential construction and development real estate loans ranged in size from approximately \$34,000 to \$1.8 million, with an average loan size of approximately \$496,000. The duration of our construction and development loans generally is limited to 18 months, although payments may be structured on a longer amortization basis. Commercial construction and development loans generally carry a higher degree of risk than long-term financing of existing properties because repayment depends on the ultimate completion of the project and sometimes on the sale of the property. Specific risks include:

cost overruns;

mismanaged construction;

inferior or improper construction techniques;

economic changes or downturns during construction;

a downturn in the real estate market;

rising interest rates which may prevent sale of the property; and

failure to sell completed projects in a timely manner.

We attempt to reduce the risk associated with construction and development loans by obtaining personal guarantees where possible and by keeping the loan-to-value ratio of the completed project at or below 80%.

- *Residential Real Estate Loans and Home Equity Loans.* We do not generally originate traditional long term residential mortgages, but we do issue traditional second mortgage residential real estate loans and home equity lines of credit. At December 31, 2009, residential real estate loans (other than construction loans) amounted to \$129.7 million, or 22.6% of our loan portfolio. Included in the residential real estate loans was \$55.4 million, or 9.6% of our loan portfolio, in first and second mortgages on individuals' homes, and \$74.3 million, or 13.0% of our loan portfolio, in home equity loans. At December 31, 2009, our individual residential real estate loans ranged in size from \$12,700 to \$2.7 million, with an average loan size of approximately \$270,000. Generally, we limit the loan-to-value ratio on our residential real estate loans to 85%. We offer fixed and adjustable rate residential real estate loans with terms of up to 30 years. We typically offer these fixed rate loans through a third party rather than originating and retaining these loans ourselves. We also offer home equity lines of credit. At December 31, 2009, our individual home equity lines of credit ranged in size from \$1,200 to \$1.8 million, with an average of approximately \$109,000. Our underwriting criteria and the risks associated with home equity loans and lines of credit are generally the same as those for first mortgage loans. Home equity lines of credit typically have terms of five years or less. We generally limit the extension of credit to 90% of the market value of each property, although we may extend up to 100% of the market value.

Commercial Business Loans. We make loans for commercial purposes in various lines of businesses, including the manufacturing, service industry, and professional service areas. At December 31, 2009, commercial business loans amounted to \$110.5 million, or 19.3% of our loan portfolio, and ranged in size from approximately \$1,000 to \$2.6 million, with an average loan size of approximately \$162,000. Commercial loans are generally considered to have greater risk than first or second mortgages on real estate because commercial loans may be unsecured, or if they are secured, the value of the collateral may be difficult to assess and more likely to decrease than real estate.

We are eligible to offer small business loans utilizing government enhancements such as the Small Business Administration's ("SBA") 7(a) program and SBA's 504 programs. These loans typically are partially guaranteed by the

government, which helps to reduce their risk. Government guarantees of SBA loans do not exceed, and are generally less than, 80% of the loan. As of December 31, 2009, we had not originated any small business loans utilizing government enhancements.

Consumer Loans. We make a variety of loans to individuals for personal and household purposes, including secured and unsecured installment loans and revolving lines of credit. Consumer loans are underwritten based on the borrower's income, current debt level, past credit history, and the availability and value of collateral. Consumer rates are both fixed and variable, with terms negotiable. At December 31, 2009, consumer loans amounted to \$11.0 million, or 1.9% of our loan portfolio, and ranged in size from \$100 to \$950,000, with an average loan size of approximately \$20,000. Our installment loans typically amortize over periods up to 60 months. We will offer consumer loans with a single maturity date when a specific source of repayment is available. We typically require monthly payments of interest and a portion of the principal on our revolving loan products. Consumer loans are generally considered to have greater risk than first or second mortgages on real estate because they may be unsecured, or, if they are secured, the value of the collateral may be difficult to assess and more likely to decrease in value than real estate.

Deposit Services

Our principal source of funds is core deposits. We offer a full range of deposit services, including checking accounts, commercial checking accounts, savings accounts, and other time deposits of various types, ranging from daily money market accounts to long-term certificates of deposit. Because of the historically low interest rate environment in the last three years, we have chosen to obtain a portion of our deposits from outside our local markets. Our out-of-market, or wholesale, certificates of deposits represented 29.9% of total deposits at December 31, 2009. The deposits obtained outside of our market area generally have lower rates than rates being offered for certificates of deposits in our local market. In an effort to obtain lower costing deposits, we are focusing on expanding our retail deposit program. Accordingly, we opened a new regional retail office in the Columbia, South Carolina area in August 2009, which will assist us in obtaining low cost transaction accounts that are less affected by rising rates. Deposit rates are reviewed regularly by senior management of the bank. We believe that the rates we offer are competitive with those offered by other financial institutions in our area. We focus on customer service and our ClientFIRST culture to attract and retain deposits.

Other Banking Services

We offer other bank services including safe deposit boxes, traveler's checks, direct deposit, United States Savings Bonds, and banking by mail. We earn fees for most of these services, including debit and credit card transactions, sales of checks, and wire transfers. We also receive ATM transaction fees from transactions performed by our clients. We are associated with the Honor, Cirrus, and Master-Money ATM networks, which are available to our clients throughout the country. Since we outsource our ATM services, we are charged related transaction fees from our ATM service provider. We have contracted with Fidelity Integrated Financial Solutions, an outside computer service company, to provide our core data processing services and our ATM processing. By outsourcing these services, we believe we are able to reduce our overhead by matching the expense in each period to the transaction volume that occurs during the period, as a significant portion of the fee charged is directly related to the number of loan and deposit accounts and the related number of transactions we have during the period. We believe that by being associated with a shared network of ATMs, we are better able to serve our clients and are able to attract clients who are accustomed to the convenience of using ATMs, although we do not believe that maintaining this association is critical to our success. We also offer Internet banking services, bill payment services, and cash management services. We do not expect to exercise trust powers during our next few years of operations.

Competition

The banking business is highly competitive, and we experience competition in our market from many other financial institutions. Competition among financial institutions is based upon interest rates offered on deposit accounts, interest rates charged on loans, other credit and service charges relating to loans, the quality and scope of the services rendered, the convenience of banking facilities, and, in the case of loans to commercial borrowers, relative lending limits. We compete with commercial banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, mortgage banking firms, consumer finance companies, securities brokerage firms, insurance companies, money market funds, and other mutual

funds, as well as other super-regional, national, and international financial institutions that operate offices in Greenville, Richland and Lexington Counties and elsewhere.

As of June 30, 2009, there were 35 financial institutions other than us in our primary market of Greenville County and 30 other financial institutions in the Columbia market. We compete with these institutions both in attracting deposits and in making loans. In addition, we have to attract our customer base from other existing financial institutions and from new

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residents. Many of our competitors are well-established, larger financial institutions with substantially greater resources and lending limits, such as BB&T, Bank of America, Wachovia, and Carolina First Bank. These institutions offer some services, such as extensive and established branch networks and trust services that we do not provide. In addition, many of our non-bank competitors are not subject to the same extensive federal regulations that govern bank holding companies and federally insured banks.

We believe our commitment to quality and personalized banking services through our ClientFIRST culture is a factor that contributes to our competitiveness and success.

Market Share

As of June 30, 2009, the most recent date for which market data is available, total deposits in the bank's primary service area, Greenville County, were over \$10.5 billion, which represented a 4.1% deposit increase from 2008. At June 30, 2009, our deposits represented 4.6% of the market.

We first entered the retail deposit market in Columbia as a full-service branch office in July 2007. Our service area in the Columbia market includes both Lexington and Richland counties which combined represented over \$13.1 billion in deposits as of June 30, 2009, a 6.9% increase from 2008. Our deposits represent 0.17% of the market.

Employees

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, we employed a total of 105 and 91 full-time equivalent employees, respectively. We provide our full-term employees and certain part-time employees with a comprehensive program of benefits, including medical benefits, life insurance, long-term disability coverage and a 401(k) plan. Our employees are not represented by a collective bargaining agreement. Management considers its employee relations to be excellent.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Both the company and the bank are subject to extensive state and federal banking laws and regulations that impose specific requirements or restrictions on and provide for general regulatory oversight of virtually all aspects of our operations. These laws and regulations are generally intended to protect depositors, not shareholders. The following summary is qualified by reference to the statutory and regulatory provisions discussed. Changes in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on our business and prospects. Our operations may be affected by legislative changes and the policies of various regulatory authorities. We cannot predict the effect that fiscal or monetary policies, economic control, or new federal or state legislation may have on our business and earnings in the future.

The following discussion is not intended to be a complete list of all the activities regulated by the banking laws or of the impact of such laws and regulations on our operations. It is intended only to briefly summarize some material provisions.

Recent Legislative and Regulatory Developments

The Congress, the Treasury Department and the federal banking regulators, including the FDIC, have taken broad actions since early September 2008 to address the volatility and disruption in the U.S. banking system. Several regulatory and governmental actions have been announced including:

- In October 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA") was enacted. The EESA authorizes the Treasury Department to purchase from financial institutions and their holding companies up to \$700 billion in mortgage loans, mortgage-related securities and certain other financial instruments, including debt and equity securities issued by financial institutions and their holding companies in a troubled asset relief program ("TARP"). The purpose of TARP is to restore confidence and stability to the U.S. banking system and to encourage financial institutions to increase their lending to customers and to each other. The Treasury has allocated \$250 billion towards the TARP Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"). Under the CPP, the Treasury Department purchased debt or equity securities from participating institutions. TARP also includes direct purchases or guarantees of troubled assets of financial institutions. Participants in the CPP are subject to executive compensation limits and are encouraged to expand their lending and mortgage loan modifications.
- On February 27, 2009, as part of the CPP, Southern First entered into a Letter Agreement and Securities Purchase Agreement (collectively, the "CPP Purchase Agreement") with the Treasury Department, pursuant to which Southern First sold (i) 17,299 shares of Southern First's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series T (the "Series T Preferred Stock") and (ii) a warrant (the "CPP Warrant") to purchase 330,554 shares of Southern First's common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$17.3 million in cash. The Series T Preferred Stock qualifies as Tier 1 capital

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- and is entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate of 5% per annum for the first five years, and 9% per annum thereafter. Southern First must consult with the OCC before it may redeem the Series T Preferred Stock but, contrary to the original restrictions in the EESA, will not necessarily be required to raise additional equity capital in order to redeem this stock. The Warrant has a 10-year term and is immediately exercisable upon its issuance, with an exercise price, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, equal to \$7.85 per share of the common stock.
- EESA also increased FDIC deposit insurance on most accounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000. This increase is in place until the end of 2013 and is not covered by deposit insurance premiums paid by the banking industry.
- On October 14, 2008, the FDIC established the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program ("TLGP"). TLGP includes the Transaction Account Guarantee Program ("TAGP"), which provides unlimited deposit insurance coverage through June 30, 2010 for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts (typically business checking accounts) and certain funds swept into noninterest-bearing savings accounts. Institutions participating in TLGP pay a 10 basis points fee (annualized) on the balance of each covered account in excess of \$250,000,

while the extra deposit insurance is in place. TLGP also includes the Debt Guarantee Program ("DGP"), under which the FDIC guarantees certain newly-issued senior unsecured debt. The guarantee would apply to new debt issued on or before October 31, 2009 and would provide protection until December 31, 2012. Participants in DGP would pay a 75 basis point fee for the guarantee. TAGP and DGP are in effect for all eligible entities, unless the entity opted out on or before December 5, 2008. We are participating in the TAGP and have opted out of the DGP.

- On February 10, 2009, the Treasury Department announced the Financial Stability Plan, which earmarked \$350 billion of the TARP funds authorized under EESA. Among other things, the Financial Stability Plan includes:

A capital assistance program that invested in mandatory convertible preferred stock of certain qualifying institutions determined on a basis and through a process similar to the Capital Purchase Program;

A consumer and business lending initiative to fund new consumer loans, small business loans and commercial mortgage asset-backed securities issuances;

A public-private investment fund program that is intended to leverage public and private capital with public financing to purchase up to \$500 billion to \$1 trillion of legacy "toxic assets" from financial institutions; and

Assistance for homeowners by providing up to \$75 billion to reduce mortgage payments and interest rates and establishing loan modification guidelines for government and private programs.

- On February 17, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (the "Recovery Act") was signed into law in an effort to, among other things, create jobs and stimulate growth in the United States economy. The Recovery Act specifies appropriations of approximately \$787 billion for a wide range of Federal programs and will increase or extend certain benefits payable under the Medicaid, unemployment compensation, and nutrition assistance programs. The Recovery Act also reduces individual and corporate income tax collections and makes a variety of other changes to tax laws. The Recovery Act also imposes certain limitations on compensation paid by participants in TARP.
- On March 23, 2009, the U.S. Treasury, in conjunction with the FDIC and the Federal Reserve, announced the Public-Private Partnership Investment Program for Legacy Assets which consists of two separate plans, addressing two distinct asset groups:

The first plan is the Legacy Loan Program, which has a primary purpose to facilitate the sale of troubled mortgage loans by eligible institutions, including FDIC-insured federal or state banks and savings associations. Eligible assets are not strictly limited to loans; however, what constitutes an eligible asset will be determined by participating banks, their primary regulators, the FDIC and the Treasury. Under the Legacy Loan Program, the FDIC has sold certain troubled assets out of an FDIC receivership in two separate transactions relating to the failed Illinois bank, Corus Bank, NA, and the failed Texas bank, Franklin Bank, S.S.B. These transactions were completed in September 2009 and October 2009, respectively.

The second plan is the Securities Program, which is administered by the Treasury and involves the creation of public-private investment funds to target investments in eligible residential mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities issued before 2009 that originally were rated AAA or the equivalent by two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, without regard to rating enhancements (collectively, "Legacy Securities"). Legacy Securities must be directly secured by actual mortgage loans, leases or other assets, and

may be purchased only from financial institutions that meet TARP eligibility requirements. Treasury received over 100 unique applications to participate in the Legacy Securities PPIP and in July 2009 selected nine public-private investment fund managers. As of December 31, 2009, public-private investment

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funds have completed initial and subsequent closings on approximately \$6.2 billion of private sector equity capital, which was matched 100% by Treasury, representing \$12.4 billion of total equity capital. Treasury has also provided \$12.4 billion of debt capital, representing \$24.8 billion of total purchasing power. As of December 31, 2009, public-private investment funds have drawn-down approximately \$4.3 billion of total capital which has been invested in certain non-agency residential mortgage backed securities and commercial mortgage backed securities and cash equivalents pending investment.

- On May 22, 2009, the FDIC levied a one-time special assessment on all banks due on September 30, 2009.
- On November 12, 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule to require banks to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012 and to increase assessment rates effective on January 1, 2011.

As a result of the enhancements to deposit insurance protection and the expectation that there will be demands on the FDIC's deposit insurance fund, our deposit insurance costs increased significantly in 2009. Regardless of our lack of participation, governmental intervention and new regulations under these programs could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Although it is likely that further regulatory actions will arise as the Federal government attempts to address the economic situation, we cannot predict the effect that fiscal or monetary policies, economic control, or new federal or state legislation may have on our business and earnings in the future.

Southern First Bancshares, Inc.

We own 100% of the outstanding capital stock of the bank, and therefore we are considered to be a bank holding company under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the "Bank Holding Company Act"). As a result, we are primarily subject to the supervision, examination and reporting requirements of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve (the "Federal Reserve") under the Bank Holding Company Act and its regulations promulgated thereunder. Moreover, as a bank holding company of a bank located in South Carolina, we also are subject to the South Carolina Banking and Branching Efficiency Act.

Permitted Activities. Under the Bank Holding Company Act, a bank holding company is generally permitted to engage in, or acquire direct or indirect control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any company engaged in, the following activities:

- banking or managing or controlling banks;
- furnishing services to or performing services for our subsidiaries; and

- any activity that the Federal Reserve determines to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident to the business of banking.

Activities that the Federal Reserve has found to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident to the business of banking include:

- factoring accounts receivable;
- making, acquiring, brokering or servicing loans and usual related activities;
- leasing personal or real property;
- operating a non-bank depository institution, such as a savings association;
- trust company functions;
- financial and investment advisory activities;
- conducting discount securities brokerage activities;
- underwriting and dealing in government obligations and money market instruments;
- providing specified management consulting and counseling activities;
- performing selected data processing services and support services;
- acting as agent or broker in selling credit life insurance and other types of insurance in connection with credit transactions; and

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- performing selected insurance underwriting activities.

As a bank holding company we also can elect to be treated as a "financial holding company," which would allow us to engage in a broader array of activities. In summary, a financial holding company can engage in activities that are financial in nature or incidental or complimentary to financial activities, including insurance underwriting, sales and brokerage activities, providing financial and investment advisory services, underwriting services and limited merchant banking activities. We have not sought financial holding company status, but may elect such status in the future as our business matures. If we were to elect financial holding company status, each insured depository institution we control would have to be well capitalized, well managed and have at least a satisfactory rating under the Community Reinvestment Act as discussed below.

The Federal Reserve has the authority to order a bank holding company or its subsidiaries to terminate any of these activities or to terminate its ownership or control of any subsidiary when it has reasonable cause to believe that the bank holding company's continued ownership, activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of it or any of its bank subsidiaries.

Change in Control. In addition, and subject to certain exceptions, the Bank Holding Company Act and the Change in Bank Control Act, together with regulations promulgated there under, require Federal Reserve approval prior to any person or company acquiring "control" of a bank holding company. Control is conclusively presumed to exist if an individual or company acquires 25% or more of any class of voting securities of a bank holding company. Following the relaxing of these restrictions by the Federal Reserve in September 2008, control will be rebuttably presumed to exist if a person acquires more than 33% of the total equity of a bank or bank holding company, of which it may own, control or have the power to vote not more than 15% of any class of voting securities.

Source of Strength. In accordance with Federal Reserve Board policy, we are expected to act as a source of financial strength to the bank and to commit resources to support the bank in circumstances in which we might not otherwise do

so. Under the Bank Holding Company Act, the Federal Reserve Board may require a bank holding company to terminate any activity or relinquish control of a non-bank subsidiary, other than a non-bank subsidiary of a bank, upon the Federal Reserve's determination that such activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness or stability of any depository institution subsidiary of a bank holding company. Additionally, federal bank regulatory authorities have additional discretion to require a bank holding company to divest itself of any bank or non-bank subsidiaries if the agency determines that divestiture may aid the depository institution's financial condition. Further, any loans by bank holding company to a subsidiary bank are subordinate in right of payment to deposits and certain other indebtedness of the subsidiary bank. In the event of a bank holding company's bankruptcy, any commitment by the bank holding company to a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank at a certain level would be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to priority payment.

Capital Requirements. The Federal Reserve Board imposes certain capital requirements on the bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act, including a minimum leverage ratio and a minimum ratio of "qualifying" capital to risk-weighted assets. These requirements are described below under "Southern First Bank - Capital Regulations." Subject to our capital requirements and certain other restrictions, we are able to borrow money to make capital contributions to the bank, and these loans may be repaid from dividends paid from the bank to the company.

Our ability to pay dividends is subject to regulatory restrictions as described below in "Southern First Bank Dividends." We are also able to raise capital for contribution to the bank by issuing securities without having to receive regulatory approval, subject to compliance with federal and state securities laws.

South Carolina State Regulation. As a South Carolina bank holding company under the South Carolina Banking and Branching Efficiency Act, we are subject to limitations on sale or merger and to regulation by the South Carolina Board of Financial Institutions (the "S.C. Board"). We are not required to obtain the approval of the S.C. Board prior to acquiring the capital stock of a national bank, but we must notify them at least 15 days prior to doing so. We must receive the Board's approval prior to engaging in the acquisition of a South Carolina state chartered bank or another South Carolina bank holding company.

Southern First Bank, N.A.

The bank operates as a national banking association incorporated under the laws of the United States and subject to examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "OCC"). Deposits in the bank are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to a maximum amount, which is generally \$100,000 for each non-retirement depositor and \$250,000 for certain retirement-account depositors. However, the FDIC has increased the coverage up to

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\$250,000 for each non-retirement depositor through December 31, 2013, and the bank is participating in the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (discussed below in greater detail) which, in part, fully insures non-interest bearing transaction accounts until June 30, 2010. The OCC and the FDIC regulate or monitor virtually all areas of the bank's operations, including

- security devices and procedures;
- adequacy of capitalization and loss reserves;
- loans;
- investments;
- borrowings;

- deposits;
- mergers;
- issuances of securities;
- payment of dividends;
- interest rates payable on deposits;
- interest rates or fees chargeable on loans;
- establishment of branches;
- corporate reorganizations;
- maintenance of books and records; and
- adequacy of staff training to carry on safe lending and deposit gathering practices.

The OCC requires the bank to maintain specified capital ratios and imposes limitations on the bank's aggregate investment in real estate, bank premises, and furniture and fixtures. Two categories of regulatory capital are used in calculating these ratios—Tier 1 capital and total capital. Tier 1 capital generally includes common equity, retained earnings, a limited amount of qualifying preferred stock, and qualifying minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries, reduced by goodwill and certain other intangible assets, such as core deposit intangibles, and certain other assets. Total capital generally consists of Tier 1 capital plus Tier 2 capital, which includes the allowance for loan losses, preferred stock that did not qualify as Tier 1 capital, certain types of subordinated debt and a limited amount of other items.

