

2009 Third Quarter Earnings Review

October 22, 2009



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Basis of Presentation

Use of non-GAAP financial measures

This presentation contains GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP financial measures where management believes it to be helpful in understanding Huntington's results of operations or financial position. Where non-GAAP financial measures are used, the comparable GAAP financial measure, as well as the reconciliation to the comparable GAAP financial measure, can be found in the current quarter earnings release, this presentation, in the Quarterly Financial Review supplement to the current quarter earnings release, or the Form 8-K related to the filed 10/22/09 earnings press release, which can be found on Huntington's website at huntington-ir.com

Annualized data

Certain returns, yields, performance ratios, or quarterly growth rates are presented on an "annualized" basis. This is done for analytical and decision-making purposes to better discern underlying performance trends when compared to full-year or year-over-year amounts. For example, loan growth rates are most often expressed in terms of an annual rate like 8%. As such, a 2% growth rate for a quarter would represent an annualized 8% growth rate.

Pre-tax, Pre-provision Income

One non-GAAP performance metric that Management believes is useful in analyzing underlying performance trends, particularly in times of economic stress, is pre-tax, pre-provision income. This is the level of earnings adjusted to exclude the impact of:

- provision expense, which is excluded because its absolute level is elevated and volatile in times of economic stress;*
- investment securities gains/losses, which are excluded because in times of economic stress securities market valuations may also become particularly volatile;*
- amortization of intangibles expense, which is excluded because return on tangible common equity is a key metric used by Management to gauge performance trends; and*
- certain items identified by Management (see Significant Items on slide 3) which Management believes may distort the company's underlying performance trends.*



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Basis of Presentation

Significant Items

From time to time, revenue, expenses, or taxes, are impacted by items judged by Management to be outside of ordinary banking activities and/or by items that, while they may be associated with ordinary banking activities, are so unusually large that their outsized impact is believed by Management at that time to be one-time or short-term in nature. We refer to such items as "Significant Items". Most often, these Significant Items result from factors originating outside the company; e.g., regulatory actions/assessments, windfall gains, changes in accounting principles, one-time tax assessments/refunds, etc. In other cases they may result from Management decisions associated with significant corporation actions out of the ordinary course of business; e.g., merger/restructuring charges, recapitalization actions, goodwill impairment, etc.

Even though certain revenue and expense items are naturally subject to more volatility than others due to changes in market and economic environment conditions, as a general rule volatility alone does not define a Significant Item. For example, changes in the provision for credit losses, gains/losses from investment activities, asset valuation writedowns, etc., reflect ordinary banking activities and are, therefore, typically excluded from consideration as a Significant Item.

Management believes the disclosure of "Significant Items" in current and prior period results aids analysts/investors in better understanding corporate performance and trends so that they can ascertain which of such items, if any, they may wish to include/exclude from their analysis of the company's performance; i.e., within the context of determining how that performance differed from their expectations, as well as how, if at all, to adjust their estimates of future performance accordingly. To this end, Management has adopted a practice of listing "Significant Items" in its external disclosure documents (e.g., earnings press releases, investor presentations, Forms 10-Q and 10-K).

"Significant Items" for any particular period are not intended to be a complete list of items that may materially impact current or future period performance. A number of factors could significantly impact these periods, including those described in Huntington's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other factors described from time to time in Huntington's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.



Basis of Presentation

Fully-taxable equivalent interest income and net interest margin

Income from tax-exempt earning assets is increased by an amount equivalent to the taxes that would have been paid if this income had been taxable at statutory rates. This adjustment puts all earning assets, most notably tax-exempt municipal securities and certain lease assets, on a common basis that facilitates comparison of results to results of competitors.

Rounding

Please note that columns of data in the following slides may not add due to rounding.

Earnings per share equivalent data

Significant income or expense items may be expressed on a per common share basis. This is done for analytical and decision-making purposes to better discern underlying trends in total corporate earnings per share performance excluding the impact of such items. Investors may also find this information helpful in their evaluation of the company's financial performance against published earnings per share consensus amounts, which typically exclude the impact of significant items. Earnings per share equivalents are usually calculated by applying a 35% effective tax rate to a pre-tax amount to derive an after-tax amount which is divided by the average shares outstanding during the respective reporting period. Occasionally, when the item involves special tax treatment, the after-tax amount is separately disclosed, with this then being the amount used to calculate the earnings per share equivalent.

NM or nm

Percent changes of 100% or more are typically shown as "nm" or "not meaningful" unless required. Such large percent changes typically reflect the impact of unusual or particularly volatile items within the measured periods. Since the primary purpose of showing a percent change is for discerning underlying performance trends, such large percent changes are typically "not meaningful" for trend analysis purposes.



Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements, including certain plans, expectations, goals, projections, and statements, which are subject to numerous assumptions, risks, and uncertainties.

Actual results could differ materially from those contained or implied by such statements for a variety of factors including: (1) deterioration in the loan portfolio could be worse than expected due to a number of factors such as the underlying value of the collateral could prove less valuable than otherwise assumed and assumed cash flows may be worse than expected; (2) changes in economic conditions; (3) movements in interest rates; (4) competitive pressures on product pricing and services; (5) success and timing of other business strategies; (6) the nature, extent, and timing of governmental actions and reforms, including existing and potential future restrictions and limitations imposed in connection with the Troubled Asset Relief Program's voluntary Capital Purchase Plan or otherwise under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008; and (7) extended disruption of vital infrastructure.

Additional factors that could cause results to differ materially from those described above can be found in Huntington's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K, and documents subsequently filed by Huntington with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All forward-looking statements included in this presentation are based on information available at the time of the release. Huntington assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement.



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Participants

Presenters

Steve Steinour

- Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer

Don Kimble

- Senior Executive Vice President – Chief Financial Officer

Tim Barber

- Senior Vice President – Credit Risk Management

Jay Gould

- Senior Vice President – Investor Relations

Others Present

Dan Neumeyer

- Senior Executive Vice President – Chief Credit Officer

Nick Stanutz

- Senior Executive Vice President – Auto Finance and Dealer Services Group Executive



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Discussion Topics

- 2009 Third quarter highlights Steinour
- 2009 Third quarter financial review Kimble
- Credit quality highlights Barber
- 2009 Fourth quarter & investor takeaways Steinour

2009 Third Quarter Highlights

- **\$166.2 million reported net loss or \$(0.33) EPS**
- **\$237.1 million pre-tax, pre-provision income ⁽¹⁾, up \$7.8 million, or 3%, linked-quarter**
 - 3.20% net interest margin, up 10 bps linked-quarter
- **Significantly strengthened capital**
 - \$587.3 million of capital issuances during the third quarter
 - 6.46% tangible common equity ratio, up 78 bps linked-quarter
 - 13.04% and 16.24% Tier 1 and Total risk-based capital ratios, respectively, up 118 bps and 130 bps, respectively, linked-quarter
- **Strengthened liquidity position**
 - 10% annualized linked-quarter growth in average total core deposits
 - 94% period end loan-to-deposit ratio, improved from 98% at June 30, 2009
 - \$1.3 billion increase in average investment securities

2009 Third Quarter Highlights

- **Credit actions contributed to higher residential mortgage net charge-offs, commercial loan nonaccruals, and provision for credit losses**
 - Over 55% of newly identified nonaccrual commercial loans were <30 DPD
 - 2.90% period end allowance for credit losses, up 39 bps linked-quarter as LLP exceeded NCOs by \$119.2 million, or 33%
- **Continued to build board and management team**
 - William R. Robertson, Board of Directors
 - Daniel J. Neumeyer, SEVP & Chief Credit Officer
 - Elizabeth Heller Allen, EVP & Director of Corporate Public Relations & Communications
 - David Hammer, Pittsburgh Region President
 - William C. Shivers, Akron/Canton Region President
- **10/2 - Acquired approximately \$400 million in deposits from Warren Bank, located in Macomb County, Michigan, via an FDIC-related transaction**
- **10/20 - Ranked #1 SBA lender in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and West Virginia ⁽¹⁾**



(1) Source: U.S. Small Business Administration; OH & WV = #1 in number and amount of SBA loans; IN & MI = #1 in number of SBA loans

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Quarterly Performance Highlights

	3Q09	2Q09	1Q09	4Q08	3Q08
EPS	\$(0.33)	\$(0.40)	\$(6.79)	\$(1.20)	\$0.17
Pre-tax pre-provision income (\$MM) ⁽¹⁾	\$237.1	\$229.3	\$224.6	\$199.6	\$310.8
Net interest margin	3.20%	3.10%	2.97%	3.18%	3.29%
Efficiency ratio ⁽²⁾	61.4%	51.0%	60.5%	64.6%	50.3%
Loan & lease growth ⁽³⁾	(12)%	(18)%	(6)%	4%	- %
Core deposit growth ⁽⁴⁾	10%	17%	9%	3%	4%
Net charge-off ratio	3.76%	3.43%	3.34%	5.41%	0.82%
Net charge-off ratio: non-Franklin ⁽⁵⁾	3.85%	3.58%	2.12%	1.36%	0.84%
Period End Ratios					
NPA ratio	6.26%	5.18%	4.46%	3.97%	1.64%
ALLL/loans & leases	2.77%	2.38%	2.12%	2.19%	1.75%
ACL/loans & leases	2.90%	2.51%	2.24%	2.30%	1.90%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.04%	11.86%	11.14%	10.72%	8.80%
Total risk-based capital ratio	16.24%	14.94%	14.26%	13.91%	12.03%
Tangible common equity/assets	6.46%	5.68%	4.65%	4.04%	4.88%

