UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(MARK ONE)

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2026

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 No. 001-16197

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey	**22-3537895**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

500 Hills Drive, Suite 300
Bedminster, New Jersey 07921-0700
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(908) 234-0700
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, no par value	PGC	The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

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 requirement for the past 90 days.
Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files).
Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company", and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☒
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
Emerging growth company	☐		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13 (a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of October 30, 2026: 17,736,564

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

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Item 1. Financial Statements

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	(unaudited) September 30, 2026	(audited) December 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 9,039	$ 8,712
Interest-earning deposits	259,843	179,108
Total cash and cash equivalents	268,882	187,820
Securities available for sale	811,994	774,203
Securities held to maturity (fair value $66,741 at September 30, 2026 and $87,491 at December 31, 2025)	77,350	95,862
CRA equity security, at fair value	12,818	13,459
Federal Home Loan Bank / Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost	22,199	14,605
Loans held for sale, at fair value	—	450
Loans held for sale, at lower of cost or fair value	1,266	4,437
Loans	7,080,420	6,253,736
Less: allowance for credit losses	72,951	71,039
Net loans	7,007,469	6,182,697
Premises and equipment	41,983	39,164
Other real estate owned	96	—
Accrued interest receivable	35,297	31,971
Bank owned life insurance	48,266	47,761
Goodwill	36,212	36,212
Other intangible assets	6,904	7,627
Finance lease right-of-use assets	739	844
Operating lease right-of-use assets	43,399	39,886
Deferred tax assets, net	3,458	772
Other assets	79,214	48,639
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 8,497,546	$ 7,526,409
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 1,555,544	$ 1,428,745
Interest-bearing deposits:		
Checking	3,658,620	3,448,497
Savings	103,933	105,123
Money market accounts	1,670,251	1,197,995
Certificates of deposit - retail	370,034	408,219
Certificates of deposit - listing service	—	400
Total deposits	7,358,382	6,588,979
Short-term borrowings	281,119	73,267
Finance lease liabilities	1,060	1,186
Operating lease liabilities	46,804	43,294
Subordinated debt, net	—	99,030
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	74,555	62,447
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,761,920	6,868,203
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock (no par value; authorized 500,000 shares; issued 50,000 shares; liquidation preference of $1,000 per share)	50,000	—
Common stock (no par value; stated value $0.83 per share; authorized 42,000,000 shares; issued shares, 21,877,192 at September 30, 2026 and 21,707,259 at December 31, 2025; outstanding shares, 17,727,952 at September 30, 2026 and 17,558,019 at December 31, 2025)	18,238	18,096
Surplus	356,659	353,267
Treasury stock at cost (4,149,240 shares at September 30, 2026 and 4,149,240 shares at December 31, 2025)	(122,953)	(122,953)
Retained earnings	503,087	457,357
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of income tax	(69,405)	(47,561)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	735,626	658,206
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 8,497,546	$ 7,526,409

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
INTEREST INCOME				
Interest and fees on loans	$ 97,757	$ 82,080	$ 275,053	$ 237,084
Interest on investments:				
Taxable	7,430	7,504	21,503	24,087
Interest on loans held for sale	5	1	20	16
Interest on interest-earning deposits	1,679	2,960	5,554	7,354
Total interest income	106,871	92,545	302,130	268,541
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Interest on savings and interest-bearing deposit accounts	35,499	37,378	99,078	108,098
Interest on certificates of deposit	2,736	3,657	8,782	12,022
Interest on borrowed funds	1,133	—	1,719	516
Interest on finance lease liability	11	13	35	40
Interest on subordinated debt	—	924	1,207	3,287
Subtotal - interest expense	39,379	41,972	110,821	123,963
Interest on interest-bearing demand - brokered	—	—	—	210
Total interest expense	39,379	41,972	110,821	124,173
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	67,492	50,573	191,309	144,368
Provision for credit losses	8,499	4,790	23,914	15,847
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	58,993	45,783	167,395	128,521
OTHER INCOME				
Wealth management fee income	17,279	15,798	51,002	47,176
Loan fee income	1,517	1,879	7,430	4,767
Capital markets revenue	131	901	1,600	2,155
Other income	1,069	1,543	4,773	6,321
Securities gains/(losses)	—	—	(81)	7
Total other income	19,996	20,121	64,724	60,426
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Compensation expense	29,879	28,613	89,013	83,160
Benefits expense	9,427	8,143	29,260	25,536
Premises and equipment	7,190	6,676	21,057	19,471
FDIC insurance expense	1,557	1,345	4,440	3,245
Professional and legal fees	1,509	1,972	4,595	4,807
Trust department expense	1,186	1,111	3,555	3,246
Loan expense	430	475	1,673	1,847
Advertising	377	651	1,112	1,724
Other expenses	3,593	3,311	11,550	10,594
Total operating expenses	55,148	52,297	166,255	153,630
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	23,841	13,607	65,864	35,317
Income tax expense	4,895	3,976	16,793	10,150
NET INCOME	18,946	9,631	49,071	25,167
Dividends on preferred stock	495	—	690	—
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	$ 18,451	$ 9,631	$ 48,381	$ 25,167
EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic	$ 1.04	$ 0.55	$ 2.74	$ 1.43
Diluted	$ 0.99	$ 0.54	$ 2.65	$ 1.42
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING				
Basic	17,727,852	17,576,899	17,677,714	17,630,517
Diluted	19,069,474	17,686,979	18,500,371	17,763,871

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net income	$ 18,946	$ 9,631	$ 49,071	$ 25,167
Comprehensive income/(loss):				
Unrealized gains/(losses) on available for sale securities:				
Unrealized holding gains/(losses) arising during the period	(27,704)	7,689	(32,486)	27,633
Reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income	—	—	81	(7)
	(27,704)	7,689	(32,405)	27,626
Tax effect	7,569	(2,052)	9,281	(8,048)
Net of tax	(20,135)	5,637	(23,124)	19,578
Unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges:				
Unrealized holding gains/(losses) arising during the period	676	(742)	1,751	(4,928)
	676	(742)	1,751	(4,928)
Tax effect	(185)	205	(471)	1,280
Net of tax	491	(537)	1,280	(3,648)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	(19,644)	5,100	(21,844)	15,930
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	$ (698)	$ 14,731	$ 27,227	$ 41,097

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Surplus	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at July 1, 2026 17,718,733 common shares outstanding	$ 30,000	$ 18,230	$ 354,747	$ (122,953)	$ 485,522	$ (49,761)	$ 715,785
Net income	—	—	—	—	18,946	—	18,946
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(19,644)	(19,644)
Amortization of restricted stock units	—	—	1,493	—	—	—	1,493
Cash dividends declared on common stock ($0.05 per share)	—	—	—	—	(886)	—	(886)
Preferred stock issuance (20,000 shares at $1,000 per share)	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
Cash dividends declared on preferred stock	—	—	—	—	(495)	—	(495)
Issuance of shares for Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 9,219 shares	—	8	419	—	—	—	427
Balance at September 30, 2026 17,727,952 common shares outstanding	$ 50,000	$ 18,238	$ 356,659	$ (122,953)	$ 503,087	$ (69,405)	$ 735,626

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Surplus	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at July 1, 2025 17,636,264 common shares outstanding	$ —	$ 18,078	$ 350,246	$ (120,287)	$ 437,321	$ (55,581)	$ 629,777
Net income	—	—	—	—	9,631	—	9,631
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	5,100	5,100
Amortization of restricted stock units	—	—	1,233	—	—	—	1,233
Cash dividends declared on common stock ($0.05 per share)	—	—	—	—	(877)	—	(877)
Share repurchase, (100,000) shares	—	—	—	(2,666)	—	—	(2,666)
Issuance of shares for Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 12,207 shares	—	10	342	—	—	—	352
Balance at September 30, 2025 17,548,471 common shares outstanding	$ —	$ 18,088	$ 351,821	$ (122,953)	$ 446,075	$ (50,481)	$ 642,550

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Surplus	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balance at January 1, 2026 17,558,019 common shares outstanding	$ —	$ 18,096	$ 353,267	$ (122,953)	$ 457,357	$ (47,561)	$ 658,206
Net income	—	—	—	—	49,071	—	49,071
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(21,844)	(21,844)
Restricted stock units issued, 172,270 shares	—	144	(144)	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock units repurchased on vesting to pay taxes, (32,620) shares	—	(27)	(1,058)	—	—	—	(1,085)
Amortization of restricted stock units	—	—	3,534	—	—	—	3,534
Cash dividends declared on common stock ($0.15 per share)	—	—	—	—	(2,651)	—	(2,651)
Preferred stock issuance (50,000 shares at $1,000 per share)	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	50,000
Cash dividends declared on preferred stock	—	—	—	—	(690)	—	(690)
Issuance of shares for Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 30,283 shares	—	25	1,060	—	—	—	1,085
Balance at September 30, 2026 17,727,952 common shares outstanding	$ 50,000	$ 18,238	$ 356,659	$ (122,953)	$ 503,087	$ (69,405)	$ 735,626

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Surplus	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025 17,586,616 common shares outstanding	$ —	$ 17,953	$ 348,264	$ (117,509)	$ 423,552	$ (66,411)	$ 605,849
Net income	—	—	—	—	25,167	—	25,167
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	15,930	15,930
Restricted stock units issued, 175,124 shares	—	147	(147)	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock units repurchased on vesting to pay taxes, (42,284) shares	—	(36)	(1,213)	—	—	—	(1,249)
Amortization of restricted stock units	—	—	4,079	—	—	—	4,079
Cash dividends declared on common stock ($0.15 per share)	—	—	—	—	(2,644)	—	(2,644)
Share repurchase, (200,000) shares	—	—	—	(5,444)	—	—	(5,444)
Issuance of shares for Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 29,015 shares	—	24	838	—	—	—	862
Balance at September 30, 2025 17,548,471 common shares outstanding	$ —	$ 18,088	$ 351,821	$ (122,953)	$ 446,075	$ (50,481)	$ 642,550

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 49,071	$ 25,167
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	3,571	2,988
Amortization of premium and accretion of discount on securities, net	(62)	(53)
Amortization of restricted stock	3,534	4,079
Amortization of intangible assets	723	816
Write-off of subordinated debt costs	938	—
Amortization of subordinated debt costs	32	420
Provision for credit losses	23,914	15,847
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	6,124	(2,919)
Stock-based compensation and employee stock purchase plan expense	176	151
Fair value adjustment for equity security	641	(362)
Loss/(gain) on securities available for sale	81	(7)
Loans originated for sale (A)	(17,924)	(19,149)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale (A)	22,638	20,567
Gain on loans held for sale (A)	(1,093)	(1,122)
Loss on loans held for sale at lower of cost or fair value	—	364
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	—	(9)
Loss on OREO sold	510	—
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance, net	(505)	(400)
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(3,326)	(4,222)
Decrease in other assets	(27,145)	(2,701)
Increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	10,124	4,801
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	72,022	44,256
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Principal repayments, maturities and calls of securities available for sale	546,550	517,203
Principal repayments, maturities and calls of securities held to maturity	18,457	4,162
Redemptions of FHLB and FRB stock	64,639	22,305
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	97,019	53,182
Purchase of securities available for sale	(713,729)	(514,674)
Purchase of FHLB and FRB stock	(72,233)	(21,319)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale at lower of cost or fair value	—	(364)
Proceeds from sales of OREO	302	—
Net increase in loans, net of participations sold	(849,594)	(526,838)
Purchase of premises and equipment	(6,366)	(11,796)
Disposal of premises and equipment	81	37
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(914,874)	(478,102)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase in deposits	769,403	433,140
Net increase in short-term borrowings	207,852	—
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(690)	—
Dividends paid on common stock	(2,651)	(2,644)
Restricted stock repurchased on vesting to pay taxes	(1,085)	(1,249)
Repayment of subordinated debt	(100,000)	(35,000)
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	50,000	—
Issuance of shares for employee stock purchase plan	1,085	862
Shares repurchased	—	(5,444)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	923,914	389,665
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	81,062	(44,181)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	187,820	391,367
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 268,882	$ 347,186
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ 111,110	$ 124,693
Income tax, net	4,192	12,871
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	908	—
Right-of-use asset obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	7,889	931

(A) Includes mortgage loans originated with the intent to sell, which are carried at fair value. In addition, this includes the guaranteed portion of Small Business Administration ("SBA") loans, which are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Certain information and footnote disclosure included in the audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 for Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation (the "Corporation" or the "Company"). In the opinion of Management of the Corporation, the accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting solely of normal and recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position as of September 30, 2026, and the results of operations, comprehensive income and changes in shareholders' equity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The cash flow statements are presented for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year or for any future period.