The bank is required to calculate three ratios: the ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, the ratio of Total capital to risk-weighted assets, and the "leverage ratio," which is the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets on a non-risk-adjusted basis. For the two ratios of capital to risk-weighted assets, certain assets, such as cash and U.S. Treasury securities, have a zero risk weighting. Others, such as commercial and consumer loans, have a 100% risk weighting. Some assets, notably purchase-money loans secured by first-liens on residential real property, are risk-weighted at 50%. Assets also include amounts that represent the potential funding of off-balance sheet obligations such as loan commitments and letters of credit. These potential assets are assigned to risk categories in the same manner as funded assets. The total assets in each category are multiplied by the appropriate risk weighting to determine risk-adjusted assets for the capital calculations.

The minimum capital ratios for both the company and the bank are generally 8% for total capital, 4% for Tier 1 capital and 4% for leverage. To be eligible to be classified as "well capitalized," the bank must generally maintain a total capital ratio of 10% or more, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% or more, and a leverage ratio of 5% or more. Certain implications of the regulatory capital classification system are discussed in greater detail below.

The OCC also requires the bank to prepare annual reports on the bank's financial condition and to conduct an annual audit of its financial affairs in compliance with its minimum standards and procedures

All insured institutions must undergo regular on-site examinations by their appropriate banking agency. The cost of examinations of insured depository institutions and any affiliates may be assessed by the appropriate federal banking agency against each institution or affiliate as it deems necessary or appropriate. Insured institutions are required to submit annual reports to the FDIC, their federal regulatory agency, and state supervisor when applicable. The FDIC has developed a method for insured depository institutions to provide supplemental disclosure of the estimated fair market value of assets and liabilities, to the extent feasible and practicable, in any balance sheet, financial statement, report of condition or any other

things, to the following:

- internal controls;
- information systems and audit systems;
- loan documentation;
- credit underwriting;
- interest rate risk exposure; and
- asset quality.

Prompt Corrective Action. As an insured depository institution, the bank is required to comply with the capital requirements promulgated under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the OCC's prompt corrective action regulations thereunder, which set forth five capital categories, each with specific regulatory consequences. Under these regulations, the categories are:

- **Well Capitalized** The institution exceeds the required minimum level for each relevant capital measure. A well capitalized institution is one (i) having a total capital ratio of 10% or greater, (ii) having a tier 1 capital ratio of 6% or greater, (iii) having a leverage capital ratio of 5% or greater and (iv) that is not subject to any order or written directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure.
- **Adequately Capitalized** The institution meets the required minimum level for each relevant capital measure. No capital distribution may be made that would result in the institution becoming undercapitalized. An adequately capitalized institution is one (i) having a total capital ratio of 8% or greater, (ii) having a tier 1 capital ratio of 4% or greater and (iii) having a leverage capital ratio of 4% or greater or a leverage capital ratio of 3% or greater if the institution is rated composite 1 under the CAMELS (Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity to market risk) rating system.
- **Undercapitalized** The institution fails to meet the required minimum level for any relevant capital measure. An undercapitalized institution is one (i) having a total capital ratio of less than 8% or (ii) having a tier 1 capital ratio of less than 4% or (iii) having a leverage capital ratio of less than 4%, or if the institution is rated a composite 1 under the CAMEL rating system, a leverage capital ratio of less than 3%.
- **Significantly Undercapitalized** The institution is significantly below the required minimum level for any relevant capital measure. A significantly undercapitalized institution is one (i) having a total capital ratio of less than 6% or (ii) having a tier 1 capital ratio of less than 3% or (iii) having a leverage capital ratio of less than 3%.
- **Critically Undercapitalized** The institution fails to meet a critical capital level set by the appropriate federal banking agency. A critically undercapitalized institution is one having a ratio of tangible equity to total assets that is equal to or less than 2%.

If the OCC determines, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, that the bank is in an unsafe or unsound condition, the regulator is authorized to reclassify the bank to the next lower capital category (other than critically undercapitalized) and require the submission of a plan to correct the unsafe or unsound condition.

Usually, if the bank is not well capitalized, it cannot accept brokered deposits without prior FDIC approval and, if approval is granted, cannot offer an effective yield in excess of 75 basis points on interests paid on deposits of comparable size and maturity in such institution's normal market area for deposits accepted from within its normal market area, or national rate paid on deposits of comparable size and maturity for deposits accepted outside a bank's normal market area. Moreover, if the bank becomes less than adequately capitalized, it must adopt a capital restoration plan acceptable to the OCC that is subject to a limited performance guarantee by the corporation. The bank also would become subject to increased regulatory oversight, and is increasingly restricted in the scope of its permissible activities. Each company having control over an undercapitalized institution also must provide a limited guarantee that the institution will comply with its capital restoration plan. Except under limited circumstances consistent with an accepted capital restoration plan, an undercapitalized institution may not grow. An undercapitalized institution may not acquire another institution, establish additional branch offices or engage in any new line of business unless determined by the appropriate Federal banking agency to be consistent with an accepted capital restoration plan, or unless the FDIC determines that the proposed action will further the purpose of prompt corrective action. The appropriate federal banking agency may take any action authorized for a significantly undercapitalized

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institution if an undercapitalized institution fails to submit an acceptable capital restoration plan or fails in any material respect to implement a plan accepted by the agency. A critically undercapitalized institution is subject to having a receiver or conservator appointed to manage its affairs and for loss of its charter to conduct banking activities.

An insured depository institution may not pay a management fee to a bank holding company controlling that institution or any other person having control of the institution if, after making the payment, the institution, would be undercapitalized. In addition, an institution cannot make a capital distribution, such as a dividend or other distribution that is in substance a distribution of capital to the owners of the institution if following such a distribution the institution would be undercapitalized. Thus, if payment of such a management fee or the making of such would cause the bank to become undercapitalized, it could not pay a management fee or dividend to us.

As of December 31, 2009, the bank was deemed to be "well capitalized."

Standards for Safety and Soundness. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act also requires the federal banking regulatory agencies to prescribe, by regulation or guideline, operational and managerial standards for all insured depository institutions relating to: (i) internal controls, information systems and internal audit systems; (ii) loan documentation; (iii) credit underwriting; (iv) interest rate risk exposure; and (v) asset growth. The agencies also must prescribe standards for asset quality, earnings, and stock valuation, as well as standards for compensation, fees and benefits. The federal banking agencies have adopted regulations and Interagency Guidelines Prescribing Standards for Safety and Soundness ("Guidelines") to implement these required standards. The Guidelines set forth the safety and soundness standards that the federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. Under the regulations, if the OCC determines that the bank fails to meet any standards prescribed by the Guidelines, the agency may require the bank to submit to the agency an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard, as required by the OCC. The final regulations establish deadlines for the submission and review of such safety and soundness compliance plans.

Insurance of Accounts and Regulation by the FDIC. Southern First's deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC. The Deposit Insurance Fund is the successor to the Bank Insurance Fund and

the Savings Association Insurance Fund, which were merged effective March 31, 2006. As insurer, the FDIC imposes deposit insurance premiums and is authorized to conduct examinations of and to require reporting by FDIC-insured institutions. It also may prohibit any FDIC-insured institution from engaging in any activity the FDIC determines by regulation or order to pose a serious risk to the insurance fund. The FDIC also has the authority to initiate enforcement actions against savings institutions, after giving the Office of Thrift Supervision an opportunity to take such action, and may terminate the deposit insurance if it determines that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices or is in an unsafe or unsound condition.

Under regulations effective January 1, 2007, the FDIC adopted a new risk-based premium system that provides for quarterly assessments based on an insured institution's ranking in one of four risk categories based upon supervisory and capital evaluations. For deposits held as of March 31, 2009, institutions were assessed at annual rates ranging from 12 to 50 basis points, depending on each institution's risk of default as measured by regulatory capital ratios and other supervisory measures. Effective April 1, 2009, assessments also took into account each institution's reliance on secured liabilities and brokered deposits. This resulted in assessments ranging from 7 to 77.5 basis points. In May 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule which levied a special assessment applicable to all insured depository institutions totaling 5 basis points of each institution's total assets less Tier 1 capital as of June 30, 2009, not to exceed 10 basis points of domestic deposits. This special assessment was part of the FDIC's efforts to rebuild the Deposit Insurance Fund. We paid this one-time special assessment in the amount of \$336,000 to the FDIC at the end of the third quarter 2009.

In November 2009, the FDIC issued a rule that required all insured depository institutions, with limited exceptions, to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012. The FDIC also adopted a uniform three-basis point increase in assessment rates effective on January 1, 2011. In December 2009, we paid \$3.2 million in prepaid risk-based assessments, which included \$207,000 million related to the fourth quarter of 2009 that would have been otherwise payable in the first quarter of 2010. This amount is included in deposit insurance expense for 2009. The remaining \$3.0 million in prepaid deposit insurance is included in other assets in the accompanying balance sheet as of December 31, 2009. As a result, we incurred increased insurance costs during 2009 than in previous periods.

FDIC insured institutions are required to pay a Financing Corporation assessment to fund the interest on bonds issued to resolve thrift failures in the 1980s. The Financing Corporation quarterly assessment equaled 4.04 basis points for each \$100 in domestic deposits. These assessments, which may be revised based upon the level of deposits, will continue until the bonds mature in the years 2017 through 2019.

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The FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of any insured depository institution, including the bank, if it determines after a hearing that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the FDIC or the OCC. It also may suspend deposit insurance temporarily during the hearing process for the permanent termination of insurance, if the institution has no tangible capital. If insurance of accounts is terminated, the accounts at the institution at the time of the termination, less subsequent withdrawals, shall continue to be insured for a period of six months to two years, as determined by the FDIC. Management of the bank is not aware of any practice, condition or violation that might lead to termination of the bank's deposit insurance.

Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders. The bank is subject to the provisions of Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, which places limits on the amount of loans or extensions of credit to, or investments in, or certain other transactions with, affiliates and on the amount of advances to third parties collateralized by the securities or obligations of affiliates. The aggregate of all covered transactions is limited in amount, as to any one affiliate, to 10% of the bank's capital and surplus and, as to all affiliates combined, to 20% of the bank's capital and surplus.

Furthermore, within the foregoing limitations as to amount, each covered transaction must meet specified collateral requirements. Compliance is also required with certain provisions designed to avoid the taking of low quality assets.

The bank also is subject to the provisions of Section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act which, among other things, prohibits an institution from engaging in certain transactions with certain affiliates unless the transactions are on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to such institution or its subsidiaries, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with nonaffiliated companies. The bank is subject to certain restrictions on extensions of credit to executive officers, directors, certain principal shareholders, and their related interests. Such extensions of credit (i) must be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with third parties and (ii) must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued Regulation W, which codifies prior regulations under Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and interpretative guidance with respect to affiliate transactions. Regulation W incorporates the exemption from the affiliate transaction rules but expands the exemption to cover the purchase of any type of loan or extension of credit from an affiliate. In addition, under Regulation W:

- a bank and its subsidiaries may not purchase a low-quality asset from an affiliate;
- covered transactions and other specified transactions between a bank or its subsidiaries and an affiliate must be on terms and conditions that are consistent with safe and sound banking practices; and
- with some exceptions, each loan or extension of credit by a bank to an affiliate must be secured by collateral with a market value ranging from 100% to 130%, depending on the type of collateral, of the amount of the loan or extension of credit.

Regulation W generally excludes all non-bank and non-savings association subsidiaries of banks from treatment as affiliates, except to the extent that the Federal Reserve Board decides to treat these subsidiaries as affiliates. The regulation also limits the amount of loans that can be purchased by a bank from an affiliate to not more than 100% of the bank's capital and surplus.

Dividends. A national bank may not pay cash dividends from its permanent capital. All cash dividends must be paid out of undivided profits then on hand, after deducting expenses, including reserves for losses and bad debts. In addition, a national bank is prohibited from declaring a cash dividend on its shares of common stock until its surplus equals its stated capital, unless there has been transferred to surplus no less than one-tenth of the bank's net profits of the preceding two consecutive half-year periods (in the case of an annual dividend). The approval of the OCC is required if the total of all cash dividends declared by a national bank in any calendar year exceeds the total of its net profits for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus.

Branching. National banks are required by the National Bank Act to adhere to branch office banking laws applicable to state banks in the states in which they are located. Under current South Carolina law, the bank may open branch offices throughout South Carolina with the prior approval of the OCC. In addition, with prior regulatory approval, the bank is able to acquire existing banking operations in South Carolina. Furthermore, federal legislation permits interstate branching, including out-of-state acquisitions by bank holding companies, interstate branching by banks if allowed by state law, and interstate merging by banks. However, South Carolina law, with limited exceptions, currently permits branching across state lines only through interstate mergers.

Anti-Tying Restrictions. Under amendments to the Bank Holding Company Act and Federal Reserve regulations, a bank is prohibited from engaging in certain tying or reciprocity arrangements with its customers. In general, a bank may not extend credit, lease, sell property, or furnish any services or fix or vary the consideration for these arrangements on the condition that (i) the customer obtain or provide some additional credit, property, or services from or to the bank, the bank holding company or subsidiaries thereof or (ii) the customer may not obtain some other credit, property, or services from a competitor, except to the extent reasonable conditions are imposed to assure the soundness of the credit extended. Certain arrangements are permissible: a bank may offer combined-balance products and may otherwise offer more favorable terms if a customer obtains two or more traditional bank products; and certain foreign transactions are exempt from the general rule. A bank holding company or any bank affiliate also is subject to anti-tying requirements in connection with electronic benefit transfer services.

Community Reinvestment Act. The Community Reinvestment Act requires that the OCC evaluate the record of the bank in meeting the credit needs of its local community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. These factors are also considered in evaluating mergers, acquisitions, and applications to open a branch or facility. Failure to adequately meet these criteria could impose additional requirements and limitations on our bank. On June 2, 2008, the date of the most recent examination, the bank received a satisfactory rating.

Finance Subsidiaries. Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the "GLBA"), subject to certain conditions imposed by their respective banking regulators, national and state-chartered banks are permitted to form "financial subsidiaries" that may conduct financial or incidental activities, thereby permitting bank subsidiaries to engage in certain activities that previously were impermissible. The GLBA imposes several safeguards and restrictions on financial subsidiaries, including that the parent bank's equity investment in the financial subsidiary be deducted from the bank's assets and tangible equity for purposes of calculating the bank's capital adequacy. In addition, the GLBA imposes new restrictions on transactions between a bank and its financial subsidiaries similar to restrictions applicable to transactions between banks and non-bank affiliates. As of December 31, 2009, the company did not have any financial subsidiaries.

Consumer Protection Regulations. Activities of the bank are subject to a variety of statutes and regulations designed to protect consumers. Interest and other charges collected or contracted for by the bank are subject to state usury laws and federal laws concerning interest rates. The bank's loan operations are also subject to federal laws applicable to credit transactions, such as:

- the federal Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;
- the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1978, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies;
- the Fair Debt Collection Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies; and
- the rules and regulations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing such federal laws.

The deposit operations of the bank also are subject to:

- the Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records; and
- the Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E issued by the Federal Reserve Board to implement that Act, which governs automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services.

Enforcement Powers. The bank and its "institution-affiliated parties," including its management, employees agents independent contractors and consultants such as attorneys and accountants and others who participate in the conduct of the financial institution's affairs, are subject to potential civil and criminal penalties for violations of law, regulations or written orders of a government agency. These practices can include the failure of an institution to timely file required reports or the filing of false or misleading information or the submission of inaccurate reports. Civil penalties may be as high as \$1,000,000 a day for such violations. Criminal penalties for some financial institution crimes have been increased to twenty years. In

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addition, regulators are provided with greater flexibility to commence enforcement actions against institutions and institution-affiliated parties. Possible enforcement actions include the termination of deposit insurance. Furthermore, banking agencies' power to issue cease-and-desist orders were expanded. Such orders may, among other things, require affirmative action to correct any harm resulting from a violation or practice, including restitution, reimbursement, indemnifications or guarantees against loss. A financial institution may also be ordered to restrict its growth, dispose of certain assets, rescind agreements or contracts, or take other actions as determined by the ordering agency to be appropriate.

Anti-Money Laundering. Financial institutions must maintain anti-money laundering programs that include established internal policies, procedures, and controls; a designated compliance officer; an ongoing employee training program; and testing of the program by an independent audit function. The company and the bank are also prohibited from entering into specified financial transactions and account relationships and must meet enhanced standards for due diligence and "knowing your customer" in their dealings with foreign financial institutions and foreign customers. Financial institutions must take reasonable steps to conduct enhanced scrutiny of account relationships to guard against money laundering and to report any suspicious transactions, and recent laws provide law enforcement authorities with increased access to financial information maintained by banks. Anti-money laundering obligations have been substantially strengthened as a result of the USA Patriot Act, enacted in 2001 and renewed in 2006. Bank regulators routinely examine institutions for compliance with these obligations and are required to consider compliance in connection with the regulatory review of applications. The regulatory authorities have been active in imposing "cease and desist" orders and money penalty sanctions against institutions found to be violating these obligations.

USA PATRIOT Act. The USA PATRIOT Act became effective on October 26, 2001, amended, in part, the Bank Secrecy Act and provides, in part, for the facilitation of information sharing among governmental entities and financial institutions for the purpose of combating terrorism and money laundering by enhancing anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws, as well as enhanced information collection tools and enforcement mechanics for the U.S. government, including: (i) requiring standards for verifying customer identification at account opening; (ii) rules to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators, and law enforcement entities in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering; (iii) reports by nonfinancial trades and businesses filed with the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network for transactions exceeding \$10,000; and (iv) filing suspicious activities reports by brokers and dealers if they believe a customer may be violating U.S. laws and regulations and requires enhanced due diligence requirements for financial institutions that administer, maintain, or manage private bank accounts or correspondent accounts for non-U.S. persons. Bank regulators routinely examine institutions for compliance with these obligations and are required to consider compliance in connection with

the regulatory review of applications.

Under the USA PATRIOT Act, the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") can send our banking regulatory agencies lists of the names of persons suspected of involvement in terrorist activities. The bank can be requested, to search its records for any relationships or transactions with persons on those lists. If the bank finds any relationships or transactions, it must file a suspicious activity report and contact the FBI.

The Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), which is a division of the Treasury Department, is responsible for helping to insure that United States entities do not engage in transactions with "enemies" of the United States, as defined by various Executive Orders and Acts of Congress. OFAC has sent, and will send, our banking regulatory agencies lists of names of persons and organizations suspected of aiding, harboring or engaging in terrorist acts. If the bank finds a name on any transaction, account or wire transfer that is on an OFAC list, it must freeze such account, file a suspicious activity report and notify the FBI. The bank has appointed an OFAC compliance officer to oversee the inspection of its accounts and the filing of any notifications. The bank actively checks high-risk OFAC areas such as new accounts, wire transfers and customer files. The bank performs these checks utilizing software, which is updated each time a modification is made to the lists provided by OFAC and other agencies of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons.

Privacy and Credit Reporting. Financial institutions are required to disclose their policies for collecting and protecting confidential information. Customers generally may prevent financial institutions from sharing nonpublic personal financial information with nonaffiliated third parties except under narrow circumstances, such as the processing of transactions requested by the consumer. Additionally, financial institutions generally may not disclose consumer account numbers to any nonaffiliated third party for use in telemarketing, direct mail marketing or other marketing to consumers. It is the bank's policy not to disclose any personal information unless required by law.

Like other lending institutions, the bank utilizes credit bureau data in its underwriting activities. Use of such data is regulated under the Federal Credit Reporting Act on a uniform, nationwide basis, including credit reporting, prescreening,

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sharing of information between affiliates, and the use of credit data. The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (the "FACT Act") authorizes states to enact identity theft laws that are not inconsistent with the conduct required by the provisions of the FACT Act.

Check 21. The Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act gives "substitute checks," such as a digital image of a check and copies made from that image, the same legal standing as the original paper check. Some of the major provisions include:

- allowing check truncation without making it mandatory;
- demanding that every financial institution communicate to accountholders in writing a description of its substitute check processing program and their rights under the law;
- legalizing substitutions for and replacements of paper checks without agreement from consumers;
- retaining in place the previously mandated electronic collection and return of checks between financial institutions only when individual agreements are in place;
- requiring that when accountholders request verification, financial institutions produce the original check (or a copy that accurately represents the original) and demonstrate that the account debit was accurate and valid; and

- requiring the re-crediting of funds to an individual's account on the next business day after a consumer proves that the financial institution has erred.

Effect of Governmental Monetary Policies. Our earnings are affected by domestic economic conditions and the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government and its agencies. The Federal Reserve Bank's monetary policies have had, and are likely to continue to have, an important impact on the operating results of commercial banks through its power to implement national monetary policy in order, among other things, to curb inflation or combat a recession. The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board have major effects upon the levels of bank loans, investments and deposits through its open market operations in United States government securities and through its regulation of the discount rate on borrowings of member banks and the reserve requirements against member bank deposits. It is not possible to predict the nature or impact of future changes in monetary and fiscal policies.