(1) See pre-tax pre-provision reconciliation slide

(2) Net Income less expense for amortization of intangibles divided by average tangible shareholder equity (shareholder equity - intangible assets)

(3) Linked-quarter annualized average balance growth rate; impacted by loan sales

(4) Linked-quarter annualized average balance growth rates

(5) See non-Franklin credit metrics reconciliation



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Pre-tax, Pre-provision Income ⁽¹⁾

(in millions)	2009	
	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	\$ (257.4)	\$ (137.8)
Add: Provision for credit losses	475.1	413.7
Less: Securities gains (losses)	(2.4)	(7.3)
Add: Amortization of intangibles	17.0	17.1
Less: Significant ⁽¹⁾ items		
Gain on the redemption of junior subordinated debt	-	67.4
Goodwill impairment	-	(4.2)
Gain related to Visa® stock	-	31.4
FDIC special assessment	-	(23.6)
Pre-tax, Pre-provision Income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 237.1	\$ 229.3
LQ Change - Amount	\$ 7.8	\$ 4.7
LQ Change - Percent	3.4%	2.1%

\$7.8 MM Linked-Quarter Increase Reflected:

- Higher net interest income
- Higher service charges on deposits
- Higher electronic banking income
- Lower mortgage banking income
- Higher OREO and foreclosure expense
- All other

Better/(Worse)

Higher net interest income	\$12.9 MM
Higher service charges on deposits	5.4
Higher electronic banking income	3.5
Lower mortgage banking income	(9.4)
Higher OREO and foreclosure expense	(12.4)
All other	7.8

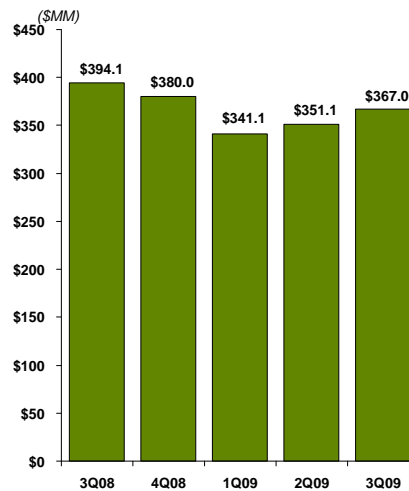


(1) See Basis of Presentation for definition

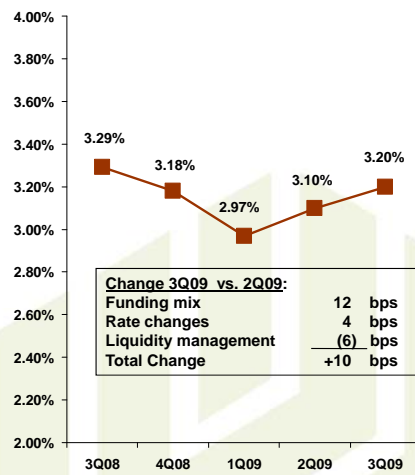
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Net Interest Income & Margin Trends ⁽¹⁾

Net Interest Income (FTE)



Net Interest Margin (FTE)



Change 3Q09 vs. 2Q09:

Funding mix	12 bps
Rate changes	4 bps
Liquidity management	(6) bps
Total Change	+10 bps



(1) Fully-taxable equivalent basis

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Investment Securities Trends

Linked Quarter - EOP

(in millions)	Third Quarter 2009	Second Quarter 2009	Change	
			Amount	%
U.S. Treasury & agency debt	\$ 2,993	\$ 2,360	\$ 633	26.8 %
Agency CMOs	2,494	1,025	1,469	143.3
Agency MBS	1,100	846	254	30.0
Auto and student loan ABS	486	134	352	NM
Non agency MBS	641	785	(144)	(18.3)
Munis	138	125	13	10.4
Pooled trust preferred	118	129	(11)	(8.5)
Other	533	531	2	0.4
Total securities available for sale	\$ 8,503	\$ 5,935	\$ 2,568	43.3 %

- Treasury/Agency debt with final maturities of two years or less
- Agency CMOs with average maturities of three years or less



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Investment Portfolio Performance