Principles of Consolidation and Organization: The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared on the accrual basis and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Peapack Private Bank & Trust (the "Bank"). The consolidated financial statements also include the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries:

- Peapack Capital Corporation ("PCC")
- Peapack-Gladstone Mortgage Group, Inc., which owns 99 percent of Peapack Ventures, LLC and 79 percent of Peapack-Gladstone Realty, Inc., a New Jersey real estate investment company
- PGB Trust & Investments of Delaware, which owns one percent of Peapack Ventures, LLC
- Peapack Ventures, LLC, which owns 21 percent of Peapack-Gladstone Realty, Inc.
- Peapack-Gladstone Realty, Inc.
- PGB Securities, Inc.

While the following notes to the consolidated financial statements include the consolidated results of the Company, the Bank and their subsidiaries, these notes primarily reflect the Bank's and its subsidiaries' activities. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated from the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation: The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. In preparing the financial statements, Management is required 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 statements of condition and revenues and expenses for the periods presented. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Segment Information: The Company has two reportable segments as determined by the Chief Financial Officer, who is the designated Chief Operating Decision Maker (the "CODM"), based upon information provided about the Company's products and services offered, primarily distinguished between banking and wealth management services provided by the Bank's Wealth Management Division. They are also distinguished by the level of information provided to the CODM, who uses such information to review performance of various components of the business. The CODM evaluates the financial performance of the Company's business segments such as by evaluating revenue streams, significant expenses, and budget to actual results in assessing the performance of the Company's segments and in the determination of allocating resources. The CODM uses revenue streams to evaluate product pricing and significant expenses to assess performance of each segment to evaluate compensation of certain employees. Segment pretax profit or loss is used to assess the performance of the banking segment, which includes monitoring net interest income. Segment pretax profit or loss is used to assess the performance of the Wealth Management Division, which includes monitoring wealth management fee income and assets under management and/or administration ("AUM"). Loans and investments primarily provide the revenues in the banking operation and wealth management fee income provides the revenues for the Wealth Management Division. Interest expense, provision for credit losses, payroll and premises and equipment provide the significant expenses in the banking segment, while payroll, occupancy and trust expenses are the significant expenses in the Wealth Management Division. All operations are domestic.

The Banking segment includes: commercial (including commercial and industrial ("C&I") and equipment financing), commercial real estate, multifamily, residential and consumer lending activities; treasury management services; C&I advisory services; escrow management; deposit generation; operation of ATMs; telephone and internet banking services; merchant credit card services; and customer support sales.

The Wealth Management Division includes: investment management services for individuals and institutions; personal trust services, including services as executor, trustee, administrator, custodian; and other financial planning and advisory services. This segment also includes the activity from the Delaware subsidiary, PGB Trust & Investments of Delaware. The majority of wealth management fees are collected on a monthly or quarterly basis and are calculated on a tiered fee schedule, based upon the market value of AUM. Other non AUM-based revenues such as personal or fiduciary tax return preparation fees, executor fees, trust termination fees and/or financial planning and advisory fees are charged as services are rendered.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: For purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks, interest-earning deposits and federal funds sold. Generally, federal funds are sold for one-day periods. Cash equivalents are of original maturities of 90 days or less. Net cash flows are reported for customer loan and deposit transactions and short-term borrowings with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Interest-Earning Deposits in Other Financial Institutions: Interest-earning deposits in other financial institutions mature within one year and are carried at cost.

Securities: Debt securities available-for-sale are measured at fair value and subject to impairment testing. When an available for sale debt security is considered impaired, the Company must determine if the decline in fair value has resulted from a credit-related loss or other factors and then, (1) recognize an allowance for credit losses ("ACL") by a charge to earnings for the credit-related component (if any) of the decline in fair value, and (2) recognize in other comprehensive income (loss) any non-credit related components of the fair value change. If the amount of the amortized cost basis expected to be recovered increases in a future period, the valuation reserve would be reduced, but not more than the amount of the current existing reserve for that security.

Debt securities are classified as held to maturity and carried at amortized cost when Management has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Under Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-13, held to maturity securities in a loss position are evaluated to determine if the decline in fair value has resulted from a credit-related loss or other factors, and then recognize a provision to the ACL through a charge to earnings for the decline in fair value. The Company also has an investment in a Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") investment fund, which is classified as an equity security.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premiums and discounts. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated, and premiums on callable debt securities, which are amortized to the earliest call date. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification method.

Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") and Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB") Stock: The Bank is a member of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a certain amount of FHLB stock, based on the level of borrowings and other factors. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

The Bank is also a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and required to own a certain amount of FRB stock. FRB stock is carried at cost and classified as a restricted security. Cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Loans Held for Sale: Mortgage loans originated with the intent to sell in the secondary market are carried at fair value, as determined by outstanding commitments from investors.

Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold with servicing rights released; therefore, no servicing rights are recorded. Gains and losses on sales of mortgage loans, shown as gain on loans held for sale at fair value (mortgage loans) on the Consolidated Statements of Income, are based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related loan sold.

SBA loans originated with the intent to sell in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. SBA loans are generally sold with the servicing rights retained. Gains and losses on the sale of SBA loans are based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related loan sold. Total SBA loans serviced totaled $123.0 million and $132.5 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. SBA loans held for sale, with an estimated fair value of $1.4 million and $4.8 million at September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The servicing asset recorded was not material.

Loans originated with the intent to hold and subsequently transferred to loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. These are loans that the Company no longer has the intent to hold for the foreseeable future.

Loans: Loans that Management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity are stated at the principal amount outstanding. Interest on loans is recognized based upon the principal amount outstanding. Loans are stated at face value, less purchased premium and discounts and net deferred fees. Loan origination fees and certain direct loan origination costs are deferred and recognized on a level-yield method over the life of the loan as an adjustment to the loan's yield. The definition of recorded investment in loans includes accrued interest receivable and deferred fees/costs, however, for the Company's loan disclosures, accrued interest and deferred fees/costs were excluded as the impact was not material.

Loans are considered past due when they are not paid within 30 days in accordance with contractual terms. The accrual of income on loans, including individually evaluated loans, is discontinued if, in the opinion of Management, principal or interest is not likely to be paid in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement, or when principal or interest is past due 90 days unless the asset is both well secured and in the process of collection. All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on nonaccrual status are reversed against interest income. Payments received on nonaccrual loans are recorded as principal payments. A nonaccrual loan is returned to accrual status only when interest and principal payments are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured, generally when the Bank receives contractual payments for a minimum of six consecutive months. Commercial loans are generally charged off, in whole or in part, after an analysis is completed which indicates that collectability of the full principal balance is in doubt. Consumer closed-end loans are generally charged off after they become 120 days past due and open-end loans after 180 days. Subsequent payments are credited to income only if collection of principal is not in doubt. If principal and interest payments are brought contractually current and future collectability is reasonably assured, loans may be returned to accrual status. Nonaccrual mortgage loans are generally charged off to the extent that the value of the underlying collateral does not cover the outstanding principal balance. The majority of the Company's loans are secured by real estate located in New Jersey, metropolitan New York, including New York City and Long Island, and, to a lesser extent, Pennsylvania.

Allowance for Credit Losses: Current expected credit losses ("CECL") requires the recognition of estimated credit losses expected to occur over the estimated remaining life of the asset. The forward-looking concept of CECL requires loss estimates to consider historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts.

The ACL on loans held for investment is the combination of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded loan commitments. The ACL is reported as a reduction of the amortized cost basis of loans, while the reserve for unfunded loan commitments is included within "other liabilities" on the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The estimate of credit loss for unfunded commitments incorporates assumptions for both the likelihood and amount of funding over the estimated life of the commitments, including adjustments for current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts. Management periodically reviews and updates its assumptions for estimated funding rates. The amortized cost basis of loans does not include accrued interest receivable, which is included in "accrued interest receivable" on the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The "Provision for credit losses" on the Consolidated Statements of Income is a combination of the provision for credit losses and the provision for unfunded loan commitments.

ACL in accordance with CECL methodology

The ACL includes two forms of allocations, specific and general. These two components represent the total ACL deemed adequate to cover current expected credit losses in the loan portfolio. With respect to pools of similar loans that are collectively evaluated, an appropriate level of general allowance is determined by portfolio segment using a non-linear discounted cash flow ("DCF") model. The DCF model captures losses over the historical charge-off and prepayment cycle and applies those losses at a loan level over the remaining maturity of the loan. The model then calculates a historical loss rate using the average losses over the reporting period, which is then applied to each segment utilizing a standard reversion rate. This loss rate is then supplemented with adjustments for reasonable and supportable forecasts of relevant economic indicators, including, but not limited to unemployment rates and national consumer price and confidence indices. Expected credit losses are estimated over the contractual term of the loans, adjusted for expected prepayments when appropriate. Also included in the ACL are qualitative factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These qualitative factors include: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures and practices; experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staffing and experience; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. It is also possible that these factors could include social, political, economic, and terrorist events or activities. All of these factors are susceptible to change, which may be significant.

When management identifies loans that do not share common risk characteristics (i.e., are not similar to other loans within a pool) they are evaluated on an individual basis. These loans are not included in the collective evaluation. For loans identified as having a likelihood of foreclosure or that the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, a collateral dependent approach is used. These are loans for which the repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. Under CECL, for collateral dependent loans, the Company has adopted the practical expedient method to measure the ACL based on the fair value of collateral. The ACL is calculated on an individual loan basis based on the shortfall between the fair value of the loan's

collateral, which is adjusted for liquidation costs/discounts, and amortized cost. If the fair value of the collateral exceeds the amortized cost, no allowance is required.

The CECL methodology requires a significant amount of management judgment in determining the appropriate ACL. Several of the steps in the methodology are subjective, including, among other things: segmenting the loan portfolio; determining the amount of loss history to consider; selecting predictive econometric regression models that use appropriate macroeconomic variables; determining the methodology to forecast prepayments; selecting the most appropriate economic forecast scenario; determining the length of the reasonable and supportable forecast and reversion periods; estimating expected utilization rates on unfunded loan commitments; and assessing relevant and appropriate qualitative factors. In addition, the CECL methodology is dependent on economic forecasts, which are inherently imprecise and may change from period to period. Although the ACL is considered appropriate, there can be no assurance that it will be sufficient to absorb future losses.

In determining an appropriate amount for the allowance, the Bank segments and aggregates the loan portfolio based on common characteristics. The following segments have been identified:

Primary Residential Mortgages. The Bank originates one- to four-family residential mortgage loans in the Tri-State area (New York, New Jersey and Connecticut), Pennsylvania and Florida. Loans are secured by first liens on the primary residence or investment property. Primary risk characteristics associated with residential mortgage loans typically involve: major living or lifestyle changes to the borrower, including unemployment or other loss of income; unexpected significant expenses, such as for major medical issues or catastrophic events; and divorce or death. In addition, residential mortgage loans that have adjustable rates could expose the borrower to higher debt service requirements in a rising interest rate environment. Further, real estate values could drop significantly and cause the value of the property to fall below the loan amount, creating additional potential loss exposure for the Bank.

Junior Lien Loan on Residence (which include home equity lines of credit). The Bank provides junior lien loans (“JLL”) and revolving home equity lines of credit ("HELOC") secured by one- to four-family properties in the Tri-State area. These loans are subordinate to a first mortgage, which may be from another lending institution. Primary risk characteristics associated with JLLs and HELOCs typically involve major living or lifestyle changes to the borrower, including unemployment or other loss of income; unexpected significant expenses, such as for major medical issues or catastrophic events; and divorce or death. In addition, HELOCs typically are made with variable or floating interest rates, which could expose the borrower to higher debt service requirements in a rising interest rate environment. Further, real estate values could drop significantly and cause the value of the property to fall below the loan amount, creating additional potential loss exposure for the Bank.

Multifamily. The Bank provides mortgage loans for multifamily properties (i.e., buildings which have five or more residential units). Multifamily loans are expected to be repaid from the cash flows of the underlying property so the collective amount of rents must be sufficient to cover all operating expenses, property management and maintenance, taxes and debt service. Increases in vacancy rates, interest rates, other changes in general economic conditions or changes in rent regulation can have an impact on the borrower and its ability to repay the loan.

Owner-Occupied Commercial Real Estate Loans. The Bank provides mortgage loans for owner-occupied commercial real estate properties in the Tri-State area and Pennsylvania. Commercial real estate properties primarily include retail buildings/shopping centers, hotels, office/medical buildings and industrial/warehouse space. Some properties are mixed use as they are a combination of building types, such as a building with retail space on the ground floor and either residential apartments or office suites on the upper floors. Commercial real estate loans are generally considered to have a higher degree of credit risk as they may be dependent on the ongoing success and operating viability of a fewer number of tenants who are occupying the property and who may have a greater degree of exposure to economic conditions.