Proposed Legislation and Regulatory Action. Legislative and regulatory proposals regarding changes in banking, and the regulation of banks, federal savings institutions, and other financial institutions and bank and bank holding company powers are being considered by the executive branch of the federal government, Congress and various state governments. Certain of these proposals, if adopted, could significantly change the regulation or operations of banks and the financial services industry. New regulations and statutes are regularly proposed that contain wide-ranging proposals for altering the structures, regulations, and competitive relationships of the nation's financial institutions. On June 17, 2009, the U.S. Treasury released a white paper entitled "Financial Regulatory Reform – A New Foundation: Rebuilding Financial Supervision and Regulation" (the "Proposal") which calls for sweeping regulatory and supervisory reforms for the entire financial sector and seeks to advance the following five key objectives: (i) promote robust supervision and regulation of financial firms, (ii) establish comprehensive supervision of financial markets, (iii) protect consumers and investors from financial abuse, (iv) provide the government with additional powers to monitor systemic risks, supervise and regulate financial products and markets, and to resolve firms that threaten financial stability, and (v) raise international regulatory standards and improve international cooperation.

The Proposal includes the creation of a new federal government agency, the National Bank Supervisor ("NBS") that would charter and supervise all federally chartered depository institutions, and all federal branches and agencies of foreign banks. It is proposed that the NBS take over the responsibilities of the OCC, which currently charters and supervises nationally chartered banks, such as the Bank, and the responsibility for the institutions currently supervised by the Office of Thrift Supervision, which supervises federally chartered savings institutions and federal savings institution holding companies.

The elimination of the OCC, as proposed by the administration, also would result in a new regulatory authority for the Bank. There is no assurance as to how this new supervision by the NBS will affect our operations going forward.

The Proposal also includes the creation of a new federal agency designed to enforce consumer protection laws. The Consumer Financial Protection Agency ("CFPA") would have authority to protect consumers of financial products and services and to regulate all providers (bank and non-bank) of such services. The CFPA would be authorized to adopt rules for all providers of consumer financial services, supervise and examine such institutions for compliance, and enforce compliance through orders, fines, and penalties. The rules of the CFPA would serve as a "floor" and individual states would

be permitted to adopt and enforce stronger consumer protection laws. If adopted as proposed, we may become subject to multiple laws affecting its provision of loans and other credit services to consumers, which may substantially increase the cost of providing such services.

On February 2, 2010, the U.S. President called on the U.S. Congress to create a new Small Business Lending Fund. Under this proposal, \$30 billion in TARP funds would be transferred to a new program outside of TARP to support small business lending. As proposed, only small- and medium-sized banks would qualify to participate in the program.

New regulations and statutes are regularly proposed that contain wide-ranging proposals for altering the structures, regulations, and competitive relationships of the nation's financial institutions. We cannot predict whether or in what form any proposed regulation or statute will be adopted or the extent to which our business may be affected by any new regulation or statute.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be harmed by any of the following risks, or other risks that have not been identified or which we believe are immaterial or unlikely. Shareholders should carefully consider the risks described below in conjunction with the other information in this Form 10-K and the information incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes.

Negative developments in the financial industry and the domestic and international credit markets have adversely affected our operations and results.

Negative developments from the latter half of 2007 through 2009 in the global credit and securitization markets have resulted in uncertainty in the financial markets in general with the expectation of the general economic downturn continuing into 2010. As a result of this "credit crunch," commercial as well as consumer loan portfolio performances have deteriorated at many institutions and the competition for deposits and quality loans has increased significantly. In addition, the values of real estate collateral supporting many commercial loans and home mortgages have declined and may continue to decline. Global securities markets, and bank holding company stock prices in particular, have been negatively affected, as has the ability of banks and bank holding companies to raise capital or borrow in the debt markets. As a result, significant new federal laws and regulations relating to financial institutions, including, without limitation, the EESA and the U.S. Treasury Department's Capital Purchase Program, have been adopted. Furthermore, the potential exists for additional federal or state laws and regulations regarding, among other matters, lending and funding practices and liquidity standards, and bank regulatory agencies are expected to be active in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations, including the expected issuance of many formal enforcement orders. Negative developments in the financial industry and the domestic and international credit markets, and the impact of new legislation in response to those developments, may negatively impact our operations by restricting our business operations, including our ability to originate or sell loans, and adversely impact our financial performance. We can provide no assurance regarding the manner in which any new laws and regulations will affect us.

There can be no assurance that recently enacted legislation will help stabilize the U.S. financial system.

As described above under "Supervision and Regulation", in response to the challenges facing the financial services sector, a number of regulatory and governmental actions have been enacted or announced. There can be no assurance that these government actions will achieve their purpose. The failure of the financial markets to stabilize, or a continuation or worsening of the current financial market conditions, could have a material adverse affect on our business, our financial condition, the financial condition of our customers, our common stock trading price, as well as our ability to access credit. It could also result in declines in our investment portfolio which could be "other-than-temporary impairments."

Because of our participation in the Treasury Department's Capital Purchase Program, we are subject to several restrictions including restrictions on compensation paid to our executives.

Pursuant to the terms of the CPP Purchase Agreement between us and the Treasury Department, we adopted certain standards for executive compensation and corporate governance for the period during which the Treasury Department

holds the equity issued pursuant to the CPP Purchase Agreement, including the common stock which may be issued pursuant to the CPP Warrant. These standards generally apply to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the three next most highly compensated senior executive officers. The standards include (1) ensuring that incentive compensation for senior executives does not encourage unnecessary and excessive risks that threaten the value of the financial institution; (2) required clawback of any bonus or incentive compensation paid to a senior executive based on statements of earnings, gains or other

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criteria that are later proven to be materially inaccurate; (3) prohibition on making golden parachute payments to senior executives; and (4) agreement not to deduct for tax purposes executive compensation in excess of \$500,000 for each senior executive. In particular, the change to the deductibility limit on executive compensation will likely increase the overall cost of our compensation programs in future periods and may make it more difficult to attract suitable candidates to serve as executive officers.

Legislation or regulatory changes could cause us to seek to repurchase the preferred stock and warrants that we sold to the Treasury Department pursuant to the Capital Purchase Program.

Legislation that has been adopted after we closed on our sale of Series A Preferred Stock and warrants to the Treasury Department for \$17.3 million pursuant to the CPP on February 27, 2009, or any legislation or regulations that may be implemented in the future, may have a material impact on the terms of our CPP transaction with the Treasury Department. If we determine that any such legislation or any regulations, in whole or in part, alter the terms of our CPP transaction with the Treasury Department in ways that we believe are adverse to our ability to effectively manage our business, then it is possible that we may seek to unwind, in whole or in part, the CPP transaction by repurchasing some or all of the preferred stock and warrants that we sold to the Treasury pursuant to the CPP. If we were to repurchase all or a portion of such preferred stock or warrants, then our capital levels could be materially reduced.

The Series T Preferred Stock impacts net income available to our common shareholders and earnings per common share, and the warrant we issued to Treasury may be dilutive to holders of our common stock.

The dividends declared on the Series T Preferred Stock will reduce the net income available to common shareholders and our earnings per common share. The Series T Preferred Stock will also receive preferential treatment in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the company. Additionally, the ownership interest of the existing holders of our common stock will be diluted to the extent the warrant we issued to Treasury in conjunction with the sale to Treasury of the Series T Preferred Stock is exercised. The shares of common stock underlying the warrant represent approximately 9.65% of the shares of our common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2009 (including the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrant in total shares outstanding). Although Treasury has agreed not to vote any of the shares of common stock it receives upon exercise of the warrant, a transferee of any portion of the warrant or of any shares of common stock acquired upon exercise of the warrant is not bound by this restriction.

Moreover, the securities purchase agreement between us and the Treasury pursuant to the CPP provides that prior to the earlier of (i) three years from the date of sale and (ii) the date on which all of the shares of the preferred stock have been redeemed by us or transferred by the Treasury to third parties, we may not, without the consent of the Treasury, (a) increase the cash dividend on our common stock or (b) subject to limited exceptions, redeem, repurchase or otherwise acquire shares of our common stock or preferred stock (other than the Series T Preferred Stock) or trust preferred securities.

Continuation of the economic downturn could reduce our customer base, our level of deposits, and demand for financial products such as loans.

Our success significantly depends upon the growth in population, income levels, deposits, and housing starts in our markets. The current economic downturn has negatively affected the markets in which we operate and, in turn, the quality of our loan portfolio. If the communities in which we operate do not grow or if prevailing economic conditions locally or nationally remain unfavorable, our business may not succeed. A continuation of the economic downturn or prolonged recession would likely result in the continued deterioration of the quality of our loan portfolio and reduce our level of deposits, which in turn would hurt our business. Interest received on loans represented approximately 87.7% of our interest income for the year ended December 31, 2009. If the economic downturn continues or a prolonged economic recession occurs in the economy as a whole, borrowers will be less likely to repay their loans as scheduled. Moreover, in many cases the value of real estate or other collateral that secures our loans has been adversely affected by the economic conditions and could continue to be negatively affected. Unlike many larger institutions, we are not able to spread the risks of unfavorable local economic conditions across a large number of diversified economies. A continued economic downturn could, therefore, result in losses that materially and adversely affect our business.

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real estate, and events that negatively impact the real estate market could hurt our business.

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real estate. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 79.0% of our loans had real estate as a primary or secondary component of collateral. The real estate collateral in each case provides an alternate source of repayment in the event of default by the borrower and may deteriorate in value during the time the

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credit is extended. A weakening of the real estate market in our primary market areas could result in an increase in the number of borrowers who default on their loans and a reduction in the value of the collateral securing their loans, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our profitability and asset quality. If we are required to liquidate the collateral securing a loan to satisfy the debt during a period of reduced real estate values, our earnings and capital could be adversely affected. Acts of nature, including hurricanes, tornados, earthquakes, fires and floods, which may cause uninsured damage and other loss of value to real estate that secures these loans, may also negatively impact our financial condition. Our loan portfolio contains a number of real estate loans with relatively large balances. The deterioration of one or a few of these loans could cause a significant increase in nonperforming loans, and an increase in overall nonperforming loans could result in a net loss of earnings, an increase in the provision for loan losses and an increase in loan charge-offs, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our FDIC Deposit Insurance premiums have risen significantly in the recent past and may continue to increase in the future as a result of our risk assessment category and increased assessment rates imposed by the FDIC.

As a member institution of the FDIC, we are required to pay quarterly deposit insurance premium assessments to the FDIC. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we paid approximately \$664,000 in deposit insurance assessments and an additional one-time special assessment of \$336,000. Due to the recent failure of several unaffiliated FDIC insurance depository institutions, and the FDIC's new Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, the deposit insurance premium assessments paid by all banks has increased. In addition, the new FDIC requirements shift a greater share of any increase in such assessments onto institutions with higher risk profiles, including banks with heavy reliance on brokered deposits, such as our bank. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the FDIC collected prepaid insurance assessments for the three years ending December 31, 2012 in an effort to restore fund balances. We were required to pay approximately \$3.2 million in prepaid insurance premiums which is included in other assets at December 31, 2009. Continued increases in this expense would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Our decisions regarding credit risk and reserves for loan losses may materially and adversely affect our business.

Making loans and other extensions of credit is an essential element of our business. Although we seek to mitigate risks inherent in lending by adhering to specific underwriting practices, our loans and other extensions of credit may not be repaid. The risk of nonpayment is affected by a number of factors, including:

- the duration of the credit;
- credit risks of a particular customer;
- changes in economic and industry conditions; and
- in the case of a collateralized loan, risks resulting from uncertainties about the future value of the collateral.

We attempt to maintain an appropriate allowance for loan losses to provide for probable losses in our loan portfolio. We periodically determine the amount of the allowance based on consideration of several factors, including:

- an ongoing review of the quality, mix, and size of our overall loan portfolio;
- our historical loan loss experience;
- evaluation of economic conditions;
- regular reviews of loan delinquencies and loan portfolio quality; and
- the amount and quality of collateral, including guarantees, securing the loans.

There is no precise method of predicting credit losses; therefore, we face the risk that charge-offs in future periods may exceed our allowance for loan losses and that additional increases in the allowance for loan losses will be required. Additions to the allowance for loan losses would result in a decrease of our net income, and possibly our capital.

Lack of seasoning of our loan portfolio may increase the risk of credit defaults in the future.

Due to the rapid growth of our bank over the past several years and our relatively short operating history, a large portion of the loans in our loan portfolio and of our lending relationships are of relatively recent origin. In general, loans do not begin to show signs of credit deterioration or default until they have been outstanding for some period of time, a process we refer to as "seasoning." As a result, a portfolio of older loans will usually behave more predictably than a newer portfolio. Because our loan portfolio is relatively new, the current level of delinquencies and defaults may not be representative of the level

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that will prevail when the portfolio becomes more seasoned, which may be higher than current levels. If delinquencies and defaults increase, we may be required to increase our provision for loan losses, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our small- to medium-sized business target markets may have fewer financial resources to weather a downturn in the economy.

We target the banking and financial services needs of small- and medium-sized businesses. These businesses generally have fewer financial resources in terms of capital borrowing capacity than larger entities. If general economic conditions continue to negatively impact these businesses in the markets in which we operate, our business,

financial condition, and results of operation may be adversely affected.

We depend on the accuracy and completeness of information about clients and counterparties and our financial condition could be adversely affected if it relies on misleading information.

In deciding whether to extend credit or to enter into other transactions with clients and counterparties, we may rely on information furnished to us by or on behalf of clients and counterparties, including financial statements and other financial information, which we do not independently verify. We also may rely on representations of clients and counterparties as to the accuracy and completeness of that information and, with respect to financial statements, on reports of independent auditors. For example, in deciding whether to extend credit to clients, we may assume that a customer's audited financial statements conform with GAAP and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the customer. Our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively impacted to the extent we rely on financial statements that do not comply with GAAP or are materially misleading.

Changes in prevailing interest rates may reduce our profitability.

Our results of operations depend in large part upon the level of our net interest income, which is the difference between interest income from interest-earning assets, such as loans and investment securities, and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and other borrowings. Depending on the terms and maturities of our assets and liabilities, a significant change in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our profitability. Many factors cause changes in interest rates, including governmental monetary policies and domestic and international economic and political conditions. While we intend to manage the effects of changes in interest rates by adjusting the terms, maturities, and pricing of our assets and liabilities, our efforts may not be effective and our financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

We are dependent on key individuals and the loss of one or more of these key individuals could curtail our growth and adversely affect our prospects.

R. Arthur Seaver, Jr., our chief executive officer, has extensive and long-standing ties within our primary market area and substantial experience with our operations, and he has contributed significantly to our growth. If we lose the services of Mr. Seaver, he would be difficult to replace and our business and development could be materially and adversely affected.

Our success also depends, in part, on our continued ability to attract and retain experienced loan originators, as well as other management personnel, including Justin Strickland, Jim Austin, Fred Gilmer, III, Eddie Terrell, Gwen Bridges, and Mike Strickland. Competition for personnel is intense, and we may not be successful in attracting or retaining qualified personnel. Our failure to compete for these personnel, or the loss of the services of several of such key personnel, could adversely affect our growth strategy and seriously harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We are subject to extensive regulation that could limit or restrict our activities.

We operate in a highly regulated industry and are subject to examination, supervision, and comprehensive regulation by various regulatory agencies. Our compliance with these regulations is costly and restricts certain of our activities, including payment of dividends, mergers and acquisitions, investments, loans and interest rates charged, interest rates paid on deposits, and locations of offices. We are also subject to capitalization guidelines established by our regulators, which require us to maintain adequate capital to support our growth.

The laws and regulations applicable to the banking industry could change at any time, and we cannot predict the effects of these changes on our business and profitability. Because government regulation greatly affects the business

and financial results of all commercial banks and bank holding companies, our cost of compliance could adversely affect our ability to operate profitably.

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The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the related rules and regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that are now applicable to us, have increased the scope, complexity, and cost of corporate governance, reporting, and disclosure practices. We have experienced, and we expect to continue to experience, greater compliance costs, including costs related to internal controls, as a result of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Proposals for further regulation of the financial services industry are continually be introduced in the U.S. Congress. The agencies regulating the financial services industry also periodically adopt changes to their regulations. See the "Supervision and Regulation" section of this Form 10-K for a summary description of proposed regulations and legislative action that has been introduced and/or adopted over the past two years. It is possible that additional legislative proposals may be adopted or regulatory changes may be made that would have an adverse effect on our business.

We may be adversely affected by the soundness of other financial institutions.

Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including commercial banks, brokers and dealers, investment banks, and other institutional clients. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of a default by a counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by the bank cannot be realized upon or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the credit or derivative exposure due to the bank. Any such losses could have a material adverse affect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future to redeem the Series T Preferred Stock or to support further growth, but that capital may not be available when it is needed.

We are required by regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. To support our continued growth, we may need to raise additional capital. In addition, we intend to redeem the Series T Preferred Stock that we issued to the Treasury Department under the CPP before the dividends on the Series T Preferred Stock increase from 5% per annum to 9% per annum in 2014, and we may need to raise additional capital to do so. Our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend in part on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside our control. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, on terms acceptable to us. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, our ability to further expand our operations through internal growth and acquisitions could be materially impaired. In addition, if we decide to raise additional equity capital, your interest could be diluted.

Liquidity needs could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operation.

Dividends from our bank provide one source of funds for our company. The primary sources of funds of our bank are customer deposits and loan repayments. While scheduled loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, they are subject to the ability of borrowers to repay the loans. The ability of borrowers to repay loans can be adversely affected by a number of factors, including changes in economic conditions, adverse trends or events affecting business industry groups, reductions in real estate values or markets, business closings or lay-offs, inclement weather, which could be exacerbated by potential climate change, natural disasters and international instability.

Additionally, deposit levels may be affected by a number of factors, including rates paid by competitors, general interest rate levels, regulatory capital requirements, returns available to customers on alternative investments and general economic conditions. Accordingly, we may be required from time to time to rely on secondary sources of liquidity to meet withdrawal demands or otherwise fund operations. Such sources include proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances, sales of investment securities and loans, and federal funds lines of credit from correspondent banks, as well as out-of-market time deposits. While we believe that these sources are currently adequate, there can be no assurance they will be sufficient to meet future liquidity demands, particularly if we continue to grow and experience increasing loan demand. We may be required to slow or discontinue loan growth, capital expenditures or other investments or liquidate assets should such sources not be adequate.

We depend heavily on out of market deposits as a source of funding.

As of December 31, 2009, 29.9% of our deposits were obtained from out of market sources. To continue to have access to this source of funding, we are required to be classified as a "well-capitalized" bank by the OCC; whereas, if we only "meet" the capital requirement, we must obtain permission from the OCC in order to continue utilizing this source of funding. During 2008, many of the institutional investors began to require that bank participation in the wholesale funding program have an IDC rating at levels that meet their various expectations. As of September 30, 2009, the last published date, our IDC rating

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was 145. This is considered by most investors to meet their definition of a satisfactory rated institution. Should our financial condition deteriorate, our IDC rating would most likely decline. Such a decline could result in a reduction of some or all investors and could result in higher brokerage costs to the bank.

We face strong competition for clients, which could prevent us from obtaining clients and may cause us to pay higher interest rates to attract clients.

The banking business is highly competitive, and we experience competition in our market from many other financial institutions. We compete with commercial banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, mortgage banking firms, consumer finance companies, securities brokerage firms, insurance companies, money market funds, and other mutual funds, as well as other super-regional, national, and international financial institutions that operate offices in our primary market areas and elsewhere. We compete with these institutions both in attracting deposits and in making loans. In addition, we have to attract our client base from other existing financial institutions and from new residents. Many of our competitors are well-established, larger financial institutions. These institutions offer some services, such as extensive and established branch networks, that we do not provide. There is a risk that we will not be able to compete successfully with other financial institutions in our market, and that we may have to pay higher interest rates to attract deposits, resulting in reduced profitability. In addition, competitors that are not depository institutions are generally not subject to the extensive regulations that apply to us.

We will face risks with respect to future expansion and acquisitions or mergers.

We may seek to acquire other financial institutions or parts of those institutions. We may also expand into new markets, as we did in Columbia, South Carolina in 2007. We may also expand our lines of business or offer new products or services. These activities would involve a number of risks, including:

- the potential inaccuracy of the estimates and judgments used to evaluate credit, operations, management, and market risks with respect to a target institution;

- the time and costs of evaluating new markets, hiring or retaining experienced local management, and opening new offices and the time lags between these activities and the generation of sufficient assets and deposits to support the costs of the expansion;
- the incurrence and possible impairment of goodwill associated with an acquisition and possible adverse effects on our results of operations; and
- the risk of loss of key employees and customers.

The success of our growth strategy depends on our ability to identify and retain individuals with experience and relationships in the markets in which we intend to expand.

To expand our franchise successfully, we must identify and retain experienced key management members with local expertise and relationships in these markets. We expect that competition for qualified management in the markets in which we may expand will be intense and that there will be a limited number of qualified persons with knowledge of and experience in the community banking industry in these markets. Even if we identify individuals that we believe could assist us in establishing a presence in a new market, we may be unable to recruit these individuals away from more established financial institutions. In addition, the process of identifying and recruiting individuals with the combination of skills and attributes required to carry out our strategy requires both management and financial resources and is often lengthy. Our inability to identify, recruit, and retain talented personnel to manage new offices effectively would limit our growth and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our decisions regarding credit risk and reserves for loan losses may materially and adversely affect our business.

While we generally underwrite the loans in our portfolio in accordance with our own internal underwriting guidelines and regulatory supervisory guidelines, in certain circumstances we have made loans which exceed either our internal underwriting guidelines, supervisory guidelines, or both. As of December 31, 2009, approximately \$69.1 million of our loans, or 12.0% of total loans and 89.4% of our bank's risk-based capital, had loan-to-value ratios that exceeded regulatory supervisory guidelines, of which 88 loans totaling approximately \$18.4 million had loan-to-value ratios of 100% or more. Included in the \$69.2 million of loans that exceeded supervisory guidelines at December 31, 2009, \$27.3 million of our

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commercial loans, or 4.7% of total loans, exceeded the supervisory loan to value ratio. The number of loans in our portfolio with loan-to-value ratios in excess of supervisory guidelines, our internal guidelines, or both could increase the amount of loss given default on the loan.