- Portfolio is growing reflecting liquidity build
- Investing primarily in AAA rated agencies
- Three areas of the investment portfolio have produced all of our OTTI with most of the mark recorded through OCI

September 30, 2009	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value	OCI
Alt-A mortgage-backed	\$231 MM	\$186 MM	\$166 MM	\$ (20) MM
Trust preferred	297	253	118	(135)
Prime CMOs	571	562	475	(87)
Total	\$1,099 MM	\$1,001 MM	\$759 MM	\$(242) MM

The primary difference between the Par Value and Book Value is the previously recognized impairment

- Any further impairment charges are limited to expected credit losses

OCI – accumulated other comprehensive income; pre-tax
 OTTI – other-than-temporary impairment



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Loan and Lease Trends

Linked Quarter - Average

<i>(in billions)</i>	Third Quarter 2009	Second Quarter 2009	Change	
			Amount	%
Average Loans and Leases				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 12.9	\$ 13.5	\$ (0.6)	(4) %
Commercial real estate	8.9	9.2	(0.3)	(3)
Total commercial	\$ 21.8	\$ 22.7	\$ (0.9)	(4) %
Automobile loans and leases	3.2	3.3	(0.1)	(2)
Home equity	7.6	7.6	(0.1)	(1)
Residential mortgage	4.5	4.7	(0.2)	(4)
Other consumer	0.8	0.7	0.1	8
Total consumer	16.1	16.3	(0.2)	(1)
Total loans and leases	\$ 37.9	\$ 39.0	\$ (1.2)	(3) %

Deposit Trends

Linked Quarter - Average

<i>(in billions)</i>	Third Quarter 2009	Second Quarter 2009	Change	
			Amount	%
Average Deposits				
Demand deposits - noninterest bearing	\$ 6.2	\$ 6.0	\$ 0.2	3 %
Demand deposits - interest bearing	5.1	4.5	0.6	13
Money market deposits	7.6	6.4	1.2	20
Savings and other domestic deposits	4.8	5.0	(0.3)	(5)
Core certificates of deposit	11.6	12.5	(0.9)	(7)
Total core deposits	35.3	34.5	0.9	3
Other deposits	4.2	5.1	(0.8)	(16)
Total deposits	\$ 39.6	\$ 39.5	\$ 0.1	0 %

Noninterest Income Trends

Linked Quarter

<i>(in millions)</i>	Third	Second	Change	
	Quarter	Quarter	Amount	%
	2009	2009		
Noninterest Income				
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 80.8	\$ 75.4	\$ 5.5	7 %
Brokerage and insurance income	34.0	32.1	1.9	6
Trust services	25.8	25.7	0.1	0
Electronic banking income	28.0	24.5	3.5	14
Bank owned life insurance income	13.6	14.3	(0.6)	(4)
Automobile operating lease income	12.8	13.1	(0.3)	(2)
Mortgage banking income	21.4	30.8	(9.4)	(30)
Securities losses	(2.4)	(7.3)	5.0	68
Other income	41.9	57.5	(15.6)	(27)
Total noninterest income	\$ 256.1	\$ 265.9	\$ (9.9)	(4) %



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Noninterest Expense Trends

Linked Quarter

<i>(in millions)</i>	Third	Second	Change	
	Quarter	Quarter	Amount	%
	2009	2009		
Noninterest Expense				
Personnel costs	\$ 172.2	\$ 171.7	\$ 0.4	0 %
Outside data processing and other services	38.0	39.3	(1.3)	(3)
Net occupancy	25.4	24.4	1.0	4
OREO and foreclosure expense	39.0	26.5	12.4	47
Equipment	21.0	21.3	(0.3)	(1)
Amortization of intangibles	17.0	17.1	(0.1)	(1)
Professional services	18.1	16.7	1.5	9
Marketing	8.3	7.5	0.8	10
Automobile operating lease expense	10.6	11.4	(0.8)	(7)
Telecommunications	5.9	6.1	(0.2)	(3)
Printing and supplies	4.0	4.2	(0.2)	(5)
Goodwill impairment	-	4.2	(4.2)	NM
Other expense	41.8	(10.4)	52.2	NM
Total noninterest expense	\$ 401.1	\$ 340.0	\$ 61.1	18 %



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Capital ⁽¹⁾

	3Q09	2Q09	1Q09	4Q08	3Q08
Total risk-weighted assets (\$B)	\$44.1	\$45.5	\$46.4	\$47.0	\$46.6
Tier 1 leverage	11.30%	10.62%	9.67%	9.82%	7.99%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	13.04	11.86	11.14	10.72	8.80
Total risk-based capital	16.24	14.94	14.26	13.91	12.03
Tangible common equity/assets	6.46	5.68	4.65	4.04	4.88
Tangible equity/assets	9.71	8.99	8.12	7.72	5.99
Tier 1 common risk-based capital ratio	7.82	6.80	5.63	5.05	5.89
Double leverage ⁽²⁾	71	74	78	85	105