Investment Commercial Real Estate Loans. The Bank provides mortgage loans for properties managed as an investment property (non-owner-occupied) in the Tri-State area and Pennsylvania. Non-owner-occupied properties primarily include retail buildings/shopping centers, hotels, office/medical buildings and industrial/warehouse space. Some properties are considered mixed use. Commercial real estate loans are generally considered to have a higher degree of credit risk as they may be dependent on the ongoing success and operating viability of a fewer number of tenants who are occupying the property and who may have a greater degree of exposure to economic conditions.

Commercial and Industrial Loans. The Bank provides lines of credit and term loans to operating companies for business purposes. The loans are generally secured by business assets such as accounts receivable, inventory, business vehicles and equipment as well as the stock of a company, if privately held. Commercial and industrial loans are typically repaid first by the cash flows generated by the borrower’s business operations. The primary risk

characteristics are specific to the underlying business and its ability to generate sustainable profitability and resulting positive cash flows. Factors that may influence a business' profitability include, but are not limited to, demand for its products or services, quality and depth of management, competition, regulatory changes, and general economic conditions. To mitigate the risk characteristics of commercial and industrial loans, these loans often include commercial real estate as collateral and the Bank will often require more frequent reporting requirements from the borrower in order to better monitor its business performance. The ability of the Bank to foreclose and realize sufficient value from the assets is often highly uncertain.

Equipment Finance and Leasing. PCC offers a wide range of equipment finance solutions nationally and goes to market through capital markets, intermediary, vendor and direct platforms. PCC provides term loans and leases secured by assets financed for U.S. based companies and governments. Payment is typically made in monthly or quarterly installments under fixed-rate terms. Lease transactions may contain renewal or purchase options at the end of the lease term. PCC estimates the expected residual value of the leased property at lease inception by considering both internal and third-party valuations and may obtain partial or full residual value guarantees to reduce its residual asset risk. PCC serves a broad range of industries, including transportation, manufacturing, medical, construction and utilities.

Credit risk in PCC's portfolio generally results from the potential default of borrowers or lessees, which may be driven by customer specific or broader industry-related conditions. Credit losses can impact multiple parts of the income statement including loss of interest/lease/rental income and/or higher costs and expenses related to the repossession, refurbishment, re-marketing and or re-leasing of assets.

PCC's ongoing risk management strategy for residual assets includes regular reviews of estimated residual value, which may result in an impairment of the asset carrying value at any time during the life of the asset.

Construction. The Bank provides commercial construction loans for properties located in the Tri-state area. Risks common to commercial construction loans are cost overruns, inaccurate estimates of the period of construction, changes in market demand for property, inadequate long-term financing arrangements and declines in real estate values. Changes in market demand for property could lead to longer marketing times resulting in higher carrying costs, declining values, and higher interest rates.

Consumer and Other. These are loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures as well as obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. This also represents all other loans that cannot be categorized in any of the previously mentioned loan segments. Consumer loans generally have higher interest rates and shorter terms than residential loans but tend to have higher credit risk due to the type of collateral securing the loan or in some cases the absence of collateral.

Loan Modifications: The Company will provide loan modifications, at its discretion, to assist borrowers that may be experiencing financial difficulty. Examples of changes provided in a loan modification may include payment deferrals that are more than insignificant, an extension of the note term, or a reduction in the interest. In certain instances, the Company may grant more than one type of modification. Loan modifications are disclosed in accordance with ASU 2022-02, "Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures".

Leases: At inception, contracts are evaluated to determine whether the contract constitutes a lease agreement. For contracts that are determined to be an operating lease, a corresponding right-of-use ("ROU") asset and operating lease liability are recorded as separate line items on the Consolidated Statements of Condition. An ROU asset represents the Company's right to use an underlying asset during the lease term and a lease liability represents the Company's commitment to make contractually obligated lease payments. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date of the lease and are based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. The measurement of the operating lease ROU asset includes any lease payments made.

If the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the incremental collateralized borrowing rate is used to determine the present value of lease payments. This rate gives consideration to the applicable FHLB collateralized borrowing rates and is based on the information available at the commencement date. The Company has elected to apply the short-term lease measurement and recognition exemption to leases with an initial term of 12 months or less; therefore, these leases are not recorded on the Consolidated Statements of Condition, but rather, lease expense is recognized over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The Company's lease agreements may include options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company's decision to exercise renewal options is based on an assessment of its current business needs and market factors at the time of the renewal. The Company maintains certain property and equipment under direct financing and operating leases. Substantially all of the leases in which the Company is the lessee are comprised of real estate property for branches, wealth management offices and office space and are classified as operating leases.

The ROU asset is measured at the amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease incentives received, any cumulative prepaid or accrued rent if the lease payments are uneven throughout the lease term, any unamortized initial direct costs, and any impairment of the ROU asset. Operating lease expense consists of a single lease cost allocated over the remaining lease term on a straight-line basis, variable lease payments not included in the lease liability, and any impairment of the ROU asset.

There are no terms or conditions related to residual value guarantees and no restrictions or covenants that would impact the Company's ability to pay dividends or to incur additional financial obligations.

Derivatives: At the inception of a derivative contract, the Company designates the derivative as one of three types based on the Company's intentions and belief as to likely effectiveness as a hedge. These three types are: (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment ("fair value hedge"); (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow hedge"); or (3) an instrument with no hedging designation. For a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item, are recognized in current earnings as fair values change. For a cash flow hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative is reported in other comprehensive income and is reclassified into earnings in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. For cash flow hedges, changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not highly effective in hedging the changes in fair value or expected cash flows of the hedged item are recognized in earnings. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are reported currently in earnings, as non-interest income. When hedge accounting is discontinued on a fair value hedge that no longer qualifies as an effective hedge, the derivative continues to be reported at fair value in the Consolidated Statements of Condition, but the carrying amount of the hedged item is no longer adjusted for future changes in fair value. The adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item that existed at the date hedge accounting is discontinued is amortized over the remaining life of the hedged item into earnings.

Net cash settlements on derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded in interest income or interest expense, based on the item being hedged. Net cash settlements on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are reported in non-interest income. Cash flows on hedges are classified in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows the same as the cash flows of the items being hedged.

The Company formally documents the relationship between derivatives and hedged items, as well as the risk-management objective and the strategy for undertaking hedge transactions at the inception of the hedging relationship. This documentation includes linking fair value or cash flow hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Condition or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. The Company discontinues hedge accounting when it determines that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item, the derivative is settled or terminated, a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer probable, a hedged firm commitment is no longer firm, or treatment of the derivative as a hedge is no longer appropriate or intended.

When hedge accounting is discontinued, subsequent changes in fair value of the derivative are recorded as non-interest income. When a cash flow hedge is discontinued but the hedged cash flows or forecasted transactions are still expected to occur, gains or losses that were accumulated in other comprehensive income are amortized into earnings over the same periods which the hedged transactions will affect earnings.

The Company also offers facility specific / loan level swaps to its customers and offsets its exposure from such contracts by entering into mirror image swaps with a financial institution / swap counterparty (loan level / back-to-back swap program). The customer accommodations and any offsetting swaps are treated as non-hedging derivative instruments which do not qualify for hedge accounting ("standalone derivatives"). The notional amount of the swaps does not represent amounts exchanged by the parties. The amount exchanged is determined by reference to the notional amount and the other terms of the individual contracts. The fair value of the swaps is recorded as both an asset and a liability, in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, in equal amounts for these transactions. The Company is exposed to losses if a customer counterparty fails to make its payments under a contract in which the Company is in a net receiving position. At this time, the Company anticipates that its counterparties will be able to fully satisfy their obligations under the agreements. All of the contracts to which the Company is a party settle monthly. Further, the Company has netting agreements with the dealers with which it does business.

Stock-Based Compensation: The Company's 2025 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan allows the granting of shares of the Company's common stock as incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights to directors, officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Options granted are, in general, exercisable not earlier than one year after the date of grant, at a price equal to the fair value of common stock on the date of grant and expire not more than ten years after the date of grant. Stock options may vest during a period

of up to five years after the date of grant. The Company has a policy of using authorized but unissued shares to satisfy option exercises.

Upon adoption of ASU 2016-09, “Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting,” the Company elected to account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than estimate expected forfeitures.

There were no stock options granted during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2026. As of September 30, 2026, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted under the Company's stock incentive plans.

The Company issued performance-based and service-based restricted stock units in 2026 and 2025. Service-based units vest ratably over a three- or five-year period. There were 98,934 service-based restricted stock units granted under the 2025 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan during the first nine months of 2026.

The performance-based awards are dependent upon the Company meeting certain performance criteria and, to the extent the performance criteria are met, will cliff vest at the end of the performance period, which is generally three years. Additionally, the Company entered into Special Executive Retention Performance Restricted Stock Unit (the “Market-Based RSUs”) Award Agreements (the "Agreements") with our President and Chief Executive Officer and the Senior Executive Vice President of the Company and President of Private Wealth Management, to incentivize the executives to remain in the employ of the Company through December 31, 2028 and to reward them for achieving certain Company performance goals specified in the Agreements. The number of Market-Based RSUs issued upon vesting will range from 0% to 250% of the shares granted based on the 30-day average stock price of the Company measured at the end of each performance period. The fair value of Market Based RSUs granted is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. Expected volatilities were determined based on the historical volatilities of the Company and the specified peer group. The risk-free interest rate for the performance period was derived from the Treasury constant maturities yield curve on the valuation dates. There were 133,354 performance-based restricted stock units granted under the 2025 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan during the first nine months of 2026, of which 66,000 units were Market-Based RSUs.

Changes in non-vested shares dependent on performance criteria for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 were as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance, January 1, 2026	133,936	$ 30.37
Granted during 2026	133,354	41.78
Vested during 2026	(53,729)	30.96
Forfeited during 2026	—	—
Balance, September 30, 2026	213,561	$ 38.57

Changes in service-based restricted stock awards/units for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 were as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance, January 1, 2026	214,089	$ 31.37
Granted during 2026	98,934	33.18
Vested during 2026	(118,541)	31.26
Forfeited during 2026	(2,905)	30.96
Balance, September 30, 2026	191,577	$ 32.38

As of September 30, 2026, there was $9.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to service-based and performance-based restricted stock units. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.09 years. Stock compensation expense recorded for the third quarters of 2026 and 2025 totaled $1.5 million and $1.2 million, respectively. Stock compensation expense recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 totaled $3.5 million and $4.1 million, respectively.

Phantom Plan: During the first quarter of 2024, the Company adopted the Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation 2024 Phantom Stock Plan (the "Phantom Plan"). The Phantom Plan allows the Company to issue performance-based and service-based awards

which will be settled in cash. The award of a phantom unit entitles the participant to a cash payment equal to the value of the unit on the vesting date, which is the fair market value of a common share of the Company's stock on such vesting date.

The Company did not issue performance-based phantom units in the first nine months of 2026. The Company issued 163,544 service-based phantom units in the first nine months of 2026. Service-based phantom units vest ratably over a three-year period.

Phantom units are recorded in compensation and employee benefits expense based on the fair value of the units on the balance sheet date. The fair value of these awards is updated at each balance sheet date and changes in the fair value of the vested portions of the awards are recorded as increases or decreases to compensation expense within compensation and employee benefits in the Consolidated Statements of Income. All of the outstanding phantom units at September 30, 2026 met the criteria to be treated under liability classification in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 718, given that these awards will settle in cash on the vesting date.

Compensation expense for the phantom units is based on the fair value of the units as of the balance sheet date as further discussed above, and such costs are recognized ratably over the service period of the awards. As the fair value of liability awards is required to be re-measured each period end, stock compensation expense amounts recognized in future periods for these awards will vary. The estimated future cash payments of these awards are presented as liabilities within "Accrued expenses and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. As of September 30, 2026, there was $12.9 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested phantom units. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.92 years. Stock compensation expense recorded for the third quarters of 2026 and 2025 totaled $2.4 million and $1.2 million, respectively. Stock compensation expense recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 totaled $8.2 million and $4.1 million, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”): The 2014 ESPP expired in April 2024 and was replaced by the 2024 ESPP, which was approved by shareholders on April 30, 2024 and allowed for the issuance of 150,000 shares.

The ESPP allows for the purchase of shares during four three-month "Offering Periods" of each calendar year. The Offering Periods end on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each calendar year.

During each Offering Period, each participant is granted an option to purchase a number of shares and may contribute between one percent and 15 percent of their compensation. At the end of each Offering Period, the number of shares to be purchased by the employee is determined by dividing the employee’s contributions accumulated during the Offering Period by the applicable purchase price. The purchase price is an amount equal to 85 percent of the closing market price of a share of common stock on the purchase date. Participation in the ESPP is voluntary and employees can cancel their purchases at any time during the period without penalty. The fair value of each share purchase right is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The Company recorded $66,000 in compensation and employee benefits expense for the three months ended September 30, 2026 related to ESPP, compared to $56,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2025. Total shares issued under the ESPP during the third quarters ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were 9,219 and 12,207, respectively.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recorded $176,000 and $151,000 in compensation and employee benefits expense, respectively, related to the ESPP. Total shares issued under the ESPP during the first nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were 30,283 and 29,015, respectively.