A small percentage of the loans in our portfolio currently include exceptions to our loan policies and supervisory guidelines.

All of the loans that we make are subject to written loan policies adopted by our board of directors and to supervisory guidelines imposed by our regulators. Our loan policies are designed to reduce the risks associated with the loans that

we make by requiring our loan officers to take certain steps that vary depending on the type and amount of the loan, prior to closing a loan. These steps include, among other things, making sure the proper liens are documented and perfected on property securing a loan, and requiring proof of adequate insurance coverage on property securing loans. Loans that do not fully comply with our loan policies are known as "exceptions." We categorize exceptions as policy exceptions, financial statement exceptions and collateral exceptions. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 5% of the loans in our portfolio included collateral exceptions to our loan policies, which is less than our internal limit. As a result of these exceptions, such loans may have a higher risk of loan loss than the other loans in our portfolio that fully comply with our loan policies. In addition, we may be subject to regulatory action by federal or state banking authorities if they believe the number of exceptions in our loan portfolio represents an unsafe banking practice.

We are exposed to the possibility of technology failure and a disruption in our operations may adversely affect our business.

We rely on our computer systems and the technology of outside service providers. Our daily operations depend on the operational effectiveness of their technology. We rely on our systems to accurately track and record our assets and liabilities. If our computer systems or outside technology sources become unreliable, fail, or experience a breach of security, our ability to maintain accurate financial records may be impaired, which could materially affect our business operations and financial condition. In addition, a disruption in our operations resulting from failure of transportation and telecommunication systems, loss of power, interruption of other utilities, natural disaster, fire, global climate changes, computer hacking or viruses, failure of technology, terrorist activity or the domestic and foreign response to such activity or other events outside of our control could have an adverse impact on the financial services industry as a whole and/or on our business. Our business recovery plan may not be adequate and may not prevent significant interruptions of our operations or substantial losses.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

In January 2007, we relocated our main office and headquarters facility to Verdae Boulevard near downtown Greenville, South Carolina. The building is a full service banking facility with three drive-through banking stations and an automatic teller machine. We have a ten-year, five-month lease on the building.

We opened our Parkway office in March 2005, which is located in the Thornblade area of Greenville, South Carolina, near the intersection of I-85 and Pelham Road. We own these premises.

We opened our Augusta Road office, in Greenville, South Carolina, in November 2005. We lease the land for this office from Augusta Road Holdings, LLC, which is owned by one of our directors, Mark A. Cothran, and own the banking office. The initial term of the land lease is 20 years.

In July 2008, we opened our Woodruff Road office which is located in one of the fastest growing areas of Greenville County. We own these premises. We also opened a second full-service branch office in July 2008. Our second retail office in the Columbia Market, our Lexington office, is located on Sunset Avenue at the intersection of Saluda Springs Road and Highway 378. We have a land lease on this property with an initial term of 20 years and own the banking office.

In August 2009, we opened our Columbia regional headquarters building in Cayce, South Carolina near the historic Guignard brick works. We own these premises. Prior to the opening of the new Columbia location, we operated a full-service branch office on Lady Street in Columbia, South Carolina. Our lease on this temporary office location expired in December 2009.

We believe that all of our properties are adequately covered by insurance.

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

In the ordinary course of operations, we may be a party to various legal proceedings from time to time. We do not believe that there is any pending or threatened proceeding against us, which, if determined adversely, would have a material effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

Item 4. [Reserved.]

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Shareholder Matters.

Our common stock is currently traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "SFST." From the date of our initial public offering on October 26, 1999 to September 24, 2004, our common stock had been quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "GVBK." On September 24, 2004, our common stock began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market. On July 2, 2007, we changed our symbol to "SFST" in conjunction with the change in our corporate name to Southern First Bancshares. We had approximately 1,000 shareholders of record on February 28, 2010.

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock since our inception. For the foreseeable future we do not intend to declare cash dividends. We intend to retain earnings to grow our business and strengthen our capital base. Our ability to pay cash dividends depends primarily on the ability of our subsidiary, Southern First Bank, to pay dividends to us. As a national bank, Southern First Bank may only pay cash dividends out of its net profits, after deducting expenses, including losses and bad debts. In addition, the bank is prohibited from declaring a cash dividend on its shares of common stock until its surplus equals its stated capital, unless there has been transferred to surplus no less than one-tenth of the bank's net profits of the preceding two consecutive half-year periods (in the case of an annual dividend). The approval of the OCC will be required if the total of all cash dividends declared in any calendar year by the bank exceeds the bank's net profits to date for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two years less any required transfers to surplus. The OCC also has the authority under federal law to enjoin a national bank from engaging in what in its opinion constitutes an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting its business, including the payment of a cash dividend under certain circumstances.

The following table shows the reported high and low common stock prices reported by the NASDAQ Global Market for 2009 and 2008.

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The following table sets forth equity compensation plan information at December 31, 2009. The number of shares and the exercise prices for options and warrants has been adjusted for the 3 for 2 stock split in 2003 and the subsequent 10% stock dividend in 2006.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

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	Years Ended December 31,									
	2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
	(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)									
Asset Quality Ratios:										
Nonperforming assets, past due and restructured loans to total loans (1)	2.69	%	1.73	%	0.92	%	0.62	%	0.14	%
Nonperforming assets, past due and restructured loans to total assets	2.15	%	1.42	%	0.75	%	0.49	%	0.12	%
Net charge-offs to average total loans (1)	0.63	%	0.35	%	0.27	%	0.32	%	0.07	%
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	66.09	%	91.00	%	129.65	%	332.46	%	962.74	%
Allowance for loan losses to total loans (1)	1.35	%	1.24	%	1.13	%	1.23	%	1.33	%
Capital Ratios:										
Equity to assets	8.32	%	5.74	%	6.09	%	6.79	%	7.52	%
Common equity to assets	6.17	%	5.74	%	6.09	%	6.79	%	7.52	%
Leverage ratio	10.00	%	7.70	%	8.30	%	9.40	%	11.60	%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.00	%	9.20	%	10.00	%	11.90	%	13.60	%
Total risk-based capital ratio	13.30	%	10.40	%	11.10	%	13.10	%	14.90	%
Growth Ratios and Other Data:										
Percentage change in net income available to common shareholder	(85.69)	%	(46.09)	%	(11.93)	%	55.15	%	24.89	%
Percentage change in diluted net income per common share	(84.48)	%	(45.28)	%	(11.67)	%	53.85	%	(4.44)	%
Percentage change in assets	3.80	%	10.32	%	23.32	%	25.67	%	28.34	%
Percentage change in loans(1)	1.35	%	11.35	%	26.52	%	18.92	%	20.75	%
Percentage change in deposits	5.23	%	13.74	%	19.48	%	35.95	%	24.06	%
Percentage change in equity	50.41	%	3.94	%	10.68	%	13.49	%	8.53	%
Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Measures:										
Net income, as reported (GAAP)	\$1,419		\$1,852		\$3,435		\$3,901		\$2,514	
Non-operating items:										
Other than temporary impairment on investments, net of income tax	-		1,257							
Gain on sale of long lived assets, net of income tax	-		-		(211)		-		-	

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Impairment on long lived assets, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	930
Net operating income (net income, excluding non-operating items)	\$1,419	\$3,109	\$3,224	\$3,901	\$3,444
Noninterest income, as reported (GAAP)	\$1,843	\$(400)	\$1,262	\$579	\$826
Non-operating items:					
Other than temporary impairment on investments	-	\$(1,931)			
Gain on sale of long lived assets	-	-	\$319	-	-
Operating noninterest expense (noninterest expense, excluding non-operating items)	\$1,843	\$1,531	\$943	\$579	\$826
Noninterest expense, as reported (GAAP)	\$15,051	\$12,321	\$10,875	\$7,351	\$7,856
Non-operating items:					
Impairment on long lived assets	-	-	-	-	1,500
Operating noninterest expense (noninterest expense, excluding non-operating items)	\$15,051	\$12,321	\$10,875	\$7,351	\$6,356

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

The following discussion and analysis also identifies significant factors that have affected our financial position and operating results during the periods included in the accompanying financial statements. We encourage you to read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the financial statements and the related notes and the other statistical information also included in this report.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We have adopted various accounting policies that govern the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and with general practices within the banking industry in the preparation of our financial statements. Our significant accounting policies are described in footnote 1 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2009.

Certain accounting policies involve significant judgments and assumptions by us that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities. We consider these accounting policies to be critical accounting policies. The judgment and assumptions we use are based on historical experience and other factors, which we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Because of the nature of the judgment and assumptions we make, actual results could differ from these judgments and estimates that could have a material impact on the carrying values of our assets and liabilities and our results of operations.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to

significant revision as more information becomes available.

Income Taxes

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis. When income and expenses are recognized in different periods for financial reporting purposes versus for the purposes of computing income taxes currently payable, deferred taxes are provided on such temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled.

Fair Value Determination and Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Analysis

Many debt and equity securities have experienced significant and often extended declines in value due to current economic conditions and issuer-specific concerns. These declines have focused more attention on the processes for determining whether such declines indicate that the securities are "other-than-temporarily impaired". Management evaluates numerous factors to assess whether or not it is probable that all amounts due according to contractual terms will be collected to determine if any other-than-temporary impairment exists. The process of evaluating other-than-temporary impairment is inherently judgmental, involving the weighing of positive and negative factors and evidence that may be objective or subjective.

Real Estate Acquired in Settlement of Loans

Real estate acquired through foreclosure is initially recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. Subsequent to the date of acquisition, it is carried at the lower of cost or fair value, adjusted for net selling costs. Fair values of real estate owned are reviewed regularly and writedowns are recorded when it is determined that the carrying value of real estate exceeds the fair value less estimated costs to sell. Costs relating to the development and improvement of such property are capitalized, whereas those costs relating to holding the property are expensed.

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GENERAL

We were incorporated in March 1999 to organize and serve as the holding company for Greenville First Bank, N.A. On July 2, 2007, we changed the name of our company and bank to Southern First Bancshares, Inc. and Southern First Bank, N.A. Our primary reason for the name change was related to our expansion into the Columbia, South Carolina market. Since we opened our bank in January 2000, we have experienced consistent growth in total assets, loans, deposits, and shareholders' equity.

Like most community banks, we derive the majority of our income from interest received on our loans and investments. Our primary source of funds for making these loans and investments is our deposits, on which we pay interest. Consequently, one of the key measures of our success is our amount of net interest income, or the difference between the income on our interest-earning assets, such as loans and investments, and the expense on our interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. Another key measure is the difference between the yield we earn on these interest-earning assets and the rate we pay on our interest-bearing liabilities, which is called our net interest spread.

There are risks inherent in all loans, so we maintain an allowance for loan losses to absorb probable losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. We maintain this allowance by charging a provision for loan losses against our operating earnings for each period. We have included a detailed discussion of this process, as well as several tables

describing our allowance for loan losses.

In addition to earning interest on our loans and investments, we earn income through fees and other charges to our clients. We have also included a discussion of the various components of this noninterest income, as well as of our noninterest expense.

The efficiency ratio represents the percentage of one dollar of expense required to be incurred to earn a full dollar of revenue. We compute our efficiency ratio by dividing noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income and noninterest income. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we spent \$0.71 on average to earn each \$1.00 of revenue.

The following discussion and analysis also identifies significant factors that have affected our financial position and operating results during the periods included in the accompanying financial statements. We encourage you to read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with our financial statements and the other statistical information included in this report.

In response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets and the potential threats to the solvency of investment banks and other financial institutions, the United States government has taken unprecedented actions. On October 3, 2008, President Bush signed into law EESA. Pursuant to the EESA, the Treasury Department has the authority to, among other things, purchase mortgages, mortgage-backed securities, and other financial instruments from financial institutions for the purpose of stabilizing and providing liquidity to the U.S. financial markets. On October 14, 2008, the Treasury Department announced the Capital Purchase Program under the EESA, pursuant to which the Treasury has made senior preferred stock investments in participating financial institutions. As a result of this program, we have received \$17.3 million in capital as of February 27, 2009. However, governmental intervention and new regulations under these programs could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Effect of Economic Trends

The twelve months ended December 31, 2009 continue to reflect the tumultuous economic conditions which have negatively impacted the liquidity and credit quality of financial institutions in the United States. Concerns regarding increased credit losses from the weakening economy have negatively affected capital and earnings of most financial institutions. Financial institutions have experienced significant declines in the value of collateral for real estate loans, heightened credit losses, which have resulted in record levels of non-performing assets, charge-offs and foreclosures. In addition, certain financial institutions failed or merged with other institutions during 2008 and 2009, and two of the government sponsored housing enterprises were placed into conservatorship with the U.S. Government in 2008.

Liquidity in the debt markets remains low in spite of efforts by Treasury and the Federal Reserve to inject capital into financial institutions. The federal funds rate set by the Federal Reserve has remained at 0.25% since December 2008, following a decline from 4.25% to 0.25% during 2008 through a series of seven rate reductions.

The Treasury Department, the FDIC and other governmental agencies continue to enact rules and regulations to implement the EESA, the TARP, the Financial Stability Plan, the Recovery Act and related economic recovery programs, many of which contain limitations on the ability of financial institutions to take certain actions or to engage in certain activities if the financial institution is a participant in the CPP or related programs. Future regulations, or enforcement of the terms

actual impact of the EESA, the FDIC programs or any other governmental program on the financial markets.

The weak economic conditions are expected to continue into 2010. Financial institutions likely will continue to experience heightened credit losses and higher levels of non-performing assets, charge-offs and foreclosures. In light of these conditions, financial institutions also face heightened levels of scrutiny from federal and state regulators. These factors negatively influenced, and likely will continue to negatively influence, earning asset yields at a time when the market for deposits is intensely competitive. As a result, financial institutions experienced, and are expected to continue to experience, pressure on credit costs, loan yields, deposit and other borrowing costs, liquidity, and capital.

Results of Operations

Income Statement Review

Summary

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$1.4 million, a 23.4% decrease from \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The \$433,000 decrease in net income resulted primarily from a \$1.2 million increase in the provision for loan losses and a \$2.7 million increase in noninterest expenses, partially offset by increases of \$922,000 in net interest income and \$2.2 million in noninterest income and a \$281,000 reduction in income tax expense. Our efficiency ratio, excluding real estate owned activity and the prior year impairment charge on securities, was 70.2% for 2009, compared to 61.6% in 2008. The deterioration in the efficiency ratio is due primarily to the additional FDIC insurance costs as well as administrative costs associated with our new retail offices and regional headquarters.

Net Interest Income

Our level of net interest income is determined by the level of earning assets and the management of our net interest margin. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, our net interest income was \$19.3 million and \$18.4 million, respectively. Our average earning assets increased \$27.0 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 compared to the average for the same period in 2008, while our interest bearing liabilities increased only \$14.1 million. The primary reason that earning assets increased by \$12.9 million more than interest bearing liabilities is due to the issuance of preferred stock on February 27, 2009 under the CPP. The increase in average earning assets is primarily related to a \$20.8 million increase in our average loans, while the increase in average interest-bearing liabilities is related to an increase in our interest-bearing deposits, specifically, time deposits.

We have included a number of tables to assist in our description of various measures of our financial performance. For example, the "Average Balances, Income and Expenses, Yields and Rates" table shows the average balance of each category of our assets and liabilities as well as the yield we earned or the rate we paid with respect to each category during 2009, 2008, and 2007. A review of these tables shows that our loans typically provide higher interest yields than do other types of interest-earning assets, which is why we direct a substantial percentage of our earning assets into our loan portfolio. Similarly, the "Rate/Volume Analysis" table demonstrates the effect of changing interest rates and changing volume of assets and liabilities on our financial condition during the periods shown. A review of these tables shows that if short-term rates begin to rise, our net interest income is expected to be positively impacted. We also track the sensitivity of our various categories of assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates, and we have included tables to illustrate our interest rate sensitivity with respect to interest-earning and interest-bearing accounts. Finally, we have included various tables that provide detail about our investment securities, our loans, our deposits, and borrowings.

The following table sets forth information related to our average balance sheet, average yields on assets, and average costs of liabilities (dollars in thousands). We derived these yields or costs by dividing income or expense by the average balance of the corresponding assets or liabilities. We derived average balances from the daily balances

throughout the periods indicated. During the same periods, we had only \$100,000 in interest-bearing deposits at another bank and had no securities purchased with agreements to resell. All investments were owned at an original maturity of over one year. Nonaccrual loans are included in earning assets in the following tables. Loan yields have been reduced to reflect the negative impact on our earnings of loans on nonaccrual status. The net of capitalized loan costs and fees are amortized into interest income on loans.

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Our net interest margin is calculated as net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets. Our net interest margin, on a tax-equivalent basis, for the year ended December 31, 2009 was 2.84%, compared to 2.82% for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 3.05% for the year ended December 31, 2007. Despite lower interest income as a result of additional loans being placed on nonaccrual and an increase in our investment portfolio, which traditionally yields lower earnings, our net interest margin has increased throughout 2009 from 2.62% for the fourth quarter of 2008 to 2.87% for the fourth quarter of 2009. During the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, interest earning assets exceeded interest bearing liabilities by \$63.6 million, \$50.7 million, and \$49.7 million, respectively. During 2009, interest-earning assets averaged \$681.6 million, compared to \$654.6 million in 2008 and \$551.3 million in 2007.

Our net interest spread was 2.59% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2.54% for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2.64% for the year ended December 31, 2007. The net interest spread is the difference between the yield we earn on our interest-earning assets and the rate we pay on our interest-bearing liabilities.

The 5 basis point increase in our net interest spread is primarily due to the fact that more of our rate-sensitive liabilities repriced downward than our rate-sensitive assets during the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. Given the 400 basis point decrease in short-term rates over the past two years, the rates on our new and maturing loans and deposits are much lower than they were in the past. However, in response to the significant decrease in rates, we began instituting interest rate floors on our new and maturing loans and have recently changed our focus to increasing the amount of variable rate loans in our portfolio. We believe that interest rates are at or near their lowest levels and that this change in focus will position us to benefit from future increases in the short-term rates.

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During the past 12 months, our loan yield decreased only 82 basis points compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2008. Offsetting the decrease in our loan yield was a 120 basis point decrease in the cost of our interest-bearing deposits for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily related to the cost of our time deposits which have renewed at rates much lower than their original rates. In addition, our combined investment and federal funds sold yield decreased by 88 basis points for the 2009 period compared to the same period in 2008.

The cost of our borrowings, specifically our junior subordinated debt, has declined during the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to the variable rates of the debt. As of December 31, 2009, all of our FHLB advances were at fixed rates, while all of our other borrowings, including notes payable and junior subordinated debt, had variable rates.

The \$10.6 million increase in average nonearning assets during the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the

same period in 2008 is due primarily to a \$6.3 million increase in property and equipment related to the construction of our new regional headquarters facility in Columbia, SC as well as increases of \$3.2 million in bank-owned life insurance and \$2.6 million in other real estate owned. In addition, the \$17.4 million increase in average shareholders' equity during the 2009 period is primarily related to the \$17.3 million received on February 27, 2009 for the issuance of preferred stock under the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program.

Rate/Volume Analysis

Net interest income can be analyzed in terms of the impact of changing interest rates and changing volume. The following tables set forth the effect which the varying levels of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the applicable rates have had on changes in net interest income for the periods presented (dollars in thousands).

Net interest income, the largest component of our income, was \$19.3 million, \$18.4 million, and \$16.7 million, for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The increases in 2009 and 2008 related primarily to the net effect of higher levels of both average interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Average interest-earning assets increased \$27.0 million and \$103.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, compared to the prior years. During the same periods of 2009 and 2008, average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$14.1 million and \$102.2 million, respectively, compared to the prior years. The higher average balances resulted in \$1.1 million and \$3.1 million of additional income related to the impact of higher average interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities during the years ended 2009 and 2008, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2008 and 2007. In addition, lower spreads on the average balances decreased net interest income by \$190,000 for the 2009 period while lower spreads decreased net interest income by \$1.2 million in 2008.

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$36.2 million, consisting of \$31.7 million on loans, \$4.4 million on investments, and \$31,000 on federal funds sold. Interest income for the same period ended December 31, 2008 was \$40.2 million, consisting of \$35.1 million on loans, \$4.9 million on investments, and \$261,000 on federal funds sold. Interest income for 2007 was \$39.5 million, consisting of \$34.6 million on loans, \$4.4 million on investments, and \$540,000 on federal funds sold. Interest on loans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 represented 87.7%, 87.2% and 87.6%, respectively, of total interest income, while income from investments and federal funds sold represented 12.3%, 12.8% and 12.4% of total interest income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The high

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percentage of interest income from loans related to our strategy to maintain a significant portion of our assets in higher earning loans compared to lower yielding investments. Average loans represented 83.4%, 83.7% and 83.3% of average interest-earning assets for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Included in interest income on loans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$599,000, \$727,000 and \$720,000, respectively, related to the net amortization of loan fees and capitalized loan origination costs.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$16.9 million, a 22.7% decrease compared to \$21.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, interest expense consisted of \$10.0 million and \$14.8 million, respectively, related to deposits and \$6.9 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, related to borrowings. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$22.8 million, consisting of \$15.8 million related to deposits and \$7.0 million related to borrowings. Interest expense on deposits for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 represented 59.2%, 67.8% and 69.2%, respectively, of total interest expense, while interest expense on borrowings represented 40.8%, 32.2% and 30.8%, respectively, of total

interest expense. During the year ended December 31, 2009, average interest-bearing deposits were higher by \$16.8 million than for the same period in 2008, while FHLB advances and other borrowings were \$2.8 million lower than for the same period in 2008. Average interest-bearing deposits were higher by \$74.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 than for the same period 2007, while FHLB advances and other borrowings during 2008 were \$28.2 million higher than for the same period in 2007. Both the short-term borrowings from the FHLB and the sale of securities under agreements to repurchase provided us with the opportunity to obtain low cost funding with various maturities similar to the maturities on our loans and investments.