(1) Period end

(2) (Parent company investments in subsidiaries + goodwill) / equity



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Capital Actions

(\$ and Shares in millions)	Common Stock		Other	Total
	Shares ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Retained Earnings	
1Q09				
Franklin restructuring	-	\$ -	\$ 159.9	\$ 159.9
Conversion of preferred stock	24.6	114.1	-	114.1
Other tangible capital improvements ⁽²⁾	-	-	47.1	47.1
1Q09 Total	24.6	114.1	207.0	321.1
2Q09				
Discretionary equity issuance #1	38.5	117.6	-	117.6
Discretionary equity issuance #2	18.5	74.4	-	74.4
Conversion of preferred stock	16.5	92.3	-	92.3
Common stock offering	103.5	356.4	-	356.4
Gain on the redemption of junior subordinated debt	-	-	43.8	43.8
Gain related to Visa @ stock	-	-	20.4	20.4
2Q09 Total	177.0	640.7	64.2	704.9
3Q09				
Discretionary equity issuance #3	35.7	146.9	-	146.9
Common stock offering	109.5	440.4	-	440.4
3Q09 Total	145.2	587.3	-	587.3
Year-to-date	346.8	\$ 1,342.1	\$ 271.2	\$ 1,613.3

(1) Excludes other miscellaneous issuances

(2) Other Comprehensive Income improvement included due to materiality



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Net Charge-offs

(\$MM)	3Q09	2Q09	1Q09	4Q08	3Q08
Franklin	\$(4.1)	\$(9.9)	\$128.3	\$423.3	\$ --
Non-Franklin C&I	72.9	108.2	82.3	50.1	29.6
Total C&I	68.8	98.3	210.6	473.4	29.6
Commercial real estate	169.2	172.6	82.8	38.4	11.0
Total commercial	238.1	270.9	293.4	511.8	40.6
Auto loans	9.0	12.4	15.0	14.9	9.8
Auto leases	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.5
Home equity loans / lines	28.0	24.7	17.7	19.2	15.8
Residential mortgages	69.0 ⁽¹⁾	17.2	6.3	7.3	6.7
Other	10.1	7.0	6.0	3.8	7.2
Total consumer	117.9	63.5	48.1	48.8	43.1
Total	\$355.9	\$334.4	\$341.5	\$560.6	\$83.8
Total Non-Franklin	\$359.4	\$344.5	\$213.2	\$137.3	\$83.8

(1) \$19.4 MM excluding \$32.0 MM impact due to implementation of more conservative loss recognition and \$17.6 MM impact due to loan sale



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Net Charge-off Ratios ⁽¹⁾

	3Q09	2Q09	1Q09	4Q08	3Q08
Franklin	nmv%	nmv%	nmv%	nmv%	--%
Non-Franklin C&I	2.26	3.20	2.55	1.58	0.95
Total C&I	2.13	2.91	6.22	13.78	0.87
Commercial real estate	7.62	7.51	3.27	1.50	0.45
Total commercial	4.37	4.77	4.96	8.54	0.69
Auto loans	1.25	1.73	1.56	1.53	1.02
Auto leases	2.04	2.11	2.39	2.31	1.84
Home equity loans / lines	1.48	1.29	0.93	1.02	0.85
Residential mortgages	6.15 ⁽²⁾	1.47	0.55	0.62	0.56
Other	5.36	4.03	3.59	2.22	4.32
Total consumer	2.94	1.56	1.12	1.12	0.98
Total	3.76% ⁽³⁾	3.43%	3.34%	5.41%	0.82%
Total Non-Franklin	3.85%	3.58%	2.12%	1.36%	0.84%

(1) Annualized

(2) 1.73%, excluding impact due to implementation of more conservative loss recognition and loan sale

(3) 3.24%, excluding residential mortgage impacts



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Nonaccrual Loans and Nonperforming Assets