Earnings per share – Basic and Diluted: The following is a reconciliation of the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic net income per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised, converted or resulted in the issuance of common stock. The Company applies the treasury stock method to outstanding restricted stock units and other share-based awards and the if-converted method to its convertible preferred stock.

Under the if-converted method, the convertible preferred stock is assumed to have been converted into common stock at the beginning of the period, or from the date of issuance, if later. Accordingly, the numerator is adjusted to add back preferred dividends deducted in arriving at net income available to common shareholders, and the denominator is increased by the weighted-average number of common shares issuable upon assumed conversion. The assumed conversion is included only when dilutive.

Under the treasury stock method, the number of incremental shares from unvested restricted stock units and other share-based awards is determined based on the average market price of the Company's common stock during the applicable period, after assumed

proceeds, including unrecognized compensation cost, as applicable, are used to repurchase common shares at that average market price.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025
Net income	$ 18,946	$ 9,631	$ 49,071	$ 25,167
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	495	—	690	—
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 18,451	$ 9,631	$ 48,381	$ 25,167
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	17,727,852	17,576,899	17,677,714	17,630,517
Plus: common stock equivalents	1,341,622	110,080	822,657	133,354
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	19,069,474	17,686,979	18,500,371	17,763,871
Net income per share				
Basic	$ 1.04	$ 0.55	$ 2.74	$ 1.43
Diluted	0.99	0.54	2.65	1.42

For the three months ended September 30, 2026, all restricted stock units were dilutive and included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. For the three months ended September 30, 2025, 18,583 restricted stock units were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, 56,088 and 18,583 restricted stock units, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive. Anti-dilutive shares include common stock equivalents with weighted average exercise prices in excess of the average market value for the periods presented, as well as performance-based restricted stock units for which the applicable performance conditions had not been achieved as of the end of the reporting period or for which inclusion would have been anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method.

Income Taxes: The Company files a consolidated Federal income tax return. Separate state income tax returns are filed for each subsidiary based on current laws and regulations.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in its financial statements or tax returns. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on the enacted tax rates. Such tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effect of a change in tax rates in the period of enactment.

The Company recognizes a tax position as a benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded.

The Company is no longer subject to examination by the U.S. Federal tax authorities for years prior to 2022 or by New Jersey tax authorities for years prior to 2020.

The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Loss Contingencies: Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there are any such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Restrictions on Cash: Cash on hand or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was required to meet regulatory reserve and clearing requirements.

Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income consists of net income and the change during the period in the Company’s net unrealized gains or losses on securities available for sale and unrealized gains and losses on cash flow hedge, net of tax, less adjustments for realized gains and losses.

Transfers of Financial Assets: Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been relinquished. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when the assets have been isolated from the Company, the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets: Goodwill is generally determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree (if any), over the fair value of any net assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition in a purchase business combination. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized but tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events and circumstances exist that indicate that a goodwill impairment test should be performed. Goodwill was primarily attributable to the Bank's wealth management acquisitions. Management monitors the impact of changes in the financial markets and includes these assessments in our impairment process.

The Company has selected December 31 as the date to perform the annual impairment test. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values. Goodwill, which includes assembled workforce has an indefinite life on our statement of financial condition.

Other intangible assets, which primarily consist of customer relationship intangible assets arising from acquisitions, are amortized on an accelerated basis over their estimated useful lives, which range from 5 to 15 years.

2. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A summary of amortized cost and approximate fair value of investment securities available for sale and held to maturity included in the Consolidated Statements of Condition as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 follows:

	September 30, 2026				
(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Allowance for Credit Losses	Fair Value
Securities Available for Sale:					
U.S treasuries	$ 13,911	$ —	$ (172)	$ —	$ 13,739
U.S government-sponsored agencies	219,846	—	(41,436)	—	178,410
Mortgage-backed securities–residential	647,788	141	(55,492)	—	592,437
SBA pool securities	17,123	—	(2,654)	—	14,469
Corporate bond	13,000	127	(188)	—	12,939
Total securities available for sale	$ 911,668	$ 268	$ (99,942)	$ —	$ 811,994
Securities Held to Maturity:					
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	$ 25,000	$ —	$ (1,167)	$ —	$ 23,833
Mortgage-backed securities–residential	52,350	—	(9,442)	—	42,908
Total securities held to maturity	$ 77,350	$ —	$ (10,609)	$ —	$ 66,741

	December 31, 2025				
(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Allowance for Credit Losses	Fair Value
Securities Available for Sale:					
U.S government-sponsored agencies	$ 244,833	$ —	$ (33,610)	$ —	$ 211,223
Mortgage-backed securities–residential	561,794	3,551	(34,980)	—	530,365
SBA pool securities	19,345	—	(2,133)	—	17,212
Corporate bond	15,500	250	(347)	—	15,403
Total securities available for sale	$ 841,472	$ 3,801	$ (71,070)	$ —	$ 774,203
Securities Held to Maturity:					
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	$ 40,000	$ —	$ (1,125)	$ —	$ 38,875
Mortgage-backed securities–residential	55,862	23	(7,269)	—	48,616
Total securities held to maturity	$ 95,862	$ 23	$ (8,394)	$ —	$ 87,491

The following table presents a summary of the gross gains, gross losses and net tax expense related to proceeds on sales of securities available for sale for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, respectively. There were no sales of securities for the three months ended September 30, 2026.

	Nine Months Ended	
(In thousands)	**September 30, 2026**	**September 30, 2025**
Proceeds from sales	$ 97,019	$ 53,182
Gross (losses)/gains	(81)	7
Net tax benefit/(expense)	22	(2)

The following tables present the Company's available for sale and held to maturity securities with continuous unrealized losses and the approximate fair value of these investments as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

	September 30, 2026					
	Less Than 12 Months		Duration of Unrealized Loss 12 Months or Longer		Total	
(In thousands)	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Securities Available for Sale:						
U.S. treasuries	$ 13,739	$ (172)	$ —	$ —	$ 13,739	$ (172)
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	—	—	178,410	(41,436)	178,410	(41,436)
Mortgage-backed securities residential	341,165	(12,222)	172,310	(43,270)	513,475	(55,492)
SBA pool securities	—	—	14,469	(2,654)	14,469	(2,654)
Corporate bond	—	—	7,312	(188)	7,312	(188)
Total securities available for sale	$ 354,904	$ (12,394)	$ 372,501	$ (87,548)	$ 727,405	$ (99,942)
Securities Held to Maturity:						
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	$ —	$ —	$ 23,833	$ (1,167)	$ 23,833	$ (1,167)
Mortgage-backed securities residential	3,871	(256)	39,037	(9,186)	42,908	(9,442)
Total securities held to maturity	$ 3,871	$ (256)	$ 62,870	$ (10,353)	$ 66,741	$ (10,609)
Total securities	$ 358,775	$ (12,650)	$ 435,371	$ (97,901)	$ 794,146	$ (110,551)

	December 31, 2025					
	Less Than 12 Months		Duration of Unrealized Loss 12 Months or Longer		Total	
(In thousands)	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Securities Available for Sale:						
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	$ —	$ —	$ 211,223	$ (33,610)	$ 211,223	$ (33,610)
Mortgage-backed securities residential	42,035	(79)	205,749	(34,901)	247,784	(34,980)
SBA pool securities	—	—	17,212	(2,133)	17,212	(2,133)
Corporate bond	—	—	9,652	(347)	9,652	(347)
Total securities available for sale	$ 42,035	$ (79)	$ 443,836	$ (70,991)	$ 485,871	$ (71,070)
Securities Held to Maturity:						
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	$ —	$ —	$ 38,875	$ (1,125)	$ 38,875	$ (1,125)
Mortgage-backed securities residential	—	—	43,737	(7,269)	43,737	(7,269)
Total securities held to maturity	$ —	$ —	$ 82,612	$ (8,394)	$ 82,612	$ (8,394)
Total securities	$ 42,035	$ (79)	$ 526,448	$ (79,385)	$ 568,483	$ (79,464)

Available for sale and held to maturity securities with a carrying value of $392.8 million and $75.4 million as of September 30, 2026, respectively, were pledged to secure public funds and for other purposes required or permitted by law. None of the pledged securities are encumbered.

Available for sale and held to maturity securities are evaluated to determine if a decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis has resulted from a credit loss or other factors. An impairment related to credit factors would be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. The allowance is limited to the amount by which the security's amortized cost basis exceeds the fair value. An impairment that has not been recorded through an allowance for credit losses is recorded through other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. Investment securities will be written down to fair value through the Consolidated Statements of Income when management intends to sell, or may be required to sell, the securities before they recover in value. The issuers of securities currently in a continuous loss position continue to make timely principal and interest payments and none of these securities were past due or were placed on nonaccrual status at September 30, 2026. Primarily all of the investment securities are backed by loans guaranteed by either U.S. government agencies or U.S government-sponsored entities, and management believes that default is highly unlikely given the lack of historical credit losses and governmental backing. Management believes that the unrealized losses on these securities are a function of changes in market interest rates and credit spreads, not changes in credit quality. Therefore, no allowance for credit losses was recorded for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2026 or 2025, respectively.

The Company has an investment in a CRA investment fund with a fair value of $12.8 million at September 30, 2026. This investment is classified as an equity security on our Consolidated Statements of Condition. This security had a loss of $502,000 and a loss of

$641,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. This amount was included in the fair value adjustment for CRA equity security on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

3. LOANS AND LEASES

Loans outstanding, excluding those held for sale, by general ledger classification, as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, consisted of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2026	% of Total Loans	December 31, 2025	% of Total Loans
Residential mortgage	$ 670,985	9.5%	$ 647,766	10.4%
Multifamily mortgage	1,832,595	25.9	1,862,592	29.8
Commercial mortgage	1,137,877	16.1	774,428	12.4
Commercial loans (including equipment financing)	3,069,966	43.3	2,721,447	43.5
Commercial construction	—	—	495	—
Home equity lines of credit	56,702	0.8	59,306	0.9
Consumer loans, including fixed rate home equity loans	311,167	4.4	187,360	3.0
Other loans	1,128	—	342	—
Total loans	$ 7,080,420	100.0%	$ 6,253,736	100.0%

In determining an appropriate amount for the allowance, the Bank segments and aggregated the loan portfolio based on common characteristics. The following pool segments identified as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are based on the CECL methodology:

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2026	% of Total Loans	December 31, 2025	% of Total Loans
Primary residential mortgage	$ 685,913	9.7%	$ 632,890	10.1%
Junior lien loan on residence	59,404	0.8	61,420	1.0
Multifamily property	1,832,595	25.9	1,862,592	29.8
Owner-occupied commercial real estate	308,968	4.4	289,801	4.6
Investment commercial real estate	1,472,338	20.8	1,101,082	17.6
Commercial and industrial	2,077,932	29.3	1,823,557	29.2
Lease financing	317,382	4.5	266,038	4.3
Construction	6,363	0.1	24,959	0.4
Consumer and other	317,374	4.5	189,633	3.0
Total loans	7,078,269	100.0%	6,251,972	100.0%
Net deferred costs	2,151		1,764	
Total loans including net deferred costs	$ 7,080,420		$ 6,253,736	

The following tables present the recorded investment in nonaccrual and loans past due 90 days or over still on accrual by class of loans as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

	September 30, 2026		
(In thousands)	Nonaccrual With No Allowance for Credit Loss	Nonaccrual	Loans Past Due 90 Days or Over And Still Accruing Interest
Primary residential mortgage	$ 3,113	$ 3,113	$ —
Junior lien loan on residence	93	93	—
Multifamily property	34,070	38,884	200
Commercial and industrial	9,182	15,445	—
Total	$ 46,458	$ 57,535	$ 200

(In thousands)	December 31, 2025		
	Nonaccrual With No Allowance for Credit Loss	Nonaccrual	Loans Past Due 90 Days or Over And Still Accruing Interest
Primary residential mortgage	$ 2,573	$ 2,573	$ —
Junior lien loan on residence	106	106	—
Multifamily property	14,671	31,343	—
Investment commercial real estate	9,628	11,557	—
Commercial and industrial	8,973	22,641	—
Lease financing	23	23	—
Total	$ 35,974	$ 68,243	$ —

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 by class of loans, excluding nonaccrual loans:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2026			
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due
Primary residential mortgage	$ 1,089	$ 180	$ —	$ 1,269
Junior lien loan on residence	—	63	—	63
Multifamily property	4,944	25,326	200	30,470
Commercial and industrial	5,454	2,323	—	7,777
Total	$ 11,487	$ 27,892	$ 200	$ 39,579

(In thousands)	December 31, 2025			
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due
Primary residential mortgage	$ 7,121	$ 799	$ —	$ 7,920
Junior lien on residence	—	64	—	64
Multifamily property	4,642	9,576	—	14,218
Commercial and industrial	4,228	125	—	4,353
Total	$ 15,991	$ 10,564	$ —	$ 26,555

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Company places all commercial loans into various credit risk rating categories based on an assessment of the expected ability of the borrowers to properly service their debt. The assessment considers numerous factors including, but not limited to, current financial information on the borrower, historical payment experience, strength of any guarantor, nature of and value of any collateral, acceptability of the loan structure and documentation, relevant public information and current economic trends. This credit risk rating analysis is performed when the loan is initially underwritten and then annually based on set criteria in the loan policy.