Provision for Loan Losses

We have established an allowance for loan losses through a provision for loan losses charged as an expense on our statements of income. We review our loan portfolio periodically to evaluate our outstanding loans and to measure both the performance of the portfolio and the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Please see the discussion below under "Balance Sheet Review Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses" for a description of the factors we consider in determining the amount of the provision we expense each period to maintain this allowance.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we incurred a noncash expense related to the provision for loan losses of \$4.3 million, bringing the allowance for loan losses to \$7.8 million, or 1.35% of gross loans, as of December 31, 2009. The \$4.3 million provision for 2009 related primarily to both the level of charge-offs that occurred during this period and the increase in non-performing loans. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we charged-off \$3.7 million in loans and recorded \$109,000 of recoveries on loans previously charged-off. The \$3.6 million net charge-offs represented 0.63% of the average outstanding loan portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the allowance for loan losses represented less than one time the amount of non-performing loans, compared to 1.2 times at December 31, 2007. A significant portion, or 67.8%, of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2009 are secured by real estate. Our nonperforming loans have been written down to approximately 74% of their original nonperforming balance. We have evaluated the underlying collateral on these loans and believe that the collateral on these loans combined with our write-downs on these loans is sufficient to minimize future losses. As a result of this level of coverage on non-performing loans, we believe the provision of \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to be adequate.

In comparison, for the same periods in 2008 and 2007, we added \$3.2 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, to the provision for loan losses, resulting in an allowance of \$7.0 million and \$5.8 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of gross loans was 1.24% and 1.13% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We reported net charge-offs of \$1.9 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, including recoveries of \$28,000 and \$48,000 for the same periods in 2008 and 2007. The net charge-offs of \$1.9 million and \$1.3 million during 2008 and 2007, respectively, represented 0.35% and 0.27% of the average outstanding loan portfolios for the respective years.

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Noninterest Income

The following tables set forth information related to our noninterest income (loss) (dollars in thousands).

Noninterest income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$1.8 million, an increase of \$2.2 million, or 560.8% compared to noninterest income (loss) of \$400,000 during the same period in 2008. The \$2.2 million increase in 2009

was primarily related to an other than temporary impairment charge on investment securities of \$1.9 million recorded in 2008. In addition, loan fee income increased by \$234,000, income from bank owned life insurance increased by \$143,000, deposit account fees increased by \$79,000, and other income increased by \$50,000. Partially offsetting the increases in income was a \$202,000 increased loss on real estate owned activity. Noninterest income for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$1.3 million.

Loan fee income consists primarily of late charge fees and mortgage origination fees we receive on residential loans funded and closed by a third party. Loan fees were \$431,000 and \$197,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The \$234,000 increase relates primarily to an increase in mortgage origination and referral fees of \$262,000, partially offset by decreases of \$20,000 in late fees and \$8,000 in fees related to lines and letters of credit. Mortgage origination and referral fees were \$275,000 in 2009 compared to \$13,000 in 2008. In addition, we received \$100,000 in late charge fees in 2009 compared to \$120,000 for the same period in 2008 and \$56,000 and \$64,000 of fees related to lines and letters of credit for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Income from loan fees increased by \$24,000 to \$197,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$173,000 for the same period in 2007. The increase relates primarily to increases of \$22,000 in fees related to lines and letters of credit and \$12,000 in late charge fees, partially offset by a decrease of \$10,000 in mortgage origination fees.

Service fees on deposit accounts consist primarily of service charges on our checking, money market, and savings accounts and the fee income received from client non-sufficient funds ("NSF") transactions. Deposit fees were \$732,000 and \$653,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The \$79,000 increase is primarily related to a \$68,000 increase in service charges and other deposit related fees and a \$17,000 increase in overdraft fees, partially offset by a \$6,000 decrease in NSF fees. Other deposit related fees were \$263,000 and \$195,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, while overdraft fees were \$36,000 and \$19,000 for the same periods in 2009 and 2008. NSF fee income was \$433,000 and \$438,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, representing 59.1% of total service fees on deposits in 2009 compared to 67.1% in 2008.

Deposit fees were \$653,000 and \$431,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The \$222,000 increase is primarily related to a \$131,000 increase in NSF fees and a \$106,000 increase in other deposit related fees, partially offset by a decrease of \$15,000 in overdraft fees. Deposit related fees were \$195,000 and \$89,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. NSF income was \$438,000 and \$307,000 for the same periods ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, representing 67.1% of total service fees on deposits in 2008 compared to 71.3% of total service fees on deposits in 2007.

We held \$14.0 million of bank owned life insurance as of December 31, 2009, compared to \$13.4 million as of December 31, 2008. Income derived from this life insurance was \$605,000, \$462,000, and \$374,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded a \$41,000 gain on the sale or call of investment securities. We recorded a \$33,000 gain on the sale or call of securities for the year ended December 31, 2008 and an impairment charge of \$1.9 million, pre-tax, on our FNMA preferred stock, which was determined to have suffered an other-than-temporary impairment as a result of the Government's decision on September 7, 2008 to place the FNMA under conservatorship.

Real estate owned activity includes income and expenses from property held for sale and other real estate we own. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we had net losses of \$342,000 and \$140,000, respectively, and net income of \$28,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007. Included in real estate owned activity for 2009 was rental

income of \$123,000 and write-downs or losses on the sale of property of \$395,000. The remaining \$70,000 of expenses relates to costs associated with owning the property such as maintenance and property taxes. During 2008, we received rental income of \$74,000 and incurred write-downs or losses on sale of \$148,000 and additional maintenance costs of \$66,000.

Other income consisted primarily of income from fees received on debit card transactions and sale of customer checks, and fees received on wire transfers. Other income was \$376,000 and \$326,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The \$50,000 increase resulted primarily from a \$38,000 increase in debit card transaction fees and a \$12,000 increase in other fee income. Debit card transaction fees were \$268,000 and \$230,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively and represented 71.3% and 70.6% of total other income for the 2009 and 2008 periods, respectively. The corresponding transaction costs associated with debit card transactions are included in outside service expense. The debit card transaction costs were \$98,000 and \$92,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The net impact of the fees received and the related cost of the debit card transactions on earnings for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$170,000 and \$138,000, respectively.

Other income was \$326,000 and \$256,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The \$70,000 increase resulted primarily from a \$50,000 increase in debit card transaction fees and a \$20,000 increase in other fee income. Debit card transaction fees were \$180,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007 and represented 70.4% of total other income for the 2007. The corresponding transaction costs associated with debit card transactions were approximately \$75,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007 and are included in data processing and related costs. The net impact of the fees received and the related cost of the debit card transactions on earnings for the twelve months ended December 31, 2007 was \$105,000.

Noninterest Expenses

The following tables set forth information related to our noninterest expenses (dollars in thousands).

We incurred noninterest expenses of \$15.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$12.3 million and \$10.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Our efficiency ratio was 70.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 61.6% and 60.5% for the same periods in 2008 and 2007. The efficiency ratio is computed as noninterest expense as a percentage of noninterest income and net interest income, excluding real estate owned activity and the impairment charge. Increased FDIC insurance premiums and expenses related to the additional two retail offices opened in July 2008 and our new regional headquarters building opened in August 2009 contributed to the elevated efficiency ratio for the 2009 period.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, compensation and benefits, occupancy, and data processing and related costs accounted for 74.6% of the total noninterest expenses compared to 78.9% in 2008 and 79.3% in 2007.

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The following tables set forth information related to our compensation and benefits (dollars in thousands).

Total compensation and benefits expense was \$7.8 million, \$6.8 million and \$6.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Compensation and benefits represented 52.1% of our total noninterest expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009, 55.3% for the same period in 2008, and 55.4% for the same period in 2007. The \$1.0 million increase in compensation and benefits expense in 2009 compared to 2008 is primarily related to an \$839,000 increase in base compensation and \$230,000 of additional benefits cost, partially offset by a reduction in incentive compensation of \$56,000. In addition, loan origination costs, which are required to be capitalized and amortized over the life of the loan as a reduction of loan interest income, decreased \$10,000 during the 2009 period.

Compensation and benefits expense increased by \$798,000 in 2008 compared to 2007. The increase is a result of \$840,000 additional base compensation and \$171,000 of additional benefits cost, partially offset by a reduction in incentive compensation of \$217,000. Loan origination costs decreased \$4,000 during the 2008 period.

The \$839,000 increase in base compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to the same period in 2008, related to the cost of 13 additional employees, as well as annual salary increases. We hired 6 additional employees during the third quarter of 2009 in relation to the opening of our new regional headquarters in Columbia, South Carolina. In addition, we have added positions in mortgage origination, credit, client services and human resources. The \$840,000 increase in base compensation expense in 2008 related to the addition of 14 employees, plus the impact of annual salary increases. Ten of the 14 new employees were hired to staff and support our two additional branch office locations while the remaining four employees were hired to further enhance our credit review and administration, finance and information technology departments.

Incentive compensation decreased \$56,000 and \$217,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively compared to the 2008 and 2007 periods. The decreases are due primarily to the fact that certain targeted financial performance goals were not achieved by management, resulting in less incentive compensation for the years 2009 and 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2009, incentive compensation represented 10.8% of total compensation, and 13.3% and 19.1% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The incentive compensation expense recorded for the years 2009, 2008, and 2007 represented an accrual of the estimated incentive compensation earned during the respective year.

Benefits expense increased \$230,000 in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008, and \$171,000 in 2008 compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. Benefits expense represented 22.8%, 21.8%, and 21.2% of the total compensation for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The following tables set forth information related to our data processing and related costs (dollars in thousands).

Total data processing and related costs were \$1.5 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2009, our data processing costs for our core processing system increased by \$55,000 to \$1.1 million compared to \$1.0 million for the same period in 2008. Data processing costs for our core processing system were \$842,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

We have contracted with an outside computer service company to provide our core data processing services. Data processing costs increased \$55,000, or 5.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2009 and \$190,000, or 22.6%, for the year ended December 31, 2008 when compared to the same periods in 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increases in costs were primarily related to the higher number of loan and deposit accounts as well as costs incurred in relation to

new products offered to our clients. A significant portion of the fee charged by the third party processor is directly related to the number of loan and deposit accounts and the related number of transactions.

We receive income from debit card transactions performed by our clients. Since we outsource this service, we are charged related transaction expenses from our merchant service provider. Debit card transaction expense was \$98,000 and \$92,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$75,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Occupancy expense represented 12.9%, 12.6% and 13.2% of total noninterest expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. Occupancy expense increased \$384,000 to \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$1.6 million for the same period in 2008. The increase is primarily due to the costs of depreciation and maintenance associated with our new regional headquarters building in Columbia, South Carolina which opened in August 2009. During 2008, occupancy expense increased \$121,000 from \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, due primarily to the additional depreciation and maintenance expenses associated with our two new retail offices opened in 2008.

The remaining \$1.2 million increase in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to the same period in 2008, resulted primarily from increases of \$873,000 in insurance expenses, \$125,000 in professional fees, \$76,000 in marketing expenses, \$90,000 in telephone expenses and \$60,000 in other expenses. The significant increase in insurance expense is primarily related to a general increase in the assessment rate used to calculate FDIC insurance premiums as well as the special assessment of approximately \$300,000 charged by the FDIC. The increase in professional fees relates primarily to increased legal, accounting, and directors fees, while the increases in marketing and telephone expenses are due to increased community support and basic communication costs. In addition, the \$60,000 increase in other expense is primarily due to a \$115,000 increase in collection expenses, partially offset by decreases of \$41,000 in office supplies, \$32,000 in deposit account losses, and \$23,000 in travel and business meal expenses.

Contributing to the increase in noninterest expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the same period in 2007 were increases of \$110,000 in insurance expenses, \$84,000 in marketing expenses, and \$200,000 in telephone and other expenses, partially offset by a decrease of \$48,000 in professional fees. The increase in marketing expenses relates primarily to our new Greenville and Columbia retail offices, as well as expanding our market awareness in those areas, while the \$110,000 increase in insurance costs is related to the growth in deposits and the FDIC deposit insurance assessment based on our deposit balances. In addition, telephone expenses increased with the addition of the two new retail offices and the additional number of employees. A significant portion of the increase in other expenses is due to increased costs of postage and office supplies, business meals, deposit account losses, and collection expenses. The decrease in professional fees is due primarily to the additional costs incurred during 2007 related to the name change of our company.

Income tax expense was \$345,000, \$626,000 and \$1.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. Our effective tax rate was 19.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 25.3% and 32.3% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. During 2009 and 2008, the lower net income combined with additional tax-exempt income from bank owned life insurance, increased the impact that the tax-exempt income had on our net income before taxes. The lower net income before taxes for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 increased the impact that our tax-exempt income had in lowering our effective tax rate from the same periods in the prior years.

Balance Sheet Review

General

At December 31, 2009, we had total assets of \$719.3 million, consisting principally of \$574.3 million in loans, \$94.6 million in investments, \$6.5 million in federal funds sold, \$5.6 million in cash and due from banks, and \$14.0 million

in bank owned life insurance. Our liabilities at December 31, 2009 totaled \$659.5 million, consisting principally of \$494.1 million in deposits, \$142.7 million in FHLB advances and related debt, a \$4.3 million note payable, and \$13.4 million of junior subordinated debentures. At December 31, 2009, our shareholders' equity was \$59.8 million.

At December 31, 2008, we had total assets of \$693.0 million, consisting principally of \$566.6 million in loans, \$85.4 million in investments, \$8.8 million in federal funds sold, \$4.4 million in cash and due from banks and \$13.4 million in bank owned life insurance. Our liabilities at December 31, 2008 totaled \$653.2 million, consisting principally of \$469.5 million in deposits, \$164.7 million in notes payable and other borrowings, and \$13.4 million of junior subordinated debentures. At December 31, 2008, our shareholders' equity was \$39.8 million.

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Federal Funds Sold

At December 31, 2009, our \$6.5 million in short-term investments in federal funds sold on an overnight basis comprised 0.9% of total assets, compared to \$8.8 million, or 1.3% of total assets, at December 31, 2008.

Investments

At December 31, 2009, the \$94.6 million in our investment securities portfolio represented approximately 13.2% of our total assets. We held Government sponsored enterprise securities, municipal securities, and mortgage-backed securities with a fair value of \$85.7 million and an amortized cost of \$84.7 million for an unrealized gain of \$1.0 million.

The amortized costs and the fair value of our investments at December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 are shown in the following table (dollars in thousands).

Contractual maturities and yields on our investments at December 31, 2009 are shown in the following table (dollars in thousands). Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. At December 31, 2009, we had no securities with a maturity of less than one year.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had 10 individual investments that were in an unrealized loss position. The unrealized losses on investments in government sponsored enterprises, state and political subdivision, and mortgage-backed securities were attributable to market turmoil and liquidity. The Company believes, based on industry analyst reports and credit ratings that the deterioration in the value of these investments is attributed to changes in market interest rates and not in the credit quality of the issuer and therefore, these losses are not considered other-than-temporary. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until such time as the value recovers or the securities mature. In addition, the Company held one collateralized mortgage obligation ("CMO") that was in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2009. The Company has the ability and intent to hold all securities within the portfolio until the maturity or until the value recovers; therefore, we do not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2009.

Our private label CMOs, which are non-agency securities, were priced based on an internally developed cash flow model due to market illiquidity. We noted that this market has had little, if any, new issuance since the credit crisis began. The company determined that most sales are forced and do not reflect the true economic value of these securities. The two major components in the bank's internal model are the prepayment speeds of the securities and the dollar amount of loan defaults compared to the excess collateral amounts in each pool. The prepayment speeds utilized in the model are based on the prior prepayment rates for the specific securities and the anticipated future prepayment speeds for like securities. The default rates are based on both the historical loss rates for each security and an analysis of the current loan delinquency amounts in each portfolio. Anticipated loss amounts are determined based on the various levels of delinquency, with higher percentages being

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assigned to loans over 90 days or loans in foreclosure. The anticipated loss amounts are then compared to the dollar amount of the excess collateral included in each pool. Based on the bank's calculations and assumptions, management currently anticipates receiving all of the outstanding principal and the related interest for each security. The valuation change has been recorded as a change in the unrealized gain/loss recognized in other comprehensive income.

Other investments at December 31, 2009 consisted primarily of Federal Reserve Bank stock with a cost of \$1.5 million, Federal Home Loan Bank stock with a cost of \$7.1 million, and investments in Greenville First Statutory Trust I and II of \$186,000 and \$217,000, respectively. At December 31, 2008, we owned Federal Reserve Bank stock with a cost of \$1.3 million, Federal Home Loan Bank stock with a cost of \$6.7 million, and investments in Greenville First Statutory Trust I and II of \$186,000 and \$217,000, respectively.

Loans

Since loans typically provide higher interest yields than other types of interest-earning assets, a substantial percentage of our earning assets are invested in our loan portfolio. Average loans for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$568.6 million and \$547.7 million, respectively. Before allowance for loan losses, total loans outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$574.3 million and \$566.6 million, respectively.

The principal component of our loan portfolio is loans secured by real estate mortgages. Most of our real estate loans are secured by residential or commercial property. We do not generally originate traditional long term residential mortgages, but we do issue traditional second mortgage residential real estate loans and home equity lines of credit. We obtain a security interest in real estate whenever possible, in addition to any other available collateral. This collateral is taken to increase the likelihood of the ultimate repayment of the loan. Generally, we limit the loan-to-value ratio on loans we make to 80%. Due to the short time our portfolio has existed, the current mix may not be indicative of the ongoing portfolio mix. We attempt to maintain a relatively diversified loan portfolio to help reduce the risk inherent in concentration in certain types of collateral.

The following table summarizes the composition of our loan portfolio for each of the five years ended December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands). The \$30.2 million decrease in commercial construction loans is primarily due to projects being completed and the loan restructured into a permanent loan either with our bank or another financial institution.

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Maturities and Sensitivity of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates

The information in the following table is based on the contractual maturities of individual loans, including loans which may be subject to renewal at their contractual maturity. Renewal of such loans is subject to review and credit approval, as well as modification of terms upon maturity. Actual repayments of loans may differ from the maturities reflected below because borrowers have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

The following table summarizes the loan maturity distribution by type and related interest rate characteristics at December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands).

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

We have established an allowance for loan losses through a provision for loan losses charged to expense on our statements of income. The allowance for loan losses represents an amount which we believe will be adequate to absorb probable losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. Our judgment as to the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on a number of assumptions about future events, which we believe to be reasonable, but which may or may not prove to be accurate. Our determination of the allowance for loan losses is based on evaluations of the collectibility of loans, including consideration of factors such as the balance of impaired loans, the quality, mix, and size of our overall loan portfolio, economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the amount and quality of collateral securing the loans, our historical loan loss experience, and a review of specific problem loans. We also consider subjective issues such as changes in the lending policies and procedures, changes in the local/national economy, changes in volume or type of credits, changes in volume/severity of problem loans, quality of loan review and board of director oversight, concentrations of credit, and peer group comparisons. Periodically, we adjust the amount of the allowance based on changing circumstances. We charge recognized losses to the allowance for loan losses and add subsequent recoveries back to the allowance for loan losses. There can be no assurance that charge-offs of loans in future periods will not exceed the allowance for loan losses as estimated at any point in time or that provisions for loan losses will not be significant to a particular accounting period, especially considering the overall weakness in the commercial real estate market in our market areas.

At December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the allowance for loan losses was \$7.8 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, or 1.35% and 1.24% of outstanding loans, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, our net charged-off loans were \$3.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. The increase in the allowance for loan losses is a result, in large part, of the general conditions of the current economic climate, including, among other things, a rise in unemployment, which affects borrowers' ability to repay, and the decrease in values in the real estate market, which affects the value of collateral securing certain loans with the bank.

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The following table summarizes the activity related to our allowance for loan losses for the five years ended December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands).

We do not allocate the allowance for loan losses to specific categories of loans. Instead, we evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses on an overall portfolio basis utilizing our credit grading system which we apply to each loan. We have retained an independent consultant to review the loan files on a test basis to assess the grading of

each loan.

Nonperforming Assets

The following table shows the nonperforming assets, percentages of net charge-offs, and the related percentage of allowance for loan losses for the five years ended December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands). Generally, a loan is placed on nonaccrual status when it becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest, or when we believe, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of the loan is doubtful. A payment of interest on a loan that is classified as nonaccrual is recognized as a reduction in principal when received.