(in millions)	2009		Change		Change Attributable to	
	September 30,	June 30,	Amount	%	Franklin Restructuring	Other
Nonaccrual loans and leases (NALs):						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 612.7	\$ 456.7	\$ 156.0	34 %	\$ -	\$ 156.0
Commercial real estate	1,133.7	850.8	282.8	33	-	282.8
Residential mortgage	390.5	475.5	(85.0)	(18)	(19.4)	(65.6)
Home equity	44.2	35.3	8.9	25	13.3	(4.4)
Total nonaccrual loans and leases	2,181.1	1,818.4	362.7	20	(6.1)	368.8
Other real estate, net:						
Residential	81.8	108.0	(26.1)	(24)	(12.6)	(13.5)
Commercial	60.8	65.0	(4.2)	(6)	-	(4.2)
Total other real estate, net	142.6	172.9	(30.3)	(18)	(12.6)	(17.7)
Impaired loans held for sale	20.4	11.3	9.1	81	-	9.1
Total nonperforming assets (NPAs)	2,344.0	2,002.6	341.5	17	(18.8)	360.2
Accruing restructured loans (ARLs):						
Commercial	153.0	268.0	(115.0)	(43)	-	(115.0)
Residential mortgage	204.5	158.6	45.9	29	-	45.9
Other	42.4	35.7	6.7	19	-	6.7
Total accruing restructured loans	399.9	462.3	(62.4)	(13)	-	(62.4)
Total NPAs and ARLs	\$ 2,743.9	\$ 2,464.8	\$ 279.1	11 %	\$ (18.8)	\$ 297.8



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Credit Quality Trends Overview

	3Q09	2Q09	1Q09	4Q08	3Q08
NAL ratio ⁽¹⁾	5.85%	4.72%	3.93%	3.66%	1.42%
NPA ratio ⁽²⁾	6.26	5.18	4.46	3.97	1.64
Net charge-off ratio	3.76	3.43	3.34	5.41	0.82
90+ days PD & accruing ⁽³⁾	0.29	0.38	0.35	0.46	0.44

ALLL ratio	2.77	2.38	2.12	2.19	1.75
ALLL / NAL coverage	47	50	54	60	123
ALLL / NPA coverage	44	46	47	55	107

ACL ratio	2.90	2.51	2.24	2.30	1.90
ACL / NAL coverage	50	53	57	63	134
ACL / NPA coverage	46	48	50	58	116

(1) NALs divided by total loans and leases

(2) NPAs divided by the sum of loans and leases, impaired loans held for sale, net other real estate and other NPAs

(3) Excludes government guaranteed loans



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Nonaccrual Loan Assessment

September 30, 2009

(\$MM)	Outstandings	Prior NCOs ⁽¹⁾	Existing ACL ⁽²⁾
Total nonaccrual loans	\$2,181.1		
Less: Franklin NALs	(338.5)	71%	0%
Non-Franklin NALs	1,842.6	26	18
Less: Impaired commercial loans with no reserve	(507.0)	33	0
Adjusted non-Franklin NALs	\$1,335.6	23%	25%
Non-Franklin residential mortgage and home equity NALs ⁽³⁾	\$ 96.2	37%	10%

- No future losses expected on the Franklin exposure or impaired commercial loans
- **Prior charge-offs and existing ACL appropriately address the adjusted non-Franklin NAL exposure**
- **50% of the adjusted non-Franklin NAL exposure is less than 30 days PD**
- Minimal future losses on residential balances covered by existing ACL



(1) Cumulative NCOs against credit exposure
 (2) Current ACL as a % of the September 30, 2009 balances
 (3) Included in Adjusted non-Franklin NALs

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Nonperforming Asset Flow Analysis

Period End

(\$MM)	3Q09	2Q09	1Q09	4Q08	3Q08
NPA beginning of period	\$2,002.6	\$1,775.7	\$1,636.6	\$675.3	\$624.7
Additions / increases	899.9 ⁽¹⁾	750.3	622.5	509.3	175.3
Franklin – net impact	(18.8)	(57.4)	(204.5)	650.2	--
Return to accruing status	(52.5)	(40.9)	(36.1)	(13.8)	(9.1)
Loan and lease losses	(305.4)	(282.7)	(168.4)	(95.7)	(47.3)
OREO losses	(30.6)	(20.6)	(4.0)	(4.6)	(5.5)
Payments	(117.7)	(95.1)	(61.5)	(66.5)	(43.3)
Sales	(33.4)	(26.7)	(9.0)	(17.6)	(19.5)
NPA end-of-period	\$2,344.0	\$2,002.6	\$1,775.7	\$1,636.6	\$675.3

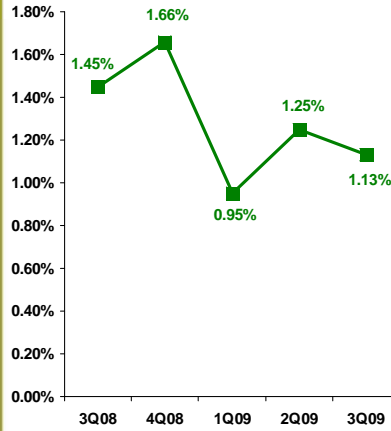


(1) Over 55% of newly identified nonaccrual commercial loans less than 30 days past due