In addition, the Bank has engaged an independent loan review firm to validate risk ratings and to ensure compliance with our policies and procedures. This review of the following types of loans is performed quarterly:

- A large sample of relationships or new lending to existing relationships greater than $1,000,000 booked since the prior review;
- All criticized and classified rated borrowers with relationship exposure of more than $500,000;
- A large sample of Pass-rated (including Pass Watch) borrowers with total relationships in excess of $1,000,000 and a small sample of Pass related relationships less than $1,000,000;
- All leveraged loans of $1,000,000 or greater;
- At least two borrowing relationships managed by each commercial banker;

- Any new Federal Reserve Board Regulation O loan commitments over $1,000,000; and
- Any other credits requested by Bank senior management or a member of the Board of Directors and any borrower for which the reviewer determines a review is warranted based upon knowledge of the portfolio, local events, industry stresses, etc.

The review excludes borrowers with commitments of less than $500,000.

The Company uses the following regulatory definitions for criticized and classified risk ratings:

Special Mention: These loans have a potential weakness that deserves Management's close attention. If left uncorrected, the potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loans or of the institution's credit position at some future date.

Substandard: These loans are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: These loans have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable, based on currently existing facts, conditions and values.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above-described process are considered to be pass-rated loans.

With the adoption of CECL, loans that are in the process of or expected to be in foreclosure are deemed to be collateral dependent with respect to measuring potential loss and allowance adequacy and are individually evaluated by Management. Loans that do not share common risk characteristics are also evaluated on an individual basis. All other loans are evaluated using a non-linear discounted cash flow methodology for measuring potential loss and allowance adequacy.

The following is a summary of the credit risk profile of loans by internally assigned grade as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 based on originations for the periods indicated; the years represent the year of origination for non-revolving loans:

	Grade as of September 30, 2026 for Loans Originated During								
(In thousands)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021 and Prior	Revolving	Revolving-Term	Total
Primary residential mortgage:									
Pass	$ 113,950	$ 64,081	$ 65,033	$ 76,016	$ 94,739	$ 249,871	$ 8,080	$ 10,031	$ 681,801
Special mention	—	—	—	347	—	—	—	—	347
Substandard	—	—	—	1,292	1,446	1,027	—	—	3,765
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total primary residential mortgages	113,950	64,081	65,033	77,655	96,185	250,898	8,080	10,031	685,913
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Junior lien loan on residence:									
Pass	499	—	—	377	831	492	51,019	6,093	59,311
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	75	93
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total junior lien loan on residence	499	—	—	377	831	492	51,037	6,168	59,404
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multifamily property:									
Pass	139,084	222,000	21,213	43,097	406,335	885,034	850	44,299	1,761,912
Special mention	—	—	—	—	3,374	26,178	—	—	29,552
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	41,131	—	—	41,131
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total multifamily property	139,084	222,000	21,213	43,097	409,709	952,343	850	44,299	1,832,595
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	10,043	—	—	10,043
Owner-occupied commercial real estate:									
Pass	53,456	60,424	31,334	3,934	20,560	125,713	2,147	9,646	307,214
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	457	—	457
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	1,297	—	—	1,297
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total owner-occupied commercial real estate	53,456	60,424	31,334	3,934	20,560	127,010	2,604	9,646	308,968
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment commercial real estate:									
Pass	500,390	280,314	39,653	89,166	69,979	404,690	32,732	24,327	1,441,251
Special mention	—	—	—	—	20,915	639	—	—	21,554
Substandard	—	—	—	—	9,533	—	—	—	9,533
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total investment commercial real estate	500,390	280,314	39,653	89,166	100,427	405,329	32,732	24,327	1,472,338
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	994	—	—	994
Commercial and industrial:									
Pass	459,429	401,198	177,253	35,960	80,018	52,815	807,870	35,434	2,049,977
Special mention	—	—	144	716	—	686	528	2,396	4,470
Substandard	—	568	—	1,249	—	5,123	3,872	12,673	23,485
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total commercial and industrial	459,429	401,766	177,397	37,925	80,018	58,624	812,270	50,503	2,077,932
Current period gross charge-offs	216	684	551	9,549	—	—	—	—	11,000
Lease financing:									
Pass	85,356	94,072	32,587	27,427	19,160	48,586	—	—	307,188
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	10,194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,194
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total lease financing	95,550	94,072	32,587	27,427	19,160	48,586	—	—	317,382
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction:									
Pass	—	5,500	—	—	—	—	863	—	6,363
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total commercial construction loans	—	5,500	—	—	—	—	863	—	6,363
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer and other loans:									
Pass	160,460	86,635	—	—	—	1,669	65,625	2,985	317,374
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total consumer and other loans	160,460	86,635	—	—	—	1,669	65,625	2,985	317,374
Current period gross charge-offs	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	21	101
Total:									

	Grade as of September 30, 2026 for Loans Originated During								
(In thousands)	**2026**	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021 and Prior**	**Revolving**	**Revolving-Term**	**Total**
Pass	1,512,624	1,214,224	367,073	275,977	691,622	1,768,870	969,186	132,815	6,932,391
Special mention	—	—	144	1,063	24,289	27,503	985	2,396	56,380
Substandard	10,194	568	—	2,541	10,979	48,578	3,890	12,748	89,498
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Loans	$ 1,522,818	$ 1,214,792	$ 367,217	$ 279,581	$ 726,890	$ 1,844,951	$ 974,061	$ 147,959	$ 7,078,269
Total Current Period Gross Charge-offs	$ 216	$ 764	$ 551	$ 9,549	$ —	$ 11,038	$ —	$ 21	$ 22,139

	Grade as of December 31, 2025 for Loans Originated During								
(In thousands)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020 and Prior**	**Revolving**	**Revolving-Term**	**Total**
Primary residential mortgage:									
Pass	$ 85,591	$ 71,744	$ 84,353	$ 100,859	$ 65,826	$ 213,686	$ —	$ 7,595	$ 629,654
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	1,341	725	—	1,170	—	—	3,236
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total primary residential mortgages	85,591	71,744	85,694	101,584	65,826	214,856	—	7,595	632,890
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior lien loan on residence:									
Pass	—	—	456	966	53	640	53,187	6,013	61,315
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	1	105
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total junior lien loan on residence	—	—	456	966	53	640	53,291	6,014	61,420
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multifamily property:									
Pass	228,337	23,563	50,982	404,551	582,573	457,032	525	44,575	1,792,138
Special mention	—	—	—	—	9,577	4,510	—	—	14,087
Substandard	—	—	—	11,888	14,337	30,142	—	—	56,367
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total multifamily property	228,337	23,563	50,982	416,439	606,487	491,684	525	44,575	1,862,592
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	6,724	—	6,267	—	—	12,991
Owner-occupied commercial real estate:									
Pass	66,950	31,903	4,051	21,019	42,915	95,725	15,980	9,947	288,490
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	1,311	—	—	1,311
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total owner-occupied commercial real estate	66,950	31,903	4,051	21,019	42,915	97,036	15,980	9,947	289,801
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment commercial real estate:									
Pass	282,992	40,256	99,050	127,401	70,298	386,318	21,975	35,928	1,064,218
Special mention	—	—	—	22,030	—	3,277	—	—	25,307
Substandard	—	—	—	9,628	—	1,929	—	—	11,557
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total investment commercial real estate	282,992	40,256	99,050	159,059	70,298	391,524	21,975	35,928	1,101,082
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial:									
Pass	474,578	299,802	71,416	95,215	92,549	11,815	694,850	25,386	1,765,611
Special mention	—	—	935	—	6,870	647	3,000	181	11,633
Substandard	—	10,234	1,249	—	120	2,377	19,634	12,699	46,313
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total commercial and industrial	474,578	310,036	73,600	95,215	99,539	14,839	717,484	38,266	1,823,557
Current period gross charge-offs	—	232	2,517	11,087	—	44	—	—	13,880
Lease financing:									
Pass	103,440	38,742	31,353	29,541	38,229	23,992	718	—	266,015
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total lease financing	103,440	38,742	31,353	29,541	38,229	24,015	718	—	266,038
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction:									
Pass	5,500	—	—	—	—	—	19,459	—	24,959
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total commercial construction loans	5,500	—	—	—	—	—	19,459	—	24,959
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer and other loans:									
Pass	140,823	—	—	—	149	2,623	43,417	2,621	189,633
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total consumer and other loans	140,823	—	—	—	149	2,623	43,417	2,621	189,633
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	33	37
Total:									
Pass	1,388,211	506,010	341,661	779,552	892,592	1,191,831	850,111	132,065	6,082,033
Special mention	—	—	935	22,030	16,447	8,434	3,000	181	51,027
Substandard	—	10,234	2,590	22,241	14,457	36,952	19,738	12,700	118,912
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Loans	$ 1,388,211	$ 516,244	$ 345,186	$ 823,823	$ 923,496	$ 1,237,217	$ 872,849	$ 144,946	$ 6,251,972
Total Current Period Gross Charge-offs	$ —	$ 232	$ 2,517	$ 17,811	$ —	$ 6,315	$ —	$ 33	$ 26,908

At September 30, 2026, $57.5 million of substandard loans were individually evaluated, compared to $68.2 million at December 31, 2025. The decrease in substandard loans during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was driven by the upgrade of four multifamily loans totaling $22.7 million, the liquidation of one multifamily loan with a balance of $7.2 million, the payoff of one

multifamily loan totaling $2.3 million, and the improvement in the risk rating of five commercial and industrial loans totaling $19.7 million. These reductions were partially offset by the downgrade of five multifamily loans totaling $17.8 million, during the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

The increase in special mention loans during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily attributable to the addition of five multifamily loans with an outstanding balance of $28.3 million and eight commercial and industrial loans with an outstanding balance of $3.1 million. This increase was partially offset by the sale of one multifamily loan of $8.3 million, the payoff of one investment commercial real estate loan of $2.6 million, the downgrade of five commercial and industrial loans of $8.5 million and the upgrade of one multifamily loan totaling $4.5 million.

Loan Modifications:

The Company will provide loan modifications, at its discretion, to assist borrowers that may be experiencing financial difficulty. Examples of changes provided in a loan modification may include payment deferrals that are more than insignificant, an extension of the note term, or a reduction in the interest rate on a note. In certain instances, the Company may grant more than one type of modification. All accruing modified loans were paying in accordance with their modified terms as of September 30, 2026. The Company has not committed to lend additional amounts as of September 30, 2026 to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as modified loans.

There were eleven loan modifications made during the first nine months of 2026, which included three multifamily loans, three primary residential mortgages, and five commercial and industrial loans totaling $8.5 million, $607,000 and $2.9 million, respectively.