At December 31, 2009, nonperforming assets were \$15.5 million, or 2.15% of total assets and 2.69% of gross loans. Comparatively, nonperforming assets were \$9.8 million, or 1.42% of total assets and 1.73% of gross loans at December 31, 2008. Nonaccrual loans increased \$4.0 million to \$11.7 million at December 31, 2009 from \$7.7 million at December 31, 2008. This increase is primarily related to consumer real estate and commercial business loans due to the weakening real estate market in our primary market area resulting in an increase in the number of borrowers who have defaulted on their

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loans and a reduction in the value of the collateral securing those loans. The amount of foregone interest income on the nonaccrual loans for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$638,000 and \$365,000, respectively. The amount of interest income recorded in 2009 for loans that were on nonaccrual at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$305,000, and approximately \$294,000 in 2008.

Other nonperforming assets include real estate acquired in settlement of loans. These assets increased \$1.6 million to \$3.7 million at December 31, 2009 from \$2.1 million at December 31, 2008. The balance at December 31, 2009 includes seven commercial properties for \$3.6 million and 2 pieces of residential real estate totaling \$55,000. We believe that these properties are appropriately valued at the lower of cost or market as of December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2009, impaired loans amounted to approximately \$10.9 million for which \$5.8 million of these loans have a reserve of approximately \$1.1 million allocated in the allowance. During 2009, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was approximately \$9.8 million. At December 31, 2008, impaired loans amounted to approximately \$7.2 million for which \$3.7 million of these loans have a reserve of approximately \$836,000 allocated in the allowance. During 2008, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was approximately \$5.7 million.

As of December 31, 2009, we were not aware of any individual potential problem loans that were not already categorized as nonaccrual, past due, restructured, or impaired that had borrower credit problems causing us to have serious doubt as to the ability of the borrower to comply with the present loan repayment terms.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the allowance for loan losses represented less than one time the amount of non-performing loans, compared to 1.3 times at December 31, 2007, respectively. A significant portion, or 67.8%, of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2009 are secured by real estate. Our nonperforming loans have been written down to approximately 74% of their original nonperforming balance. We have evaluated the underlying collateral on these loans and believe that the collateral on these loans is sufficient to minimize future losses. However, the recent downturn in the real estate market has resulted in increased loan delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures, and we believe that these trends are likely to continue. In some cases, this downturn has resulted in a significant impairment to

the value of the collateral used to secure these loans and the ability to sell the collateral upon foreclosure. These conditions have adversely affected our loan portfolio. The real estate collateral in each case provides an alternate source of repayment in the event of default by the borrower and may deteriorate in value during the time the credit is extended. If real estate values continue to decline, it is also more likely that we would be required to increase our allowance for loan losses. If during a period of reduced real estate values we are required to liquidate the property collateralizing a loan to satisfy the debt or to increase the allowance for loan losses, this could materially reduce our profitability and adversely affect our financial condition.

Included in nonperforming loans at December 31, 2009, were impaired loans of \$10.9 million for which a reserve of approximately \$1.1 million was allocated in the allowance. During 2009, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was \$9.8 million. At December 31, 2008, impaired loans amounted to \$7.2 million for which a reserve of approximately \$836,000 was allocated in the allowance. During 2008, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was \$5.7 million. The amount of interest income recorded in 2009 and 2008 for impaired loans at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$205,000 and \$282,000, respectively.

Deposits and Other Interest-Bearing Liabilities

Our primary source of funds for loans and investments is our deposits, advances from the FHLB, and structured repurchase agreements. National and local market trends over the past several years suggest that consumers have moved an increasing percentage of discretionary savings funds into investments such as annuities, stocks, and fixed income mutual funds. Accordingly, it has become more difficult to attract deposits. We have chosen to obtain a portion of our certificates of deposits from areas outside of our market. The deposits obtained outside of our market area generally have lower rates than rates being offered for certificates of deposits in our local market. We also utilize out-of-market deposits in certain instances to obtain longer term deposits than are readily available in our local market. We generally obtain out-of-market time deposits of \$100,000 or more through brokers with whom we maintain ongoing relationships. We have adopted guidelines regarding our use of brokered CDs that limit our brokered CDs to 50% of total deposits and dictate that our current interest rate risk profile determines the terms. In addition, we do not obtain time deposits of \$100,000 or more through the Internet. These guidelines allow us to take advantage of the attractive terms that wholesale funding can offer while mitigating the inherent related risk.

The amount of out-of-market deposits was \$147.9 million at December 31, 2009 and \$200.9 at December 31, 2008. As our wholesale deposits have matured during 2009, we have successfully replaced them with local deposits. While wholesale deposits decreased \$53.1 million during 2009, our retail deposits have increased \$77.6 million. We anticipate being

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able to either renew or replace these out-of-market deposits when they mature, although we may not be able to replace them with deposits with the same terms or rates. Our loan-to-deposit ratio was 116%, 121%, and 123% at December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The following table shows the average balance amounts and the average rates paid on deposits held by us for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 (dollars in thousands).

Core deposits, which exclude time deposits of \$100,000 or more and wholesale time deposits, provide a relatively stable funding source for our loan portfolio and other earning assets. Our core deposits were \$246.8 million, \$205.9 million, and \$196.0 million at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

All of our time deposits are certificates of deposits. The maturity distribution of our time deposits of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Capital Resources

Total shareholders' equity was \$59.8 million at December 31, 2009 and \$39.8 million at December 31, 2008. The \$20.1 million increase between 2009 and 2008 resulted primarily from the \$17.3 million issuance of preferred stock as well as net income of \$1.4 million earned during 2009 and a \$1.6 million unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale.

On February 27, 2009, as part of the CPP, the company entered into the CPP Purchase Agreement with the Treasury Department, pursuant to which we sold 17,299 shares of our Series T Preferred Stock and the CPP Warrant to purchase 330,554 shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$17.3 million in cash. The Series T Preferred Stock is entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate of 5% per annum for the first five years, and 9% per annum thereafter. The CPP Warrant has a 10-year term and is immediately exercisable upon its issuance, with an exercise price, subject to anti-dilution adjustments equal to \$7.85 per share of the common stock.

The following table shows the return on average assets (net income divided by average total assets), return on average equity (net income divided by average equity), and equity to assets ratio (average equity divided by average total assets) for the three years ended December 31, 2009. Since our inception, we have not paid cash dividends.

Our return on average assets was 0.20% for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 0.27% and 0.60% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In addition, our return on average equity decreased to 2.51% from 4.73% for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and 9.40% for the same periods in 2007. The increase in the equity to total assets ratio from December 31, 2008 is primarily related to the \$17.3 million received in conjunction with

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the issuance of preferred stock. In addition, our return on average common equity was 0.64% and our common equity to assets ratio was 6.17% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Under the capital adequacy guidelines, regulatory capital is classified into two tiers. These guidelines require an institution to maintain a certain level of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to risk-weighted assets. Tier 1 capital consists of common shareholders' equity, excluding the unrealized gain or loss on securities available for sale, minus certain intangible assets. In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets, are multiplied by a risk-weight factor of 0% to 100% based on the risks believed to be inherent in the type of asset. Tier 2 capital consists of Tier 1 capital plus the general reserve for loan losses, subject to certain limitations. We are also required to maintain capital at a minimum level based on total average assets, which is known as the Tier 1 leverage ratio.

At both the holding company and bank level, we are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. To be considered "adequately capitalized" under these capital guidelines, we must maintain a minimum total risk-based capital of 8%, with at least 4% being Tier 1 capital. In addition, we must

maintain a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 4%. To be considered "well-capitalized," we must maintain total risk-based capital of at least 10%, Tier 1 capital of at least 6%, and a leverage ratio of at least 5%.

In October 2008, President Bush signed in law the EESA in response to the financial crises affecting the banking system. The Treasury Department and banking regulators are implementing a number of programs under this legislation to address capital and liquidity issues in the banking system. Under the CPP, we received \$17.3 million through issuance of Series T Preferred Stock and the CPP Warrant for common stock to the Treasury Department. The Series T Preferred Stock issuance and the related CPP Warrant both qualify for Tier 1 capital and added approximately 300 basis points to that measure. The fair value allocation of the \$17.3 million between the shares of Series T Preferred Stock and the CPP Warrant resulted in \$15.9 million allocated to the shares of Series T Preferred Stock and \$1.4 million allocated to the CPP Warrant. See discussion of shareholders' equity above for additional details.

The following table sets forth the holding company's and the bank's various capital ratios at December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007. For all periods, the bank was considered "well capitalized" and the holding company met or exceeded its applicable regulatory capital requirements.

Effect of Inflation and Changing Prices

The effect of relative purchasing power over time due to inflation has not been taken into account in our consolidated financial statements. Rather, our financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Unlike most industrial companies, our assets and liabilities are primarily monetary in nature. Therefore, the effect of changes in interest rates will have a more significant impact on our performance than will the effect of changing prices and inflation in general. In addition, interest rates may generally increase as the rate of inflation increases, although not necessarily in the same magnitude. As discussed previously, we seek to manage the relationships between interest sensitive assets and liabilities in order to protect against wide rate fluctuations, including those resulting from inflation.

Off-Balance Sheet Risk

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a client as long as the client has not violated any material condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. At December 31, 2009, unfunded commitments to extend credit were approximately \$90.5 million, of which \$10.6 million is at fixed rates and \$79.9 million is at variable rates. At December 31, 2008, unfunded commitments to extend credit were \$89.0 million, of which approximately \$13.8 million was at fixed rates and \$75.1 million was at variable rates. A significant portion of the unfunded commitments related to consumer equity lines of credit. Based on historical experience, we anticipate that a significant portion of these lines of credit will not be funded. We evaluate each client's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by us upon

extension of credit, is based on our credit evaluation of the borrower. The type of collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and commercial and residential real estate.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, there was a \$5.5 million and \$4.8 million commitment under letters of credit. The credit risk and collateral involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to clients. Since most of the letters of credit are expected to expire without being drawn upon, they do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Except as disclosed in this document, we are not involved in off-balance sheet contractual relationships, unconsolidated related entities that have off-balance sheet arrangements or transactions that could result in liquidity needs or other commitments that significantly impact earnings.

Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates, which principally arises from interest rate risk inherent in our lending, investing, deposit gathering, and borrowing activities. Other types of market risks, such as foreign currency exchange rate risk and commodity price risk, do not generally arise in the normal course of our business.

We actively monitor and manage our interest rate risk exposure in order to control the mix and maturities of our assets and liabilities utilizing a process we call asset/liability management. The essential purposes of asset/liability management are to ensure adequate liquidity and to maintain an appropriate balance between interest sensitive assets and liabilities in order to minimize potentially adverse impacts on earnings from changes in market interest rates. Our asset/liability management committee ("ALCO") monitors and considers methods of managing exposure to interest rate risk. We have both an internal ALCO consisting of senior management that meets at various times during each month and a board ALCO that meets monthly. The ALCOs are responsible for maintaining the level of interest rate sensitivity of our interest sensitive assets and liabilities within board-approved limits.

Our interest rate risk exposure is managed principally by measuring our interest sensitivity "gap," which is the positive or negative dollar difference between assets and liabilities that are subject to interest rate repricing within a given period of time. Interest rate sensitivity can be managed by repricing assets or liabilities, selling securities available for sale, replacing an asset or liability at maturity, or adjusting the interest rate during the life of an asset or liability. Managing the amount of assets and liabilities repricing in this same time interval helps to hedge the risk and minimize the impact on net interest income of rising or falling interest rates. We generally would benefit from increasing market rates of interest when we have an asset-sensitive gap position and generally would benefit from decreasing market rates of interest when we are liability-sensitive.

The following table sets forth information regarding our rate sensitivity, as of December 31, 2009, at each of the time intervals (dollars in thousands).

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The table above indicates that we were liability sensitive during the year ended December 31, 2009 since we have more liabilities than assets repricing in the next twelve months. However, our gap analysis is not a precise indicator of our interest sensitivity position. The analysis presents only a static view of the timing of maturities and repricing opportunities, without taking into consideration that changes in interest rates do not affect all assets and liabilities equally. For example, rates paid on a substantial portion of core deposits may change contractually within a relatively short time frame, but those rates are viewed by us as significantly less interest-sensitive than market-based rates such as those paid on noncore deposits. We periodically utilize more complex interest rate models than indicated above, and based on those results we believe that our net interest income will be positively impacted by an anticipated rise in

interest rates. Our variable rate loans and a majority of our deposits reprice over a 12-month period. Approximately 51% and 43% of our loans were variable rate loans at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The ratio of cumulative gap to total earning assets after twelve months was (17.9%) because \$116.9 million more liabilities will reprice in a twelve month period than assets. Net interest income may be affected by other significant factors in a given interest rate environment, including changes in the volume and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

At December 31, 2009, 76.6% of our interest-bearing liabilities were either variable rate or had a maturity of less than one year. Of the \$297.0 million of interest-bearing liabilities set to reprice within three months, 46.9% are transaction, money market or savings accounts which are already at or near their lowest rates and provide little opportunity for benefit should market rates continue to decline or stay constant. However, certificates of deposit that are currently maturing or renewing are repricing at lower rates. We expect to benefit as these deposits reprice, even if market rates increase slightly. At December 31, 2009, we had \$116.9 million more liabilities than assets that reprice within the next twelve months. Included in our FHLB advances and related debt are a number of borrowings with callable features as of December 31, 2009. We believe that the optionality on many of these borrowings will not be exercised until interest rates increase significantly. In addition, we believe that the interest rates that we pay on the majority of our interest-bearing transaction accounts would only be impacted by a portion of any change in market rates. This key assumption is utilized in our overall evaluation of our level of interest sensitivity.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity represents the ability of a company to convert assets into cash or cash equivalents without significant loss, and the ability to raise additional funds by increasing liabilities. Liquidity management involves monitoring our sources and uses of funds in order to meet our day-to-day cash flow requirements while maximizing profits. Liquidity management is made more complicated because different balance sheet components are subject to varying degrees of management control. For example, the timing of maturities of our investment portfolio is fairly predictable and subject to a high degree of control at the time investment decisions are made. However, net deposit inflows and outflows are far less predictable and are not subject to the same degree of control.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, our liquid assets amounted to \$12.1 million and \$13.2 million, or 1.7% and 1.9% of total assets, respectively. Our investment securities at December 31, 2009 and 2008 amounted to \$94.6 million and \$85.4 million, or 13.2% and 12.3% of total assets, respectively. Investment securities traditionally provide a secondary source of liquidity since they can be converted into cash in a timely manner. However, a substantial portion of these securities are pledged against outstanding debt. Therefore, the related debt would need to be repaid prior to the securities being sold in order for these securities to be converted to cash.

Our ability to maintain and expand our deposit base and borrowing capabilities serves as our primary source of liquidity. We plan to meet our future cash needs through the liquidation of temporary investments, the generation of deposits, and from additional borrowings. In addition, we will receive cash upon the maturity and sale of loans and the maturity of investment securities. We maintain four federal funds purchased lines of credit with correspondent banks totaling \$45.5 million for which there were no borrowings against the lines at December 31, 2009.

We are also a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (FHLB), from which applications for borrowings can be made. The FHLB requires that securities, qualifying mortgage loans, and stock of the FHLB owned by the bank be pledged to secure any advances from the FHLB. The unused borrowing capacity currently available from the FHLB at December 31, 2009 was \$4.0 million, based on the bank's \$7.1 million investment in FHLB stock, as well as qualifying mortgages available to secure any future borrowings. However, we are able to pledge additional securities to the FHLB in order to increase our available borrowing capacity.

We have a lease on our new headquarters and main office with a remaining term of eight years. The lease provides for annual lease rate escalations based on cost of living adjustments.

We believe that our existing stable base of core deposits, borrowings from the FHLB, short-term repurchase agreements, and proceeds we received from our secondary offering will enable us to successfully meet our long-term liquidity needs.

As a result of the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, we received \$17.3 million of capital on February 27, 2009 in exchange for 17,299 shares of preferred stock. This additional capital will allow us to remain well-capitalized and provide additional liquidity on our balance sheet.

Contractual Obligations

We utilize a variety of short-term and long-term borrowings to supplement our supply of lendable funds, to assist in meeting deposit withdrawal requirements, and to fund growth of interest-earning assets in excess of traditional deposit growth. Certificates of deposit, structured repurchase agreements, FHLB advances, and junior subordinate debentures serve as our primary sources of such funds.

Obligations under noncancelable operating lease agreements are payable over several years with the longest obligation expiring in 2025. We do not feel that any existing noncancelable operating lease agreements are likely to materially impact the company's financial condition or results of operations in an adverse way. Contractual obligations relative to these agreements are noted in the table below. Option periods that we have not yet exercised are not included in this analysis as they do not represent contractual obligations until exercised.

The following table provides payments due by period for obligations under long-term borrowings and operating lease obligations as of December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands).

Accounting, Reporting, and Regulatory Matters

The following is a summary of recent authoritative pronouncements that could impact the accounting, reporting, and/or disclosure of financial information by the Company.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance which restructured generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and simplified access to all authoritative literature by providing a single source of authoritative nongovernmental GAAP. The guidance is presented in a topically organized structure referred to as the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). The new structure is effective for interim or annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. All existing accounting standards have been superseded and all other accounting literature not included is considered non-authoritative.

The FASB issued new accounting guidance on accounting for transfers of financial assets in June 2009. The guidance limits the circumstances in which a financial asset should be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire financial asset by taking into consideration the transferor's continuing involvement. The standard requires that a transferor recognize and initially measure at fair value all assets obtained (including a transferor's beneficial interest) and liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer of financial assets accounted for as a sale. The concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity is no longer applicable. The standard is effective for the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within the first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. The Company does not expect the guidance to have any impact on the Company's financial statements. The ASC was amended in December, 2009, to include this guidance.

Guidance was issued in June 2009 requiring a company to analyze whether its interest in a variable interest entity ("VIE") gives it a controlling financial interest that should be included in consolidated financial statements. A company must assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that the VIE operates as designed when determining whether it has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that significantly impact its economic performance, making it the primary beneficiary. Ongoing reassessments of whether a company is the primary beneficiary are also required by the standard. This

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guidance amends the criteria to qualify as a primary beneficiary as well as how to determine the existence of a VIE. The standard also eliminates certain exceptions that were previously available. This guidance is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. Comparative disclosures will be required for periods after the effective date. The Company does not expect the guidance to have any impact on the Company's financial position. An update was issued in December, 2009, to include this guidance in the ASC.

In October 2009, updated guidance was issued to provide for accounting and reporting for own-share lending arrangements issued in contemplation of a convertible debt issuance. At the date of issuance, a share-lending arrangement entered into on an entity's own shares should be measured at fair value in accordance with prior guidance and recognized as an issuance cost, with an offset to additional paid-in capital. Loaned shares are excluded from basic and diluted earnings per share unless default of the share-lending arrangement occurs. The amendment also requires several disclosures including a description and the terms of the arrangement and the reason for entering into the arrangement. The effective dates of the amendment are dependent upon the date the share-lending arrangement was entered into and include retrospective application for arrangements outstanding as of the beginning of fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2009. The Company has no plans to issue convertible debt and, therefore, does not expect the update to have an impact on its financial statements.

In January 2010, guidance was issued to alleviate diversity in the accounting for distributions to shareholders that allow the shareholder to elect to receive their entire distribution in cash or shares but with a limit on the aggregate amount of cash to be paid. The amendment states that the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or shares with a potential limitation on the total amount of cash that all shareholders can elect to receive in the aggregate is considered a share issuance. The amendment is effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009 and had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Also in January 2010, an amendment was issued to clarify the scope of subsidiaries for consolidation purposes. The amendment provides that the decrease in ownership guidance should apply to (1) a subsidiary or group of assets that is a business or nonprofit activity, (2) a subsidiary that is a business or nonprofit activity that is transferred to an equity method investee or joint venture, and (3) an exchange of a group of assets that constitutes a business or nonprofit activity for a noncontrolling interest in an entity. The guidance does not apply to a decrease in ownership in transactions related to sales of in substance real estate or conveyances of oil and gas mineral rights. The update is effective for the interim or annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2009 and had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity and Liquidity Risk.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007**

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***SOUTHERN FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***

(in thousands, except share data)

See notes to consolidated financial statements that are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

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***SOUTHERN FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME***

(in thousands, except per share data)

See notes to consolidated financial statements that are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

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***SOUTHERN FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009, 2008 AND 2007***

(in thousands, except share data)

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See notes to consolidated financial statements that are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

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***SOUTHERN FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS***

(in thousands)

See notes to consolidated financial statements that are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

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NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Activities

Southern First Bancshares, Inc., (the "Company") is a South Carolina corporation that owns all of the capital stock of Southern First Bank, N.A. (the "Bank") and all of the stock of Greenville First Statutory Trust I and II (collectively, the "Trusts"). On July 2, 2007, the Company and Bank changed their names to Southern First Bancshares, Inc. and Southern First Bank, N.A., respectively. The Bank is a national bank organized under the laws of the United States and located in Greenville County, South Carolina. The Bank is primarily engaged in the business of accepting demand deposits and savings deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and providing commercial, consumer and mortgage loans to the general public. The Trusts are special purpose subsidiaries organized for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities.

On October 26, 1999, the Company sold 1,100,000 shares of its common stock at \$10 per share and on November 30, 1999 sold 50,000 additional shares for a total of 1,150,000 shares (1,897,493 after adjustment of 3 for 2 stock split and subsequent stock dividend). This offering raised approximately \$10.6 million, net of underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses.