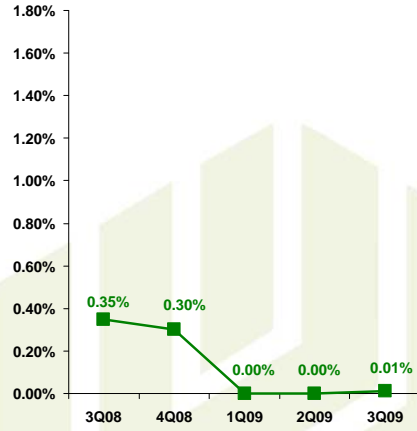
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Commercial Loan Delinquencies ⁽¹⁾

30+ Days



90+ Days



(1) Period end; delinquent but accruing as a % of related outstandings at EOP

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C&I – Overview ⁽¹⁾

EOP Outstandings – \$12.5 Billion ⁽²⁾

- Diversified by sector and geographically within our Midwest footprint
- Granular
 - 5 loans >\$50 million... 3% of portfolio
 - 30 loans \$20-\$50 million... 7% of the portfolio
- Focus on middle market companies with \$10-\$100 MM in sales
- 3Q09 portfolio originations associated with new loans to existing customers

Credit Quality Trends

	<u>3Q09</u>	<u>2Q09</u>	<u>1Q09</u>	<u>4Q08</u>	<u>3Q08</u>
• 30+ days PD & accruing ⁽³⁾	0.90%	0.88%	0.67%	1.08%	0.90%
• 90+ days PD & accruing ⁽³⁾	--	--	--	0.08%	0.18%
• NCOs ⁽⁴⁾	2.13%	2.91%	2.55%	1.58%	0.95%
• NALs ⁽³⁾	4.88%	3.43%	2.89%	2.19%	1.28%
• ACL ⁽³⁾	3.31%	2.86%	2.49%	2.44%	2.19%

- Higher 2009 NCOs consistent with 2008 ACL build

(1) 1Q09 and earlier excludes Franklin Credit

(2) 9/30/09

(3) End of period

(4) Annualized



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CRE – Overview

EOP Outstandings – \$8.7 Billion ⁽¹⁾

- Granular portfolio with geographic and project diversification throughout our footprint
- Construction lending targeted to major metro markets

Single Family Homebuilder (\$1.0 Billion)

- Weakest segment
- Diversified geographically within our Midwest footprint

CRE – Retail (\$2.2 billion)

- Loans originated with quality developers that have experience and financial capacity to support projects underwritten to appropriate standards regarding LTV, DSC, and equity requirements
- Enforced standard pre-leasing requirements for office and retail property types

Credit Quality Trends

	3Q09	2Q09	1Q09	4Q08	3Q08
• 30+ days PD & accruing ⁽²⁾	1.47%	1.81%	1.36%	2.44%	2.22%
• 90+ days PD & accruing ⁽²⁾	0.03%	--	--	0.59%	0.59%
• NCOs – construction ⁽³⁾	11.14%	6.45%	5.05%	0.45%	0.68%
• NCOs – nonconstruction ⁽³⁾	6.72%	7.79%	2.83%	1.77%	0.39%
• NALs ⁽²⁾	13.0%	9.51%	6.80%	4.41%	3.02%
• ACL ⁽²⁾	5.17%	4.25%	3.90%	3.30%	2.56%

• Higher 2009 NCOs consistent with ACL build



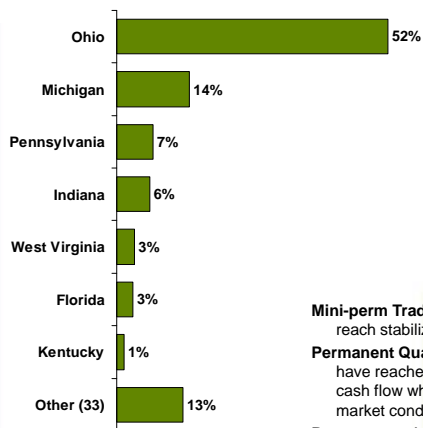
(1) 9/30/09 (2) End of period (3) Annualized

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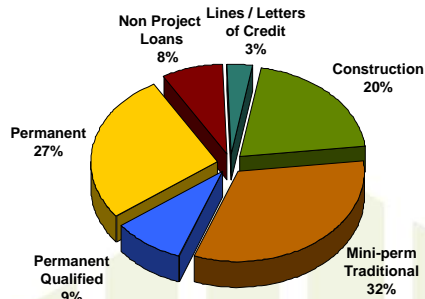
CRE – Portfolio Composition

EOP Outstandings – \$8.7 Billion ⁽¹⁾

By Property Location



By Loan Type



Mini-perm Traditional – Typically 2 to 5 year term loans to allow properties to reach stabilized operating levels after construction, rehab, or repositioning.