The following tables provide information related to the modifications completed during the three months ended September 30, 2026 by pool segment and type of concession granted:

	Significant Payment Delay	
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Primary residential mortgage	$ 178	0.03%
Commercial and industrial	410	0.02%
Total	$ 588	0.05%

	Combination Interest Rate Reduction and Significant Payment Delay	
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Multifamily property	$ 4,486	0.24%
Total	$ 4,486	0.24%

	Term Extension	
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Commercial and industrial	$ 298	0.01%
Total	$ 298	0.01%

(Dollars in thousands)	Combination Significant Payment Term Extension Three Months Ended September 30, 2026 Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Commercial and industrial	$ 1,746	0.08%
Total	$ 1,746	0.08%

The following tables provide information related to the modifications completed during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 by pool segment and type of concession granted:

(Dollars in thousands)	Significant Payment Delay Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Primary residential mortgage	$ 607	0.09%
Commercial and industrial	410	0.02%
Total	$ 1,017	0.11%

(Dollars in thousands)	Combination Interest Rate Reduction and Significant Payment Delay Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Multifamily property	$ 8,503	0.46%
Total	$ 8,503	0.46%

(Dollars in thousands)	Combination Significant Payment Delay and Term Extension Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Commercial and industrial	$ 2,093	0.10%
Total	$ 2,093	0.10%

(Dollars in thousands)	Term Extension Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Commercial and industrial	$ 411	0.02%
Total	$ 411	0.02%

The following table provides information related to the modifications during the three months ended September 30, 2025 by pool segment and type of concession granted:

	Significant Payment Delay	
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Multifamily property	$ 405	0.06%
Total	$ 405	0.06%

The following table provides information related to the modifications during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 by pool segment and type of concession granted:

	Significant Payment Delay	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Primary residential mortgage	$ 691	0.11%
Multifamily property	46,749	2.60%
Commercial and industrial	10,443	0.60%
Total	$ 57,883	3.31%

	Combination Interest Rate Reduction and Significant Payment Delay	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Multifamily property	$ 50,561	2.81%
Commercial and industrial	79	0.00%
Total	$ 50,640	2.81%

	Combination Significant Payment Delay and Term Extension	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Commercial and industrial	$ 416	0.02%
Total	$ 416	0.02%

(Dollars in thousands)	Combination Interest Rate Reduction Significant Payment Delay & Term Extension Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025 Amortized Cost Basis at Period End	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable
Commercial and industrial	$ 2,882	0.16%
Total	$ 2,882	0.16%

The following table depicts the payment status of the loans that were modified to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties as of September 30, 2026:

(Dollars in thousands)	Payment Status at September 30, 2026 Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due
Primary residential mortgage	$ 826	$ 84	$ 81
Multifamily property	36,126	—	—
Commercial and industrial	10,266	—	5,682
Total	$ 47,218	$ 84	$ 5,763

The following table depicts the payment status of the loans that were modified to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties as of September 30, 2025:

(Dollars in thousands)	Payment Status at September 30, 2025 Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due
Primary residential mortgage	$ 405	$ 286	$ —
Multifamily property	91,889	8,303	—
Investment commercial real estate	17,679	—	—
Commercial and industrial	1,798	1,383	17,352
Total	$ 111,771	$ 9,972	$ 17,352

The following table presents loans by class modified that failed to comply with the modified terms in the twelve months following modification and resulted in a payment default at September 30, 2026:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis of Modified Loans That Subsequently Defaulted Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 Significant Pay Delay	Term Extension
Primary residential mortgage	$ 81	$ —
Commercial and industrial	—	11,288
Total	$ 81	$ 11,288

The following table presents loans by class modified that failed to comply with the modified terms in the twelve months following modification and resulted in a payment default at September 30, 2025:

	Amortized Cost Basis of Modified Loans That Subsequently Defaulted			
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025			
(Dollars in thousands)	Significant Pay Delay	Interest Rate Reduction & Significant Pay Delay	Significant Pay Delay and Term Extension	Interest Rate Reduction & Pay Delay and Term Extension
Primary residential mortgage	$ 286	$ —	$ —	$ —
Multifamily property	29,599	16,477	—	2,882
Commercial and industrial	9,434	—	6,742	—
Total	$ 39,319	$ 16,477	$ 6,742	$ 2,882

4. ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The ACL on loans held for investment is the combination of the allowance for credit losses on loans and the reserve for unfunded loan commitments. The ACL is reported as a reduction of the amortized cost basis of loans, while the reserve for unfunded loan commitments is included within "other liabilities" on the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The estimate of credit loss for unfunded commitments incorporates assumptions for both the likelihood and amount of funding over the estimated life of the commitments, including adjustments for current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts. Management periodically reviews and updates its assumptions for estimated funding rates. The "Provision for credit losses" on the Consolidated Statements of Income is a combination of the provision for credit losses and the provision for unfunded loan commitments.

The Company does not estimate expected credit losses on accrued interest receivable (“AIR”) on loans, as AIR is reversed or written off when the full collection of the AIR related to a loan becomes doubtful. AIR on loans totaled $31.7 million at September 30, 2026 and $28.5 million at December 31, 2025.

The following tables present the loan balances by segment, and the corresponding balances in the allowance as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025. The allowance was based on the CECL methodology.

	September 30, 2026					
(In thousands)	Total Individually Evaluated Loans	Ending ACL Attributable To Individually Evaluated Loans	Total Loans Collectively Evaluated	Ending ACL Attributable To Loans Collectively Evaluated	Total Loans	Total Ending ACL
Primary residential mortgage	$ 3,113	$ —	$ 682,800	$ 5,809	$ 685,913	$ 5,809
Junior lien loan on residence	93	—	59,311	183	59,404	183
Multifamily property	38,884	1,434	1,793,711	8,461	1,832,595	9,895
Owner-occupied commercial real estate	—	—	308,968	3,691	308,968	3,691
Investment commercial real estate	—	—	1,472,338	17,348	1,472,338	17,348
Commercial and industrial	15,445	3,175	2,062,487	24,755	2,077,932	27,930
Lease financing	—	—	317,382	2,897	317,382	2,897
Construction	—	—	6,363	53	6,363	53
Consumer and other loans	—	—	317,374	5,145	317,374	5,145
Total ACL	$ 57,535	$ 4,609	$ 7,020,734	$ 68,342	$ 7,078,269	$ 72,951

(In thousands)	December 31, 2025					
	Total Individually Evaluated Loans	Ending ACL Attributable To Individually Evaluated Loans	Total Loans Collectively Evaluated	Ending ACL Attributable To Loans Collectively Evaluated	Total Loans	Total Ending ACL
Primary residential mortgage	$ 2,573	$ —	$ 630,317	$ 5,328	$ 632,890	$ 5,328
Junior lien loan on residence	106	—	61,314	208	61,420	208
Multifamily property	31,343	3,574	1,831,249	8,884	1,862,592	12,458
Owner-occupied commercial real estate	—	—	289,801	3,630	289,801	3,630
Investment commercial real estate	11,557	994	1,089,525	12,993	1,101,082	13,987
Commercial and industrial	22,641	7,466	1,800,916	21,919	1,823,557	29,385
Lease financing	23	—	266,015	2,554	266,038	2,554
Construction	—	—	24,959	297	24,959	297
Consumer and other loans	—	—	189,633	3,192	189,633	3,192
Total ACL	$ 68,243	$ 12,034	$ 6,183,729	$ 59,005	$ 6,251,972	$ 71,039

Individually evaluated loans included nonaccrual loans of $57.5 million at September 30, 2026 and $68.2 million at December 31, 2025. Individually evaluated loans did not include any performing modified loans at September 30, 2026. There was no allowance allocated to modified loans at September 30, 2026.

The allowance for credit losses was $73.0 million as of September 30, 2026, compared to $71.0 million at December 31, 2025. The increase in the ACL reflected a $23.9 million provision for credit losses, driven in part by loan growth of $826.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and higher specific reserves established on certain individually evaluated loans. This increase was partially offset by net charge-offs of $21.9 million during the period, which included net charge-offs of $10.7 million related to the liquidation of several commercial and industrial relationships, $10.0 million associated with the sale of three multifamily loans and payoff of one multifamily loan, $1.0 million related to investment commercial real estate loans and $0.2 million related to consumer and other loans.

The ACL as a percentage of loans was 1.03 percent at September 30, 2026, compared to 1.14 percent at December 31, 2025. The decrease in the ratio primarily reflected lower specific reserves as the Company resolved certain problem loans through discounted payoffs and loan sales, resulting in the related reserves being realized through charge-offs.

Under Topic 326, the Company's methodology for determining the ACL on loans is based upon key assumptions, including historic net charge-offs, economic forecasts, reversion periods, prepayments and qualitative adjustments. The allowance is measured on a collective, or pool, basis when similar risk characteristics exist. Loans that do not share common risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis and are excluded from the collective evaluation.

The following tables present collateral dependent loans individually evaluated by segment as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2026			
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Individually Evaluated Loans
With no related allowance recorded:				
Primary residential mortgage (A)	$ 3,395	$ 3,113	$ —	$ 3,038
Junior lien loan on residence (A)	112	93	—	100
Multifamily property (B)	34,134	32,636	—	30,470
Commercial and industrial (A)(C)(D)	19,680	8,626	—	9,743
Consumer and other loans (E)	80	—	—	27
Total loans with no related allowance	$ 57,401	$ 44,468	$ —	$ 43,378
With related allowance recorded:				
Multifamily property (B)	$ 6,248	$ 6,248	$ 1,434	$ 5,451
Commercial and industrial (A)(C)(D)(F)	6,819	6,819	3,175	5,780
Total loans with related allowance	$ 13,067	$ 13,067	$ 4,609	$ 11,231
Total loans individually evaluated	$ 70,468	$ 57,535	$ 4,609	$ 54,609

(A) Secured by residential real estate.
(B) Secured by multifamily residential properties.
(C) Secured by commercial real estate.
(D) Secured by all business assets.
(E) Unsecured.
(F) Secured by machinery and equipment.

	December 31, 2025			
(In thousands)	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Individually Evaluated Loans
With no related allowance recorded:				
Primary residential mortgage (A)	$ 2,761	$ 2,573	$ —	$ 2,979
Junior lien loan on residence (A)	117	106	—	109
Multifamily property (B)	15,264	14,671	—	33,732
Investment commercial real estate (C)	12,500	9,628	—	9,682
Commercial and industrial (A)(C)(D)	9,057	8,600	—	21,608
Lease financing (E)	126	23	—	821
Total loans with no related allowance	$ 39,825	$ 35,601	$ —	$ 68,931
With related allowance recorded:				
Multifamily property (B)	$ 16,862	$ 16,672	$ 3,574	$ 14,748
Investment commercial real estate (C)	1,929	1,929	994	1,929
Commercial and industrial (A)(C)(D)	14,041	14,041	7,466	7,630
Total loans with related allowance	$ 32,832	$ 32,642	$ 12,034	$ 24,307
Total loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ 72,657	$ 68,243	$ 12,034	$ 93,238

(A) Secured by residential real estate.
(B) Secured by multifamily residential properties.
(C) Secured by commercial real estate.
(D) Secured by all business assets.
(E) Secured by machinery and equipment.

Interest income recognized on individually evaluated loans for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 was not material. The Company did not recognize any income on non-accruing loans for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025.

The activity in the allowance for credit losses for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 is summarized below:

(In thousands)	July 1, 2026 Beginning ACL	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision (Credit) (A)	September 30, 2026 Ending ACL
Primary residential mortgage	$ 5,717	$ —	$ —	$ 92	$ 5,809
Junior lien loan on residence	178	—	—	5	183
Multifamily property	10,390	(1,745)	—	1,250	9,895
Owner-occupied commercial real estate	3,421	—	—	270	3,691
Investment commercial real estate	15,584	—	—	1,764	17,348
Commercial and industrial	27,022	(2,845)	24	3,729	27,930
Lease financing	2,825	—	—	72	2,897
Construction	342	—	—	(289)	53
Consumer and other loans	3,688	(87)	1	1,543	5,145
Total ACL	$ 69,167	$ (4,677)	$ 25	$ 8,436	$ 72,951

(A) Provision to roll forward the ACL excludes provision of $63,000 for off-balance sheet commitments.

(In thousands)	July 1, 2025 Beginning ACL	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision (Credit) (A)	September 30, 2025 Ending ACL
Primary residential mortgage	$ 4,828	$ —	$ —	$ 490	$ 5,318
Junior lien loan on residence	209	—	—	24	233
Multifamily property	18,526	(6,725)	—	5,810	17,611
Owner-occupied commercial real estate	3,254	—	—	129	3,383
Investment commercial real estate	12,526	—	—	256	12,782
Commercial and industrial	37,545	(11,299)	24	(3,023)	23,247
Lease financing	2,204	—	—	667	2,871
Construction	190	—	—	130	320
Consumer and other loans	2,488	(3)	4	388	2,877
Total ACL	$ 81,770	$ (18,027)	$ 28	$ 4,871	$ 68,642

(A) Provision to roll forward the ACL excludes a credit of $81,000 for off-balance sheet commitments.

The activity in the allowance for credit losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 is summarized below:

(In thousands)	January 1, 2026 Beginning ACL	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision (Credit) (A)	September 30, 2026 Ending ACL
Primary residential mortgage	$ 5,328	$ (1)	$ —	$ 482	$ 5,809
Junior lien loan on residence	208	—	—	(25)	183
Multifamily property	12,458	(10,043)	—	7,480	9,895
Owner-occupied commercial real estate	3,630	—	—	61	3,691
Investment commercial real estate	13,987	(994)	—	4,355	17,348
Commercial and industrial	29,385	(11,000)	279	9,266	27,930
Lease financing	2,554	—	—	343	2,897
Construction	297	—	—	(244)	53
Consumer and other loans	3,192	(101)	2	2,052	5,145
Total ACL	$ 71,039	$ (22,139)	$ 281	$ 23,770	$ 72,951

(A) Provision to roll forward the ACL excludes a provision of $144,000 for off-balance sheet commitments.