On June 26, 2003, Trust I offered and sold \$6.0 million of floating rate securities. The Company received the proceeds from the issuance of these securities and has reflected the obligation resulting from the receipt of the proceeds as junior subordinate debentures in the balance sheets. The Company invested \$186,000 in the Trust.

On November 17, 2003, shareholders of record as of November 3, 2003, received one additional share of stock for every two shares of stock owned prior to the 3 for 2 stock split. All fractional shares were paid in cash. On June 20, 2006, the company's Board of Directors approved a 10 percent stock dividend to the company's shareholders. The

record date was July 24, 2006 and the distribution date was August 14, 2006. All fractional shares were paid in cash.

On September 24, 2004, the Company sold 800,000 shares of its common stock and on October 15, 2004 sold 120,000 additional shares for a total of 920,000 shares (1,012,000 after adjustment for subsequent stock dividend). All shares were sold at \$17.875 per share. The offering raised approximately \$14.9 million, net of underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses.

On December 22, 2005, Trust II offered and sold \$7.0 million of floating rate securities. The Company received the proceeds from the issuance of these securities and has reflected the obligation resulting from the receipt of the proceeds as junior subordinate debentures in the balance sheets. The Company invested \$217,000 in the Trust.

On February 27, 2009, the Company sold 17,299 shares of its Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series T and a warrant to purchase 330,554 shares of the Company's common stock to Treasury under the Capital Purchase Program for an aggregate purchase price of \$17.3 million.

The following is a description of the more significant accounting and reporting policies that the Company follows in preparing and presenting consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Southern First Bank, N.A. In consolidation, all significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The accounting and reporting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In accordance with guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), the operations of the Trusts have not been consolidated in these financial statements.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties

In the normal course of its business the Company encounters two significant types of risks: economic and regulatory. There are three main components of economic risk: interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. The Company is subject to interest rate risk to the degree that its interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different speeds, or on different bases, than its interest-earning assets. Credit risk is the risk of default within the Company's loan portfolio that results from

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borrowers' inability or unwillingness to make contractually required payments. Market risk reflects changes in the value of collateral underlying loans receivable and the valuation of real estate held by the Company.

The Company is subject to the regulations of various governmental agencies. These regulations can and do change significantly from period to period. The Company also undergoes periodic examinations by the regulatory agencies, which may subject it to changes with respect to valuation of assets, amount of required loan loss allowance and

operating restrictions resulting from the regulators' judgments based on information available to them at the time of their examinations.

The Bank makes loans to individuals and businesses in the Upstate and Midlands regions of South Carolina for various personal and commercial purposes. The Bank's loan portfolio has a concentration of real estate loans. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, real estate loans represented 79.0% and 79.4%, respectively, of total loans. However, borrowers' ability to repay their loans is not dependent upon any specific economic sector.

Accounting Standards Codification

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance which restructured generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and simplified access to all authoritative literature by providing a single source of authoritative nongovernmental GAAP. The guidance is presented in a topically organized structure referred to as the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). The new structure is effective for interim or annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. All existing accounting standards have been superseded and all other accounting literature not included is considered non-authoritative.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. Recognized subsequent events are events or transactions that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements. Non-recognized subsequent events are events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after that date. Management performed an evaluation to determine whether or not there have been any subsequent events since the balance sheet date and no subsequent events occurred requiring accrual or disclosure.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts, previously reported, have been reclassified to state all periods on a comparable basis and had no effect on shareholders' equity or net income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, cash and due from banks and federal funds sold are included in "cash and cash equivalents." Generally, federal funds are sold for one-day periods. The Company places its deposits and correspondent accounts with and sells its federal funds to high quality institutions. Management believes credit risk associated with correspondent accounts is not significant.

Investments in Debt and Equity Securities

We classify our investment securities as held to maturity securities, trading securities and available for sale securities as applicable.

Debt securities are designated as held to maturity if we have the intent and the ability to hold the securities to maturity. Held to maturity securities are carried at amortized cost, adjusted for the amortization of any related premiums or the accretion of any related discounts into interest income using a methodology which approximates a level yield of interest over the estimated remaining period until maturity. Unrealized losses on held to maturity securities, reflecting a decline in value judged by us to be other than temporary, are charged to income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Debt and equity securities that are purchased and held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term are reported as trading securities. Trading securities are carried at fair value with unrealized holding gains and losses included in earnings.

We classify debt and equity securities as available for sale when at the time of purchase we determine that such securities may be sold at a future date or if we do not have the intent or ability to hold such securities to maturity. Securities designated as available for sale are recorded at fair value. Changes in the fair value of debt and equity securities available for sale are included in shareholders' equity as unrealized gains or losses, net of the related tax effect. Unrealized losses on available

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for sale securities, reflecting a decline in value judged to be other than temporary, are charged to income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Realized gains or losses on available for sale securities are computed on the specific identification basis.

Other Investments

The Bank, as a member institution, is required to own stock investments in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB") and the Federal Reserve Bank. These stocks are generally pledged against any borrowings from these institutions. No ready market exists for these stocks and they have no quoted market value. However, redemption of these stocks has historically been at par value. Other investments also include a \$403,000 investment in the Trusts.

Fair Value Determination and Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Analysis

Many debt and equity securities have experienced significant and often extended declines in value due to current economic conditions and issuer-specific concerns. These declines have focused more attention on the processes for determining whether such declines indicate that the securities are "other-than-temporarily impaired". Management evaluates numerous factors to assess whether or not it is probable that all amounts due according to contractual terms will be collected to determine if any other-than-temporary impairment exists. The process of evaluating other-than-temporary impairment is inherently judgmental, involving the weighing of positive and negative factors and evidence that may be objective or subjective.

Loans, Interest and Fee Income on Loans

Loans are stated at the principal balance outstanding. Unamortized net loan fees and the allowance for possible loan losses are deducted from total loans on the balance sheets. Interest income is recognized over the term of the loan based on the principal amount outstanding. The net of loan origination fees received and direct costs incurred in the origination of loans is deferred and amortized to interest income over the contractual life of the loans adjusted for actual principal prepayments using a method approximating the interest method. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest becomes ninety days past due, or when payment in full is not anticipated. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, interest accrued but not received is generally reversed against interest income. Cash receipts on non-accrual loans are not recorded as interest income, but are used to reduce the loan's principal balance.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectibility of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as either doubtful or loss. Loans classified as substandard or special mention are individually evaluated and a portion of the general reserve is allocated as appropriate. In addition, the general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. An unallocated component may be maintained to cover uncertainties such as changes in the national and local economy, concentrations of credit, expansion into new markets and other factors that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio. For loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan are lower than the carrying value of that loan.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment

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delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are the subject of a restructuring agreement.

Non-performing Assets

Non-performing assets include real estate acquired through foreclosure or deed taken in lieu of foreclosure, loans on non-accrual status and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest. Loans are placed on non-accrual status when, in the opinion of management, the collection of additional interest is uncertain. Thereafter no interest is taken into income until such time as the borrower demonstrates the ability to pay both principal and interest.

Real Estate Acquired in Settlement of Loans

Real estate acquired through foreclosure is initially recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. Subsequent to the date of acquisition, it is carried at the lower of cost or fair value, adjusted for net selling costs. Fair values of real estate owned are reviewed regularly and writedowns are recorded when it is determined that the carrying value of real estate exceeds the fair value less estimated costs to sell. Costs relating to the development and improvement of such

property are capitalized, whereas those costs relating to holding the property are expensed.

Property Held for Sale

Property held for sale is included in property and equipment on the consolidated balance sheets and is stated at the lower of cost or market.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Major repairs are charged to operations, while major improvements are capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Upon retirement, sale, or other disposition of property and equipment, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts, and gain or loss is included in income from operations.

Construction in progress is stated at cost, which includes the cost of construction and other direct costs attributable to the construction. No provision for depreciation is made on construction in progress until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into use.

Bank Owned Life Insurance Policies

Bank owned life insurance policies represent the cash value of policies on certain officers of the Bank.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The Bank enters into sales of securities under agreements to repurchase (reverse repurchase agreements). Repurchase agreements are treated as financing, with the obligation to repurchase securities sold being reflected as a liability and the securities underlying the agreements remaining as assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and net unrealized gains (losses) on securities and is presented in the statements of shareholders' equity and comprehensive income. The statement requires only additional disclosures in the consolidated financial statements; it does not affect our results of operations.

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Advertising and Public Relations Expense

Advertising, promotional and other business development costs are generally expensed as incurred. External costs incurred in producing media advertising are expensed the first time the advertising takes place. External costs relating to direct mailing costs are expensed in the period in which the direct mailings are sent.

Income Taxes

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis. When income and expenses are recognized in different periods for financial reporting purposes versus for the purposes of computing income taxes currently payable, deferred taxes are provided on such temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled. The Company believes

that its income tax filing positions taken or expected to be taken in its tax returns will more likely than not be sustained upon audit by the taxing authorities and does not anticipate any adjustments that will result in a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flow. Therefore, no reserves for uncertain income tax positions have been recorded pursuant to FIN 48.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has a stock-based employee compensation plan. Compensation cost is recognized for all stock options granted and for any outstanding unvested awards as if the fair value method had been applied to those awards as of the date of grant.

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in the balance sheet captions "Cash and due from banks" and "Federal funds sold." Cash and cash equivalents have an original maturity of three months or less.

Earnings Per Common Share

The following schedule reconciles the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (dollars in thousands, except share data). Dilutive common shares arise from the potentially dilutive effect of the Company's stock options and warrants that are outstanding. The assumed conversion of stock options and warrants can create a difference between basic and dilutive net income per common share.

At December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, 442,079, 87,600 and 59,750 options, respectively, were anti-dilutive in the calculation of earnings per share as their exercise price exceeded the fair market value.

(1) Preferred stock dividend required to be accreted over estimated life of warrant issued in conjunction with preferred stock.

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Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The following is a summary of recent authoritative pronouncements that could impact the accounting, reporting, and/or disclosure of financial information by the Company.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance which restructured generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and simplified access to all authoritative literature by providing a single source of authoritative nongovernmental GAAP. The guidance is presented in a topically organized structure referred to as the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). The new structure is effective for interim or annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. All existing accounting standards have been superseded and all other accounting literature not included is considered non-authoritative.

The FASB issued new accounting guidance on accounting for transfers of financial assets in June 2009. The guidance limits the circumstances in which a financial asset should be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire financial asset by taking into consideration the transferor's continuing involvement. The standard requires that a transferor recognize and initially measure at fair value all assets obtained (including a transferor's beneficial interest) and liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer of financial assets accounted for as a sale. The concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity is no longer applicable. The standard is effective for the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within the first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. The Company does not expect the guidance to have any impact on the Company's financial statements. The ASC was amended in December, 2009, to include this guidance.

Guidance was issued in June 2009 requiring a company to analyze whether its interest in a variable interest entity ("VIE") gives it a controlling financial interest that should be included in consolidated financial statements. A company must assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that the VIE operates as designed when determining whether it has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that significantly impact its economic performance, making it the primary beneficiary. Ongoing reassessments of whether a company is the primary beneficiary are also required by the standard. This guidance amends the criteria to qualify as a primary beneficiary as well as how to determine the existence of a VIE. The standard also eliminates certain exceptions that were previously available. This guidance is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. Comparative disclosures will be required for periods after the effective date. The Company does not expect the guidance to have any impact on the Company's financial position. An update was issued in December, 2009, to include this guidance in the ASC.

In October 2009, updated guidance was issued to provide for accounting and reporting for own-share lending arrangements issued in contemplation of a convertible debt issuance. At the date of issuance, a share-lending arrangement entered into on an entity's own shares should be measured at fair value in accordance with prior guidance and recognized as an issuance cost, with an offset to additional paid-in capital. Loaned shares are excluded from basic and diluted earnings per share unless default of the share-lending arrangement occurs. The amendment also requires several disclosures including a description and the terms of the arrangement and the reason for entering into the arrangement. The effective dates of the amendment are dependent upon the date the share-lending arrangement was entered into and include retrospective application for arrangements outstanding as of the beginning of fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2009. The Company has no plans to issue convertible debt and, therefore, does not expect the update to have an impact on its financial statements.

In January 2010, guidance was issued to alleviate diversity in the accounting for distributions to shareholders that allow the shareholder to elect to receive their entire distribution in cash or shares but with a limit on the aggregate amount of cash to be paid. The amendment states that the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or shares with a potential limitation on the total amount of cash that all shareholders can elect to receive in the aggregate is considered a share issuance. The amendment is effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009 and had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Also in January 2010, an amendment was issued to clarify the scope of subsidiaries for consolidation purposes. The amendment provides that the decrease in ownership guidance should apply to (1) a subsidiary or group of assets that is a business or nonprofit activity, (2) a subsidiary that is a business or nonprofit activity that is transferred to an equity method investee or joint venture, and (3) an exchange of a group of assets that constitutes a business or nonprofit activity for a noncontrolling interest in an entity. The guidance does not apply to a decrease in ownership in transactions related to sales of in substance real estate or conveyances of oil and gas mineral rights. The update is effective for the interim or annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2009 and had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

NOTE 2. Restrictions on Cash and Due From Banks

The Bank is required to maintain average cash reserve balances, computed by applying prescribed percentages to its various types of deposits, either at the Bank or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Bank had \$3.0 million and \$3.3 million, respectively on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank to meet this requirement.

NOTE 3. Federal Funds Sold

The Bank's cash reserves in excess of the required amounts to be held by the Federal Reserve Bank (Note 2) may be lent to other banks on a daily basis. At December 31, 2009 and 2008 federal funds sold amounted to \$6.5 million and \$8.8 million, respectively. Management limits its credit risk by placing its deposits and federal funds with institutions that maintain high credit standards.

NOTE 4. Investment Securities

The amortized costs and fair value of investment securities available for sale and held to maturity are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2009			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
Held to maturity				
Mortgage-backed securities				
FHLMC	\$2,333	\$34	\$-	\$2,367
FNMA	10,186	70	5	10,251
	\$12,519	\$104	\$5	\$12,618

The amortized costs and fair values of investment securities available for sale at December 31, 2009 and 2008, by contractual maturity, are shown below (dollars in thousands). Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers have the right to prepay the obligations.

The tables below summarize gross unrealized losses on investment securities and the fair market value of the related securities, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous

unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in thousands).

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At December 31, 2009, the Company had 10 individual investments that were in an unrealized loss position. The unrealized losses on investments in government sponsored enterprises, state and political subdivision, and mortgage-backed securities summarized above were attributable to market turmoil and liquidity. The Company believes, based on industry analyst reports and credit ratings that the deterioration in the value of these investments is attributed to changes in market interest rates and not in the credit quality of the issuer and therefore, these losses are not considered other-than-temporary. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until such time as the value recovers or the securities mature. In addition, the Company held one collateralized mortgage obligation ("CMO") that was in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2009. The Company has the ability and intent to hold all securities within the portfolio until the maturity or until the value recovers; therefore, we do not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2009.

Our private label CMOs, which are non-agency securities, were priced based on an internally developed cash flow model due to market illiquidity. We noted that this market has had little, if any, new issuance since the credit crisis began. The Company determined that most sales are forced and do not reflect the true economic value of these securities. The two major components in the Bank's internal model are the prepayment speeds of the securities and the dollar amount of loan defaults compared to the excess collateral amounts in each pool. The prepayment speeds utilized in the model are based on the prior prepayment rates for the specific securities and the anticipated future prepayment speeds for like securities. The default rates are based on both the historical loss rates for each security and an analysis of the current loan delinquency amounts in each portfolio. Anticipated loss amounts are determined based on the various levels of delinquency, with higher percentages being assigned to loans over 90 days or loans in foreclosure. The anticipated loss amounts are then compared to the dollar amount of the excess collateral included in each pool. Based on the Bank's calculations and assumptions, management currently anticipates receiving all of the outstanding principal and the related interest for each security. The valuation change has been recorded as a change in the unrealized gain/loss recognized in other comprehensive income.

Other investments totaled approximately \$9.2 million and \$8.5 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Other investments at December 31, 2009, consisted primarily of Federal Reserve Bank stock with a cost of \$1.5 million, FHLB stock with a cost of \$7.1 million, and investments in the Trusts of \$403,000. At December 31, 2008, the company owned Federal Reserve Bank stock with a cost of \$1.3 million, Federal Home Loan Bank stock with a cost of \$6.7 million, and an investment in the Trusts of \$403,000. All of the FHLB stock is used to collateralize advances with the FHLB.

During the second half of 2008, the Company determined that our Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") preferred stock suffered an other-than-temporary impairment as a result of the Government's decision on September 7, 2008 to place the FNMA and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") under conservatorship. Consequently, the Company recorded a pre-tax charge to earnings of \$1.9 million to write down to fair value. During 2009, the Company sold the FNMA preferred stock and realized a gain of \$35,000.

In addition to the FNMA preferred stock sold during 2009, the Company sold 3 securities for \$7.5 million in a restructuring transaction and subsequently prepaid an outstanding repurchase agreement for a net realized gain of \$6,000. During 2008, we sold 4 securities for a total gain of \$33,000.

At December 31, 2009, \$27.1 million of securities were pledged to the FHLB as collateral for outstanding borrowings and \$22.1 million were pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements from brokers. In addition, approximately \$410,000 was pledged to secure client deposits. At December 31, 2008, \$32.7 million of securities were pledged to the FHLB as collateral for outstanding borrowings and \$29.9 million were pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements from brokers. In addition, approximately \$293,000 was pledged to secure client deposits.

NOTE 5. Loans

The Company makes loans to individuals and small businesses for various personal and commercial purposes primarily in the Upstate and Midlands regions of South Carolina. The Company's loan portfolio is not concentrated in loans to any single borrower or a relatively small number of borrowers. The Company focuses its lending activities primarily on the professional markets in Greenville and Columbia, including doctors, dentists, and small business owners. The principal component of the loan portfolio is loans secured by real estate mortgages which account for 79.0% of total loans at December 31, 2009. Commercial loans comprise 69.6% of total real estate loans and consumer loans account for 30.4%. Commercial loans are further categorized into owner occupied which represents 23.1% of total loans and non-owner occupied of 27.9%. Commercial construction loans represent only 4.0% of the total loan portfolio.

In addition to monitoring potential concentrations of loans to particular borrowers or groups of borrowers, industries and geographic regions, management monitors exposure to credit risk from concentrations of lending products and practices such as loans that subject borrowers to substantial payment increases (e.g. principal deferral periods, loans with initial

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interest-only periods, etc.), and loans with high loan-to-value ratios. As of December 31, 2009, approximately \$69.1 million, or 12.0% of our loans had loan-to-value ratios which exceeded regulatory supervisory limits, of which 88 loans totaling approximately \$18.4 million had loan-to-value ratios of 100% or more. Additionally, there are industry practices that could subject the Company to increased credit risk should economic conditions change over the course of a loan's life. For example, the Company makes variable rate loans and fixed rate principal-amortizing loans with maturities prior to the loan being fully paid (i.e. balloon payment loans). The various types of loans are individually underwritten and monitored to manage the associated risks.

The composition of net loans by major loan categories is as follows (dollars in thousands):

The composition of gross loans by rate type is as follows (dollars in thousands):

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, there was \$11.7 million and \$7.7 million, respectively of loans classified as non-accruing loans. Foregone interest income on the non-accrual loans in 2009 was approximately \$638,000 and approximately \$365,000 in 2008. The amount of interest income recorded in 2009 for loans that were on nonaccrual at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$305,000, and was approximately \$294,000 in 2008.

At December 31, 2009, approximately \$127.5 million of the Bank's mortgage loans were pledged as collateral for advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, as set forth in Note 8.

The allowance for loan losses is available to absorb future loan charge-offs. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to operating income and by recoveries of loans that were previously written-off. The allowance is decreased by the aggregate loan balances, if any, that were deemed uncollectible during the year.

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Activity within the allowance for loan losses account follows (dollars in thousands):

At December 31, 2009, impaired loans amounted to approximately \$10.9 million for which \$5.8 million of these loans have a reserve of approximately \$1.1 million allocated in the allowance. During 2009, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was approximately \$9.8 million. At December 31, 2008, impaired loans amounted to approximately \$7.2 million for which \$3.7 million of these loans have a reserve of approximately \$836,000 allocated in the allowance. During 2008, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was approximately \$5.7 million.

NOTE 6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Components of property and equipment included in the consolidated balance sheets are as follows (dollars in thousands):

At December 31, 2008, construction in process related to costs incurred on property and construction for our Columbia, South Carolina regional office site which opened in August 2009. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we capitalized interest of \$62,000 and \$39,000, respectively, related to the construction of the Columbia regional office.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$724,000, \$541,000 and \$483,000, respectively. Depreciation is charged to operations utilizing a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives for the principal items follow:

NOTE 7. Other Real Estate Owned

The following summarizes the activity in other real estate owned (dollars in thousands):

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NOTE 8. Deposits

The following is a detail of the deposit accounts (dollars in thousands):

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Bank had approximately \$147.9 million and \$200.9 million of time deposits that were obtained outside of the Bank's primary market. Interest expense on time deposits greater than \$100,000 was \$7.3 million, \$8.3 million, and \$9.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

At December 31, 2009 the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit are as follows (dollars in thousands):

NOTE 9. Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and Related Debt

At December 31, 2009, the Bank had \$142.7 million in FHLB advances and related debt. Of the \$142.7 million, FHLB advances represented \$123.5 million and securities sold under structured agreements to repurchase represented \$19.2 million.