Permanent Qualified – Loans with 5 years or less term with properties that have reached a stabilized physical occupancy and exhibit an operational cash flow which would qualify for permanent financing during normalized market conditions.

Permanent – Amortizing loans with terms of 10 to 25 years.



(1) 9/30/09

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CRE – Credit Quality

By Loan Type – 9/30/09

(\$MM)	O/S	30+ PD Accruing	Class.	NAL's	ACL
Construction	\$1,775	0.59%	26.49%	18.39%	7.23%
Lines / letters of credit	295	1.96	27.17	13.53	5.98
Non project loans	671	0.76	8.77	3.05	4.33
Mini-perm traditional	2,823	2.96	33.56	20.76	5.92
Permanent qualified	794	0.73	2.35	0.96	1.47
Permanent	2,357	0.74	15.55	6.51	4.11
Total CRE	\$8,715	1.47%	22.28%	13.01%	5.17%



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CRE – Maturity Schedule

By Loan Type – 9/30/09

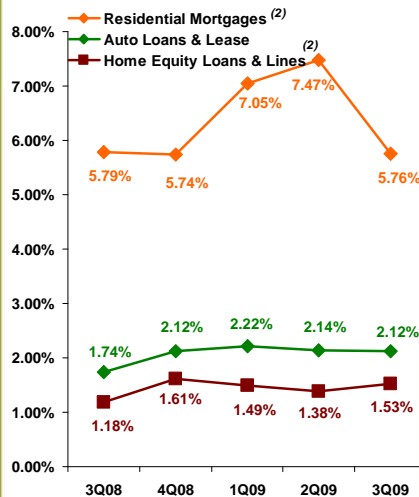
(\$MM)	Within 12 Mos.	1 – 2 Years	2 – 5 Years	5+ Years	Total
Construction	\$1,000	\$496	\$220	\$59	\$1,775
Lines / letters of credit	148	25	79	43	295
Non project loans	280	156	165	69	671
Mini-perm traditional	1,673	622	528	--	2,823
Permanent qualified	231	259	303	--	794
Permanent	274	194	852	1,038	2,357
Total CRE	\$3,606	\$1,753	\$2,147	\$1,209	\$8,715



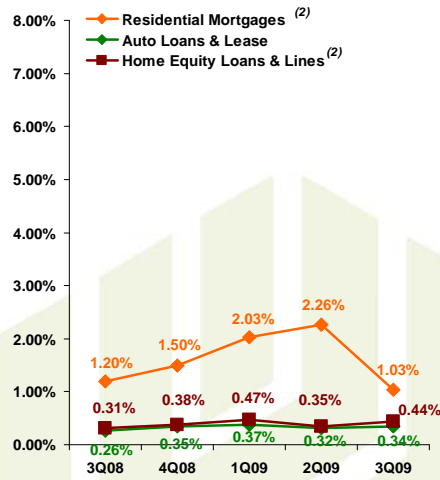
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Consumer Loan Delinquencies ⁽¹⁾

30+ Days



90+ Days



(1) Period end; delinquent but accruing as a % of related outstandings at EOP

(2) Excludes GNMA FAS 140 government guaranteed and Franklin

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2009 Fourth Quarter Outlook

- No significant economic turnaround expected by year-end
- Net charge-offs, provision expense, and loan loss reserves are expected to remain elevated, reflecting our continued efforts to aggressively address problem loan identification, recognition, and resolution
- Net interest margin is expected to be flat to slightly improving from the 3Q09 level
- Continued growth in core deposits
- Loans expected to decline modestly... reduced CRE, weak economy, net charge-offs
- Mixed fee income... mortgage banking income is expected to be lower than in the first half... deposit service charges and other fees are expected to return to seasonally elevated levels
- Expenses will continue to be well-controlled



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Important Messages

- All of our actions are focused on returning Huntington to profitable performance as soon as possible
- Making progress on improving pre-tax, pre-provision performance
- Continuing to make progress in lowering loan portfolio risk profile
- We will continue to seek prudent opportunities to accelerate the resolution of problem credits
- Sufficient capital to weather a stressed economic scenario
- Liquidity is very strong
- Continuing to strengthen management team and depth of expertise at all levels
- Strategic plan development is already impacting decisions as we shift to offense

We are getting stronger every day