(In thousands)	January 1, 2025 Beginning ACL	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision (Credit) (A)	September 30, 2025 Ending ACL
Primary residential mortgage	$ 4,398	$ —	$ —	$ 920	$ 5,318
Junior lien loan on residence	180	—	—	53	233
Multifamily property	17,653	(6,725)	—	6,683	17,611
Owner-occupied commercial real estate	3,208	—	—	175	3,383
Investment commercial real estate	11,685	—	—	1,097	12,782
Commercial and industrial	33,075	(13,648)	72	3,748	23,247
Lease financing	1,488	—	—	1,383	2,871
Construction	121	—	—	199	320
Consumer and other loans	1,184	(34)	43	1,684	2,877
Total ACL	$ 72,992	$ (20,407)	$ 115	$ 15,942	$ 68,642

(A) Provision to roll forward the ACL excludes a credit of $95,000 for off-balance sheet commitments.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Off-Balance Sheet Commitments

The following tables present the activity in the ACL for off-balance sheet commitments for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

(In thousands)	January 1, 2026 Beginning ACL	Provision (Credit)	September 30, 2026 Ending ACL
Off balance sheet commitments	$ 608	$ 144	$ 752

(In thousands)	January 1, 2025 Beginning ACL	Provision (Credit)	September 30, 2025 Ending ACL
Off balance sheet commitments	$ 691	$ (95)	$ 596

5. DEPOSITS

Certificates of deposit that met or exceeded $250,000 totaled $120.7 million and $138.1 million at September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The Company had no brokered certificates of deposit at either September 30, 2026 or December 31, 2025.

The following table sets forth the details of total deposits as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 1,555,544	21.1%	$ 1,428,745	21.7%
Interest-bearing checking (A)	3,658,620	49.7	3,448,497	52.3
Savings	103,933	1.4	105,123	1.6
Money market (B)	1,670,251	22.7	1,197,995	18.2
Certificates of deposit - retail	370,034	5.1	408,219	6.2
Certificates of deposit - listing service	—	—	400	—
Total deposits	7,358,382	100.0%	6,588,979	100.0%

(A) Interest-bearing checking included $2.15 billion at September 30, 2026 and $1.98 billion at December 31, 2025 of reciprocal balances in the Reich & Tang or Promontory Demand Deposit Marketplace programs.

(B) Money market included $287.7 million at September 30, 2026 and $165.6 million at December 31, 2025 of reciprocal balances in the Promontory Demand Deposit Marketplace program.

The scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit, including brokered certificates of deposit, as of September 30, 2026, are as follows:

(In thousands)	
2026	$ 162,501
2027	203,494
2028	3,017
2029	505
2030	331
2031 and later	186
Total	$ 370,034

6. FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES AND OTHER BORROWINGS

At September 30, 2026, the Company had $281.1 million of overnight borrowings at the FHLB at a rate of 4.21 percent. At December 31, 2025, the Company had $73.3 million of overnight borrowings at the FHLB at a rate of 3.96 percent. At September 30, 2026, unused short-term overnight borrowing capacity available through the FHLB totaled $1.48 billion, $15.0 million from correspondent banks and $3.10 billion through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Company maintains a blanket lien on eligible mortgage loans and securities to secure outstanding and potential future borrowings from both the FHLB and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

7. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company has two reportable segments as determined by the Chief Financial Officer, who is the designated CODM, based upon information provided about the Company's products and services offered, primarily distinguished between banking and wealth management services provided by the Bank's wealth management division. They are also distinguished by the level of information provided to the CODM, who uses such information to review performance of various components of the business. The CODM evaluates the financial performance of the Company's business segments such as by evaluating revenue streams, significant expenses, and budget to actual results in assessing the performance of the Company's segments and in the determination of allocating resources. The CODM uses revenue streams to evaluate product pricing and significant expense to assess performance of each segment to evaluate compensation of certain employees. Segment pretax profit or loss is used to assess the performance of the banking segment, which includes monitoring net interest income. Segment pretax profit or loss is used to assess the performance of the Wealth Management Division, which includes monitoring wealth management fee income and AUM. Loans and investments primarily provide the revenues in the banking operation and wealth management fee income provide the revenues for the Wealth Management Division. Interest expense, provision for credit losses, payroll and premises and equipment contribute to the significant expenses in the banking segment, while payroll, occupancy, and trust expenses are the significant expenses in the Wealth Management Division. All operations of the Company are domestic.

Management uses certain methodologies to allocate income and expense to the business segments. A funds transfer pricing methodology is used to assign interest income and interest expense. Certain indirect expenses are allocated to segments. These include support unit expenses such as technology and operations and other support functions. Taxes are allocated to each segment based on the effective rate for the period shown.

Banking

The Banking segment includes: commercial (includes C&I and equipment finance), commercial real estate, multifamily, residential and consumer lending activities; treasury management services; C&I advisory services; escrow management; deposit generation; operation of ATMs; telephone and internet banking services; merchant credit card services; and customer support and sales.

Wealth Management

The Wealth Management Division, which includes the operations of PGB Trust & Investments of Delaware, consists of: investment management services provided for individuals and institutions; personal trust services, including services as executor, trustee, administrator, custodian and guardian, and other financial planning, tax preparation and advisory services.

The following tables present the statements of income and total assets for the Company's reportable segments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026		
(In thousands)	Banking	Wealth Management	Total
Net interest income	$ 66,886	$ 606	$ 67,492
Noninterest income	2,691	17,305	19,996
Total income	69,577	17,911	87,488
Provision for credit losses	8,499	—	8,499
Compensation and benefits	32,478	6,828	39,306
Premises and equipment expense	5,192	773	5,965
Depreciation expense	1,116	109	1,225
FDIC expense	1,557	—	1,557
Professional and legal fees	1,509	—	1,509
Trust department expense	—	1,186	1,186
Other operating expense	3,439	961	4,400
Total operating expense	53,790	9,857	63,647
Income before income tax expense	15,787	8,054	23,841
Income tax expense	2,573	2,322	4,895
Net income	$ 13,214	$ 5,732	$ 18,946

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025		
(In thousands)	Banking	Wealth Management	Total
Net interest income	$ 50,021	$ 552	$ 50,573
Noninterest income	4,188	15,933	20,121
Total income	54,209	16,485	70,694
Provision for credit losses	4,790	—	4,790
Compensation and employee benefits	31,405	5,351	36,756
Premises and equipment expense	4,985	624	5,609
Depreciation expense	956	111	1,067
FDIC insurance expense	1,345	—	1,345
Professional and legal fees	1,972	—	1,972
Trust department expense	—	1,111	1,111
Other operating expense	3,406	1,031	4,437
Total operating expense	48,859	8,228	57,087
Income before income tax expense	5,350	8,257	13,607
Income tax expense	1,564	2,412	3,976
Net income	$ 3,786	$ 5,845	$ 9,631

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026		
	Banking	Wealth Management	Total
Net interest income	$ 189,585	$ 1,724	$ 191,309
Noninterest income	13,581	51,143	64,724
Total income	203,166	52,867	256,033
Provision for credit losses	23,914	—	23,914
Compensation and employee benefits	96,876	21,397	118,273
Premises and equipment expense	15,310	2,176	17,486
Depreciation expense	3,239	332	3,571
FDIC insurance expense	4,440	—	4,440
Professional and legal fees	4,578	17	4,595
Trust department expense	—	3,555	3,555
Other operating expense	11,561	2,774	14,335
Total operating expense	159,918	30,251	190,169
Income before income tax expense	43,248	22,616	65,864
Income tax expense	10,348	6,445	16,793
Net income	$ 32,900	$ 16,171	$ 49,071
Total assets at period end	$ 8,279,762	$ 217,784	$ 8,497,546

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Banking	Wealth Management	Total
Net interest income	$ 142,645	$ 1,723	$ 144,368
Noninterest income	12,805	47,621	60,426
Total income	155,450	49,344	204,794
Provision for credit losses	15,847	—	15,847
Compensation and employee benefits	89,120	19,576	108,696
Premises and equipment expense	14,480	2,003	16,483
Depreciation expense	2,633	355	2,988
FDIC insurance expense	3,245	—	3,245
Professional and legal fees	4,807	—	4,807
Trust department expense	—	3,246	3,246
Other operating expense	10,957	3,208	14,165
Total operating expense	141,089	28,388	169,477
Income before income tax expense	14,361	20,956	35,317
Income tax expense	4,127	6,023	10,150
Net income	$ 10,234	$ 14,933	$ 25,167
Total assets at period end	$ 7,313,724	$ 125,918	$ 7,439,642

8. FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (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. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company’s own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The Company used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value:

Investment Securities: The fair values for investment securities are determined by quoted market prices (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities (Level 2). For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows or other market indicators (Level 3).

Loans Held for Sale, at Fair Value: The fair value of loans held for sale is determined using quoted prices for similar assets, adjusted for specific attributes of that loan or other observable market data, such as outstanding commitments from third-party investors (Level 2).

Derivatives: The fair values of derivatives are based on valuation models using observable market data as of the measurement date (Level 2). Our derivatives are traded in an over-the-counter market where quoted market prices are not always available. Therefore, the fair values of derivatives are determined using quantitative models that utilize multiple market inputs. The inputs will vary based on the type of derivative, but could include interest rates, prices and indices to generate continuous yield or pricing curves, prepayment rates, and volatility factors to value the position. The majority of market inputs are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including brokers, market transactions and third-party pricing services.

Individually Evaluated Loans: The fair value of collateral dependent loans with specific allocations of the allowance for credit losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Individually evaluated loans may, in some cases, also be measured by the discounted cash flow methodology where payments are anticipated. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Other Real Estate Owned: Nonrecurring adjustments to certain commercial and residential real estate properties classified as other real estate owned (“OREO") are measured at fair value, less estimated costs to sell. Fair values are based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may use a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Appraisals for both collateral-dependent impaired loans and other real estate owned are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by Management. Once received, a third party conducts a review of the appraisal for compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and appropriate analysis methods for the type of property. Subsequently, a member of the Credit Department reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal, as well as the overall resulting fair value in comparison with independent data sources such as recent market data or industry-wide statistics. Appraisals on collateral dependent impaired loans and other real estate owned (consistent for all loan types) are obtained on an annual basis, unless a significant change in the market or other factors warrants a more frequent appraisal. On an annual basis, Management compares the actual selling price of any collateral that has been sold to the most recent appraised value to determine what additional adjustment should be made to the appraisal value to arrive at fair value for other properties. The most recent analysis performed indicated that a discount up to 15 percent should be applied to appraisals on properties. The discount is determined based on the nature of the underlying properties, aging of appraisals and other factors. For each collateral-dependent impaired loan, we consider other factors, such as certain indices or other market information, as well as property specific circumstances to determine if an adjustment to the appraised value is needed. In situations where there is evidence of change in value, the Bank will determine if there is a need for an adjustment to the specific reserve on the collateral dependent impaired loans. When the Bank applies an interim adjustment, it generally shows the adjustment as an incremental specific reserve against the loan until it has received the full updated appraisal. All collateral-dependent impaired loans and other real estate owned valuations were supported by an appraisal less than 12 months old or in the process of obtaining an appraisal as of September 30, 2026.