The FHLB advances are secured with approximately \$127.5 million of mortgage loans and \$7.1 million of stock in the FHLB. Listed below is a summary of the terms and maturities of the advances (dollars in thousands):

As listed above, many of the Bank's advances may reprice during 2010 at the option of the FHLB.

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At December 31, 2009 the Bank had four structured debt agreements secured by \$22.1 million of various investment securities. Listed below is a summary of the terms and maturities of these structured agreements to repurchase (dollars in thousands):

At December 31, 2008, the Bank had \$149.7 million in FHLB advances and related debt. Of the \$149.7 million, FHLB advances represented \$123.5 million and securities sold under structured agreements to repurchase represented \$26.2 million.

The FHLB advances are secured with approximately \$128.4 million of mortgage loans and \$6.7 million of stock in the FHLB. Listed below is a summary of the terms and maturities of the advances (dollars in thousands):

At December 31, 2008 the Bank had five structured debt agreements secured by \$29.9 million of various investment securities. Listed below is a summary of the terms and maturities of these structured agreements to repurchase (dollars in thousands):

NOTE 10. Note Payable

The Company had a \$4.3 million term note with Silverton Bridge Bank, N.A. ("Silverton") at December 31, 2009. This note replaced the \$15.0 million revolving line of credit which was outstanding at December 31, 2008. The current note matures on April 30, 2014 and bears interest at the prime rate plus 0.5% with a floor rate of 4.0%. The Company has pledged all of the stock of the Bank as collateral for this note. The loan agreement contains various financial covenants related to net income and asset quality.

NOTE 11. Junior Subordinated Debentures

On June 26, 2003, Greenville First Statutory Trust I, (a non-consolidated subsidiary) issued \$6.0 million floating rate trust preferred securities with a maturity of June 26, 2033. The rate is adjusted quarterly and was 3.35% at December 31, 2009. The Company received from the Trust the \$6.0 million proceeds from the issuance of the securities and the \$186,000 initial proceeds from the capital investment in the Trust, and accordingly has shown the funds due to the Trust as \$6.2 million

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junior subordinated debentures. The debenture issuance cost, net of accumulated amortization, totaled \$63,000 at December 31, 2009 and is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Amortization of debt issuance costs totaled \$18,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and are included in borrowings interest expense.

On December 22, 2005, Greenville First Statutory Trust II, (a non-consolidated subsidiary) issued \$7.0 million floating rate trust preferred securities with a maturity of December 22, 2035. The rate is adjusted quarterly and was 1.69% at December 31, 2009. The Company received from the Trust the \$7.0 million proceeds from the issuance of the securities and the \$217,000 initial proceeds from the capital investment in the Trust, and accordingly has shown the funds due to the Trust as \$7.2 million junior subordinated debentures.

The current regulatory rules allow certain amounts of junior subordinated debentures to be included in the calculation of regulatory capital.

NOTE 12. Unused Lines of Credit

At December 31, 2009, the Bank had four unused lines of credit to purchase federal funds that totaled \$45.5 million. The lines of credit are available on a one to seven day basis for general corporate purposes of the Bank. The lender has reserved the right to withdraw the line at their option. The Bank has an additional line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank to borrow funds, subject to a pledge of qualified collateral. The Bank has collateral that would support approximately \$4.0 million in additional borrowings at December 31, 2009.

NOTE 13. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has entered into a three year employment agreement with its chief executive officer and a two year employment agreement with its president and two executive vice presidents. These agreements include a) an incentive program, b) a stock option plan, c) a one-year non-compete agreement upon termination and d) a severance payment equal to one year of compensation. The total estimated aggregate commitment is approximately \$893,000.

The Company has entered into an agreement with a data processor which expires in 2014 to provide item processing, electronic banking services and general ledger processing. Components of this contract include monthly charges of approximately \$89,000.

At December 31, 2009, the Company occupied land and banking office space under leases expiring on various dates through 2028. The estimated future minimum lease payments under these noncancelable operating leases are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

Lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, totaled \$710,000, \$663,000, and \$622,000, respectively.

The Bank may be subject to litigation and claims in the normal course of business. As of December 31, 2009, management believes there is no material litigation pending.

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NOTE 14. Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense were as follows (dollars in thousands):

The following is a summary of the items that caused recorded income taxes to differ from taxes computed using the statutory tax rate (dollars in thousands):

The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (dollars in thousands):

The Company has analyzed the tax positions taken or expected to be taken in its tax returns and concluded it has no liability related to uncertain tax positions.

NOTE 15. Related Party Transactions

Certain directors, executive officers, and companies with which they are affiliated, are clients of and have banking transactions with the Bank in the ordinary course of business. These loans were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable arms-length transactions.

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A summary of loan transactions with directors, including their affiliates and executive officers is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Deposits by officers and directors and their related interests at December 31, 2009 and 2008, were \$3.0 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.

The Bank purchases various signage for its retail offices from a local vendor for which one of the Bank's directors acted as chairman of the board. The Bank paid approximately \$19,000 and \$71,000 to the company for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Bank is of the opinion that the cost of signage represents market costs that could have been obtained in similar "arms length" transactions.

The Bank also has a land lease with a director on the property for a branch office, with monthly payments of \$4,804. In addition, the Bank had various consulting agreements with the director for development, administration and advisory services related to the purchase of property and construction of current and future branch office sites. Beginning in 2006, the Bank also contracted with the director on an annual basis to provide property management services for each of its branch offices. The Bank paid the director approximately \$33,000, \$20,000, and \$19,000 for these services during 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

In January 2008, the Bank entered into a commitment with a company partially owned by one of the Bank's directors. The Bank committed to pay the company a development fee up to \$567,500 in three annual installments related to the development and construction of the Company's regional headquarters in Cayce, South Carolina. The Bank paid the first and second installments of approximately \$189,000 in January 2009 and 2008, respectively. The third installment of approximately \$189,000 was paid in January 2010.

The Bank is of the opinion that the lease payments and consulting fees represent market costs that could have been obtained in similar "arms length" transactions.

NOTE 16. Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the ordinary course of business, and to meet the financing needs of its customers, the Company is a party to various financial instruments with off balance sheet risk. These financial instruments, which include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit, involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the balance sheets. The contract amount of those instruments reflects the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any material condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. At December 31, 2009, unfunded commitments to extend credit were approximately \$90.5 million, of which \$10.6 million is at fixed rates and \$79.9 million is at variable rates. At December 31, 2008, unfunded commitments to extend credit were approximately \$89.0 million, of which \$13.8 million is at fixed rates and \$75.1 million is at variable rates. The Company evaluates each customer's credit-worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral varies but may

include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and commercial and residential real estate.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, there was a \$5.5 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, commitment under letters of credit. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, marketable securities and

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property. Since most of the letters of credit are expected to expire without being drawn upon, they do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The fair value of off balance sheet lending commitments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties credit standing. The total fair value of such instruments is not material.

NOTE 17. Employee Benefit Plan

On January 1, 2000, the Company adopted the Southern First Bancshares, Inc. Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan for the benefit of all eligible employees. The Plan was amended in 2006 to provide a Roth 401(k) feature to the Plan. The Company contributes to the Plan annually upon approval by the Board of Directors. Contributions made to the Plan in 2009, 2008, and 2007 amounted to \$148,500, \$152,000, and \$130,000, respectively.

The Company also provides a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for 14 executive officers in the form of a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP). The plan provides retirement income for these officers. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had an accrued benefit obligation of \$692,000. The Company incurred expenses related to this plan of \$295,000, \$189,000, and \$152,000 in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

NOTE 18. Warrants and Stock Options and Grant Plans

Upon completion of the 1999 stock offering, the Company issued warrants to each of its organizers to purchase up to an additional 213,593 shares (adjusted for 3 for 2 stock split in 2004 and the stock dividend in 2006) of common stock at \$6.06 per share. These warrants vested over a three-year period, are currently exercisable, and expired on January 10, 2010. There were 73,493 warrants outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 123,110 warrants outstanding at December 31, 2008. Prior to expiration on January 10, 2010, 30,825 of the 73,493 warrants outstanding at December 31, 2009 were exercised.

On March 21, 2000, the Company adopted a stock option plan for the benefit of the directors, officers and employees. The Board may grant up to 436,424 options at an option price per share not less than the fair market value on the date of grant. The options expire 10 years from the grant date. Under the terms of Plan no further awards may be granted, effective March 2010; however, the Plan will remain in effect until all awards granted have vested or been forfeited.

A summary of the status of the stock option plan and changes for the years ended December 31, are presented below:

The fair value of the option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following assumptions were used for grants: expected volatility of 26.76% for 2009 and 2008, and 10.00% for 2007; risk-free interest rate of 2.59% for 2009, 3.72% for 2008, and 4.60% for 2007; 10 year life expectancy of the options, and; assumed dividend rate of zero.

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of 2009 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2009. This amount changes based on the fair market value of the Company's stock.

On March 21, 2006, the Company adopted a restricted stock plan for the benefit of the directors, officers and employees. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, 11,000 shares (adjusted for the stock dividend in 2006) of stock were authorized under

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the restricted stock plan, of which 8,500 shares were available to be granted. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company awarded 2,500 shares with a weighted average fair value of \$21.63 and a vesting period of 4 years. There were no shares awarded during 2009 or 2008.

Shares of restricted stock granted to employees under the Restricted Stock Plan are subject to restrictions as to continuous employment for a specified time period following the date of grant. During this period, the holder is entitled to full voting rights and dividends.

A summary of the status of the Company's nonvested restricted stock and changes for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

NOTE 19. Dividends

There are no current plans to initiate payment of cash dividends on the Company's common stock and our future dividend policy will depend on the Bank's and the Company's earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and other factors considered relevant by the Company's Board of Directors. The Bank is restricted in its ability to pay cash dividends under the national banking laws and regulations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"). Generally, these restrictions require the Bank to pay cash dividends derived solely from net profits. Moreover, OCC prior approval is required if cash dividends declared in any calendar year exceed the Bank's net profit for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two years.

Also, the payment of cash dividends on the Company's common stock by the Company in the future will be subject to certain other legal and regulatory limitations (including the requirement that the company's capital be maintained at certain minimum levels) and will be subject to ongoing review by banking regulators. As long as shares of our Series T Preferred Stock are outstanding, no dividends may be paid on our common stock unless all dividends on the Series T Preferred Stock have been paid in full. The Series T Preferred Stock is entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate of 5% per annum for the first five years until 2014, and 9% per annum thereafter. Prior to February 27, 2012, so long as the Treasury owns shares of the Series T Preferred Stock, we are not permitted to increase cash dividends on our common stock without the Treasury's consent. There is no assurance that, in the future, we will have funds available to pay cash dividends, or, even if funds are available, that it will pay dividends in any particular amount or at any particular times, or that it will pay dividends at all.

NOTE 20. Regulatory Matters

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional

discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company and Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the assets, liabilities, and certain off balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of Total and Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. Total capital includes Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Tier 2 capital consists of the allowance for loan losses subject to certain limitations. Management believes, as of December 31, 2009, that the Company and Bank exceed all well capitalized requirements to which they are subject.

As of June 2, 2008, the most recent notification of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events, since

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that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category. The Company's and Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios and minimum regulatory amounts and ratios are presented as follows (dollars in thousands):

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NOTE 21. Selected Condensed Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Following is a summary of operations by quarter (dollars in thousands):

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NOTE 22. Fair Value Accounting

As of June 30, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures," "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly." FASB ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures," is intended to determine the fair value when there is no active market or where the inputs being used represent distressed sales.

FASB ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures," defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the

asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Investment Securities

Securities available for sale are valued on a recurring basis at quoted market prices where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable securities. Level 1 securities include those traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange or U.S. Treasury securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets and money market funds. Level 2 securities include mortgage-backed securities and debentures issued by government sponsored entities, municipal bonds and corporate debt securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to valuations, securities are classified as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy. Securities held to maturity are valued at quoted market prices or dealer quotes similar to securities available for sale. The carrying value of Other Investments, such as Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock, approximates fair value based on their redemption provisions.

Loans

The Company does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, a loan may be considered impaired and an allowance for loan losses may be established. Loans for which it is probable that payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement are considered impaired. Once a loan is identified as individually impaired, management measures impairment in accordance with FASB ASC 310, "Receivables." The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, market value of similar debt, enterprise value, liquidation value and discounted cash flows. Those impaired loans not requiring an allowance represent loans for which the fair value of the expected repayments or collateral exceed the recorded investments in such loans. At December 31, 2009, substantially all of the impaired loans were evaluated based on the fair value of the collateral. In accordance with FASB ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures," impaired

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loans where an allowance is established based on the fair value of collateral require classification in the fair value hierarchy. When the fair value of the collateral is based on an observable market price or a current appraised value, the Company considers the impaired loan as nonrecurring Level 2. When an appraised value is not available or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the appraised value and there is no observable market price, the Company considers the impaired loan as nonrecurring Level 3.

Other Real Estate Owned ("OREO")

OREO, consisting of properties obtained through foreclosure or in satisfaction of loans, is reported at the lower of cost or fair value, determined on the basis of current appraisals, comparable sales, and other estimates of value obtained principally from independent sources, adjusted for estimated selling costs (Level 2). At the time of foreclosure, any excess of the loan balance over the fair value of the real estate held as collateral is treated as a charge against the allowance for loan losses. Gains or losses on sale and generally any subsequent adjustments to the value are recorded as a component of OREO expense.

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The tables below present the recorded amount of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (dollars in thousands).

The Company has no liabilities carried at fair value or measured at fair value on a recurring or nonrecurring basis.

The table below presents a reconciliation for the period of January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, for all Level 3 assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (dollars in thousands).

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Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The Company is predominantly an asset based lender with real estate serving as collateral on approximately 79.0% of loans. Loans which are deemed to be impaired and real estate acquired in settlement of loans are valued on a nonrecurring basis at the lower of cost or market value of the underlying real estate collateral. Such market values are generally obtained using independent appraisals, which the Company considers to be level 2 inputs. The table below presents the recorded amount of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments require disclosure of fair value information, whether or not recognized in the consolidated balance sheets, when it is practical to estimate the fair value. A financial instrument is defined as cash, evidence of an ownership interest in an entity or contractual obligations which require the exchange of cash. Certain items are specifically excluded from the disclosure requirements, including the Company's common stock, premises and equipment and other assets and liabilities.

Following is a description of valuation methodologies used to estimate fair value for certain other financial instruments.

Fair value approximates carrying value for the following financial instruments due to the short-term nature of the instrument: cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, federal funds purchased, and securities sold under agreement to repurchase.

Bank Owned Life Insurance - The cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance policies held by the Bank approximates fair values of the policies.

Deposit Liabilities - Fair value for demand deposit accounts and interest-bearing accounts with no fixed maturity date is equal to the carrying value. The fair value of certificate of deposit accounts are estimated by discounting cash flows from expected maturities using current interest rates on similar instruments.

FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings- Fair value for FHLB advances and other borrowings are estimated by discounting cash flows from expected maturities using current interest rates on similar instruments.

The Company has used management's best estimate of fair value based on the above assumptions. Thus, the fair values presented may not be the amounts that could be realized in an immediate sale or settlement of the instrument. In addition, any income taxes or other expenses, which would be incurred in an actual sale or settlement, are not taken into consideration in the fair value presented.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

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NOTE 23. Parent Company Financial Information

Following is condensed financial information of Southern First Bancshares, Inc. (parent company only, dollars in thousands):

Condensed Balance Sheets

Condensed Statements of Income

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Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Southern First Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary
Greenville, South Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of *Southern First Bancshares, Inc.* (formerly known as Greenville First Bancshares, Inc.) *and Subsidiary* as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of *Southern First Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary* as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We were not engaged to examine management's assessment of the effectiveness of *Southern First Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary's* internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion thereon.

Greenville, South Carolina
March 2, 2010

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our current disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of December 31, 2009. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the fourth fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

The design of any system of controls and procedures is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. There can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in the *Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f)*. A system of internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, the Company's management has evaluated the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 based on the criteria established in a report entitled "*Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission*" and the interpretive guidance issued by the Commission in Release No. 34-55929. Based on this evaluation, the Company's management has evaluated and concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.

The Company is continuously seeking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations and of its internal controls. This results in modifications to its processes throughout the Company. However, there has been no change in its internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Item 9B. Other Information

There was no information required to be disclosed by the company in a report on Form 8-K during the fourth quarter of 2009 that was not so disclosed.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

In response to this Item, this information is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 18, 2010 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

In response to this Item, this information is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 18, 2010 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters.

In response to this Item, the information required by Item 201(d) is contained in Item 5 of this report. The other information required by this item is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 18, 2010 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

The information is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 18, 2010 is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

In response to this Item, this information is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 18, 2010 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements are located in Item 8 of this report.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

These schedules have been omitted because they are not required, are not applicable or have been included in our consolidated financial statements.

(3) Exhibits

The following exhibits are required to be filed with this Report on Form 10-K by Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

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- 4.1 See Exhibits 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 for provisions in Southern First Bancshares's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws defining the rights of holders of the common stock and the Series T Preferred Stock.
 - 4.2 Form of certificate of common stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
 - 4.3 Form of Series T Preferred Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Form 8-K filed March 3, 2009).*
 - 10.1 Lease Agreement between Greenville First Bank and Halton Properties, LLC, Formerly Cothran Properties, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form 10-KSB filed on March 28, 2000).
 - 10.2 Data Processing Services Agreement dated June 28, 1999 between Greenville First Bancshares and the Intercept Group (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
 - 10.3 Form of Stock Warrant Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).*
 - 10.4 2000 Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan and Form of Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Form 10-QSB for the period ended March 31, 2000).*
 - 10.5 Sublease Agreement between Greenville First Bank, N.A. and Augusta Road Holdings, LLC dated February 26, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Form 10-QSB for the period ended June 30, 2004).
 - 10.6 Bonaventure I Office Lease Agreement with Greenville First Bank, N.A., dated September 20, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2005).
 - 10.7 First Amendment to Office Lease Agreement with Greenville First Bank, N.A., dated September 20, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2005).
 - 10.8 Loan Agreement by and between Southern First Bancshares, Inc. and The Bankers Bank, National Association, dated December 28, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 4, 2008).*
 - 10.9 Stock Pledge Agreement by and between Southern First Bancshares, Inc. and the Bankers Bank, National Association, dated December 28, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 4, 2008).*
 - 10.10 Employment Agreement by and between Southern First Bancshares, Inc. with R. Arthur Seaver, Jr. dated December 17, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Form 8-K filed December 23, 2008).*
 - 10.11 Employment Agreement by and between Southern First Bancshares, Inc. with F. Justin Strickland dated December 17, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Form 8-K filed December 23, 2008).*
 - 10.12 Employment Agreement by and between Southern First Bancshares, Inc. with James M. Austin, III dated December 17, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Company's Form 8-K filed December 23, 2008).*
 - 10.13 Employment Agreement by and between Southern First Bancshares, Inc. with Frederick Gilmer, III dated December 17, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Form 8-K filed December 23, 2008).*

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- 10.14 Employment Agreement by and between Southern First Bancshares, Inc. with J. Edward Terrell dated December 17, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Company's Form 8-K filed December 23, 2008).*
- 10.15 Form of Split Dollar Agreement between certain executives and Southern First Bancshares, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed February 18, 2009).*
- 10.16 First Amendment to the Southern First Bancshares 2000 Stock Incentive Plan, adopted October 21, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q filed for the period ended September 30, 2008).*
- 10.17 Form of Southern First Bank, N.A. Salary Continuation Agreement dated December 17, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed December 23, 2008).*
- 10.18 Form of First Amendment to Southern First Bank, N.A. Salary Continuation Agreement dated December 17, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form 8-K filed December 23, 2008).*
- 10.19 Warrant with The United States Department of Treasury to Purchase up to 30,554 shares of Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed March 3, 2009).*

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- 10.20 Letter Agreement, dated February 27, 2009, including Securities Purchase Agreement Standard Terms incorporated by reference therein, between the Company and the United States Department of the Treasury (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed March 3, 2009).*
- 10.21 ARRA Side Letter Agreement, dated February 27, 2009, between the Company and the United States Department of the Treasury (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form 8-K filed March 3, 2009).*
- 10.22 Form of Waiver, executed by each of Messrs. James M. Austin, III, Fred Gilmer, III, R. Arthur Seaver, Jr., F. Justin Strickland, and J. Edward Terrell (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Form 8-K filed March 3, 2009).*
- 10.23 Form of Letter Amendment, executed by each of Messrs. James M. Austin, III, Fred Gilmer, III, R. Arthur Seaver, Jr., F. Justin Strickland, and J. Edward Terrell with the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Form 8-K filed March 3, 2009).*
- 10.24 Amended and Restated Loan Agreement with Silverton Bank, N.A., dated April 30, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q filed May 7, 2010).
- 21 Subsidiaries.
- 23 Consent of Independent Public Accountants.
- 24 Power of Attorney (contained herein as part of the signature pages).
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.
- 32 Section 1350 Certifications.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an Exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SOUTHERN FIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints R. Arthur Seaver, Jr., his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto the attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite or necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the attorney-in-fact and agent, or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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- 10.16 First Amendment to the Southern First Bancshares 2000 Stock Incentive Plan, adopted October 21, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q filed for the period ended September 30, 2008).*
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31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.
32	Section 1350 Certifications.

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