The following tables summarize, at the dates indicated, assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, including financial assets for which the Company has elected the fair value option:

Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis

(In thousands)	September 30, 2026	Fair Value Measurements Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available for sale:				
U.S. treasuries	$ 13,739	$ —	$ 13,739	$ —
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	178,410	—	178,410	—
Mortgage-backed securities-residential	592,437	—	592,437	—
SBA pool securities	14,469	—	14,469	—
Corporate bond	12,939	—	12,939	—
CRA investment fund	12,818	12,818	—	—
Derivatives:				
Cash flow hedges	4,180	—	4,180	—
Loan level swaps	14,832	—	14,832	—
Total	$ 843,824	$ 12,818	$ 831,006	$ —
Liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Loan level swaps	14,832	—	14,832	—
Total	$ 14,832	$ —	$ 14,832	$ —

Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis

(In thousands)	December 31, 2025	Fair Value Measurements Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	$ 211,223	$ —	$ 211,223	$ —
Mortgage-backed securities-residential	530,365	—	530,365	—
SBA pool securities	17,212	—	17,212	—
Corporate bond	15,403	—	15,403	—
CRA investment fund	13,459	13,459	—	—
Derivatives:				
Cash flow hedges	2,441	—	2,441	—
Loan level swaps	8,376	—	8,376	—
Total	$ 798,479	$ 13,459	$ 785,020	$ —
Liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Cash flow hedges	$ 12	$ —	$ 12	$ —
Loan level swaps	8,376	—	8,376	—
Total	$ 8,388	$ —	$ 8,388	$ —

The Company has elected the fair value option for certain loans held for sale. These loans are intended for sale and the Company believes that the fair value is the best indicator of the resolution of these loans. Interest income is recorded based on the contractual terms of the loan and in accordance with the Company's policy on loans held for investment. None of these loans are 90 days or more past due or on nonaccrual as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

The following table presents residential loans held for sale, at fair value, at the dates indicated:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Residential loans contractual balance	$ —	$ 445
Fair value adjustment	—	5
Total fair value of residential loans held for sale	$ —	$ 450

The following tables summarize, at the dates indicated, assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
(In thousands)	September 30, 2026	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Individually evaluated loans:				
Multifamily	$ 4,814	$ —	$ —	$ 4,814
Commercial and industrial	3,644	—	—	3,644

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
(In thousands)	December 31, 2025	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Individually evaluated loans:				
Multifamily property	$ 13,098	$ —	$ —	$ 13,098
Investment commercial real estate	935	—	—	935
Commercial and industrial	6,575	—	—	6,575

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments at September 30, 2026 are as follows:

(In thousands)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2026 using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 268,882	$ 268,882	$ —	$ —	$ 268,882
Securities available for sale	811,994	—	811,994	—	811,994
Securities held to maturity	77,350	—	66,741	—	66,741
CRA investment fund	12,818	12,818	—	—	12,818
FHLB and FRB stock	22,199	—	—	—	N/A
Loans held for sale, at lower of cost or fair value	1,266	—	1,397	—	1,397
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses	7,007,469	—	—	6,728,999	6,728,999
Accrued interest receivable	35,297	—	3,591	31,706	35,297
Accrued interest receivable loan level swaps (A)	390	—	390	—	390
Cash flow hedges	4,180	—	4,180	—	4,180
Loan level swaps	14,442	—	14,442	—	14,442
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	$ 7,358,382	$ 6,988,348	$ 367,346	$ —	$ 7,355,694
Short-term borrowings	281,119	—	281,119	—	281,119
Accrued interest payable	5,467	4,813	654	—	5,467
Accrued interest payable loan level swaps (B)	390	—	390	—	390
Loan level swap	14,442	—	14,442	—	14,442

(A) Included in other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.
(B) Included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In thousands)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2025 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 187,820	$ 187,820	$ —	$ —	$ 187,820
Securities available for sale	774,203	—	774,203	—	774,203
Securities held to maturity	95,862	—	87,491	—	87,491
CRA investment fund	13,459	13,459	—	—	13,459
FHLB and FRB stock	14,605	—	—	—	N/A
Loans held for sale, at fair value	450	—	450	—	450
Loans held for sale, at lower of cost or fair value	4,437	—	4,819	—	4,819
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses	6,182,697	—	—	6,172,779	6,172,779
Accrued interest receivable	31,971	—	3,441	28,530	31,971
Accrued interest receivable loan level swaps (A)	541	—	541	—	541
Cash flow hedges	2,441	—	2,441	—	2,441
Loan level swaps	7,835	—	7,835	—	7,835
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	$ 6,588,979	$ 6,180,360	$ 406,932	$ —	$ 6,587,292
Short-term borrowings	73,267	—	73,267	—	73,267
Subordinated debt	99,030	—	—	97,388	97,388
Accrued interest payable	5,788	5,025	744	19	5,788
Accrued interest payable loan level swaps (B)	541	—	541	—	541
Cash flow hedges	12	—	12	—	12
Loan level swaps	7,835	—	7,835	—	7,835

(A) Included in other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.
(B) Included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

9. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

All of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of ASC 606 is recognized within noninterest income.

The following tables present the sources of noninterest income for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025
Service charges on deposits		
Overdraft fees	$ 128	$ 103
Interchange income	275	252
Other	1,040	829
Wealth management fees (A)	17,279	15,798
Loss on sale of property	—	(3)
Loss on sale of OREO property	(510)	—
Corporate advisory fee income	19	692
Other (B)	1,765	2,450
Total noninterest other income	$ 19,996	$ 20,121

(In thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025
Service charges on deposits		
Overdraft fees	$ 334	$ 318
Interchange income	832	752
Other	3,026	2,420
Wealth management fees (A)	51,002	47,176
Loss on sale of property	—	(9)
Loss on sale of OREO property	(510)	—
Gain on lease termination	—	875
Corporate advisory fee income	122	812
Other (B)	9,918	8,082
Total noninterest other income	$ 64,724	$ 60,426

(A) Includes investment brokerage fees.
(B) All of the other category is outside the scope of ASC 606.

The following tables present the sources of noninterest income by operating segment for the periods indicated:

(In thousands) Revenue by Operating Segment	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026 Banking	Wealth Management	Total	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025 Banking	Wealth Management	Total
Service charges on deposits						
Overdraft fees	$ 128	$ —	$ 128	$ 103	$ —	$ 103
Interchange income	275	—	275	252	—	252
Other	1,040	—	1,040	829	—	829
Wealth management fees (A)	—	17,279	17,279	—	15,798	15,798
Loss on sale of property	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Loss on sale of OREO property	(510)	—	(510)	—	—	—
Corporate advisory fee income	19	—	19	692	—	692
Other (B)	1,739	26	1,765	2,315	135	2,450
Total noninterest income	$ 2,691	$ 17,305	$ 19,996	$ 4,188	$ 15,933	$ 20,121

(In thousands) Revenue by Operating Segment	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Banking	Wealth Management	Total	Banking	Wealth Management	Total
Service charges on deposits						
Overdraft fees	$ 334	$ —	$ 334	$ 318	$ —	$ 318
Interchange income	832	—	832	752	—	752
Other	3,026	—	3,026	2,420	—	2,420
Wealth management fees (A)	—	51,002	51,002	—	47,176	47,176
Loss on sale of property	—	—	—	(9)	—	(9)
Loss on sale of OREO property	(510)	—	(510)	—	—	—
Gain on lease termination	—	—	—	875	—	875
Corporate advisory fee income	122	—	122	812	—	812
Other (B)	9,777	141	9,918	7,637	445	8,082
Total noninterest income	$ 13,581	$ 51,143	$ 64,724	$ 12,805	$ 47,621	$ 60,426

(A) Includes investment brokerage fees.
(B) All of the other category is outside the scope of ASC 606.

A description of the Company's revenue streams accounted for under ASC 606 follows:

Service charges on deposit accounts: The Company earns fees from its deposit customers for certain transaction account maintenance, and overdraft fees. Transaction-based fees, which include services such as ATM use fees, stop payment charges, statement rendering, and ACH fees, are recognized at the time the transaction is executed as that is the point in time the Company fulfills the customer's request. Account maintenance fees, which relate primarily to monthly maintenance, are earned over the course of a month, representing the period over which the Company satisfies the performance obligation. Overdraft fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft occurs. Service charges on deposits are withdrawn from the customer's account balance.

Interchange income: The Company earns interchange fees from debit cardholder transactions conducted through the Visa payment network. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided to the cardholder. Interchange income is presented on a gross basis in noninterest income. The Company offers rewards to qualifying debit cardholders. Cardholder rewards are directly associated with the Company's debit card program and reduce the net economic benefit derived from interchange fees; however, they are recognized separately in other expenses within noninterest expense in the consolidated statements of income and do not reduce reported interchange income. Cardholder rewards totaled $19,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $17,000 for the same period in 2025, and $55,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $41,000 for the same period in 2025.

Wealth management fees (gross): The Company earns wealth management fees from its contracts with wealth management clients to manage assets for investment. These fees are charged on a monthly or quarterly basis in accordance with its investment advisory agreements. Fees are generally assessed based on a tiered scale, based on the market value of AUM at month or quarter end. Other non-AUM based fees are charged on a fixed basis or as services are rendered.

Investment brokerage fees (net): The Company earns fees from investment brokerage services provided to its customers by a third-party service provider. The Company receives commissions from the third-party service provider twice a month based upon customer activity for the month. The fees are recognized monthly, and a receivable is recorded until commissions are generally paid by the 15th of the following month. Because the Company (i) acts as an agent in arranging the relationship between the customer and the third-party service provider and (ii) does not control the services rendered to the customers, investment brokerage fees are presented net of related costs.

Corporate advisory fee income: The Company provides our clients with financial advisory and underwriting services. Investment banking revenues, which includes mergers and acquisition advisory fees and private placement fees, are recorded when the performance obligation for the transaction is satisfied under the terms of each engagement. Reimbursed expenses are reported in other revenue on the statement of operations. Expenses related to investment banking are recognized as non-compensation expenses on the statement of operations. Amounts received and unearned are included on the statement of financial condition. Expenses related to investment banking deals not completed are recognized in non-compensation expenses on the statement of operations.

The Company's mergers and acquisition advisory fees generally consist of a nonrefundable up-front fee and success fee. The nonrefundable fee is recorded as deferred revenue upon receipt and recognized at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied, or when the transaction is deemed by management to be terminated. Management's judgment is required in determining when a transaction is considered to be terminated.

Other: All of the other income items are outside the scope of ASC 606.

10. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)

The following is a summary of the accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) balances, net of tax, for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

(In thousands)	Balance at July 1, 2026	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Before Reclassifications	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Balance at September 30, 2026
Net unrealized holding gain/(loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax	$ (52,308)	$ (20,135)	$ (20,135)	$ (72,443)
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	2,547	491	491	3,038
Accumulated other comprehensive gain/(loss), net of tax	$ (49,761)	$ (19,644)	$ (19,644)	$ (69,405)

(In thousands)	Balance at July 1, 2025	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Before Reclassifications	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Balance at September 30, 2025
Net unrealized holding gain/(loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax	$ (58,207)	$ 5,637	$ 5,637	$ (52,570)
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	2,626	(537)	(537)	2,089
Accumulated other comprehensive gain/(loss), net of tax	$ (55,581)	$ 5,100	$ 5,100	$ (50,481)

The following is a summary of the accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) balances, net of tax, for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

(In thousands)	Balance at January 1, 2026	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Before Reclassifications	Amount Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	Balance at September 30, 2026
Net unrealized holding gain/(loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax	$ (49,319)	$ (23,183)	$ 59	$ (23,124)	$ (72,443)
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	1,758	1,280	—	1,280	3,038
Accumulated other comprehensive gain/(loss), net of tax	$ (47,561)	$ (21,903)	$ 59	$ (21,844)	$ (69,405)

(In thousands)	Balance at January 1, 2025	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Before Reclassifications	Amount Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025	Balance at September 30, 2025
Net unrealized holding gain/(loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax	$ (72,148)	$ 19,583	$ (5)	$ 19,578	$ (52,570)
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	5,737	(3,648)	—	(3,648)	2,089
Accumulated other comprehensive gain/(loss), net of tax	$ (66,411)	$ 15,935	$ (5)	$ 15,930	$ (50,481)

The following represents the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		
(In thousands)	2026	2025	Affected Line Item in Income
Unrealized gains/(losses) on securities available for sale:			
Reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income	$ 81	$ (7)	Securities gains/(losses)
Tax effect	(22)	2	Income tax expense
Total reclassifications, net of tax	$ 59	$ (5)	

11. DERIVATIVES

The Company utilizes interest rate swap agreements as part of its asset liability management strategy to help manage its interest rate risk position. The notional amount of the interest rate swaps does not represent amounts exchanged by the parties. The amount exchanged is determined by reference to the notional amount and the other terms of the individual interest rate swap agreements.

Interest Rate Swaps Designated as Cash Flow Hedges

Interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $180.0 million at September 30, 2026 and $305.0 million at December 31, 2025 were designated as cash flow hedges of certain interest-bearing deposits. On a quarterly basis, the Company performs a qualitative hedge effectiveness assessment. This assessment takes into consideration any adverse developments related to the counterparty's risk of default and any negative events or circumstances that affect the factors that originally enabled the Company to assess that it could reasonably support, qualitatively, an expectation that the hedging relationship was and will continue to be highly effective. As of September 30, 2026, there were no events or market conditions that would result in hedge ineffectiveness. The aggregate fair value of the swaps is recorded in other assets/liabilities with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income. The amount included in accumulated other comprehensive income would be reclassified to current earnings should the hedges no longer be considered effective. The Company expects the hedges to remain fully effective during the remaining terms of the swaps.

The following table presents information about the interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Notional amount	$ 180,000	$ 305,000
Weighted average pay rate	2.56%	2.17%
Weighted average receive rate	3.56%	3.10%
Weighted average maturity	1.24 years	1.39 years
Unrealized gain/(loss), net	$ 4,180	$ 2,429
Number of contracts	7	12

(In thousands)	September 30, 2026 Notional Amount	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps related to interest-bearing deposits	$ 180,000	$ 4,180
Total included in other assets	$ 180,000	4,180
Total included in other liabilities	—	—

(In thousands)	December 31, 2025 Notional Amount	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps related to interest-bearing deposits	$ 305,000	$ 2,429
Total included in other assets	280,000	2,441
Total included in other liabilities	25,000	(12)

Cash Flow Hedges

The following table presents the net gains/(losses) recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) and the consolidated financial statements relating to the cash flow derivative instruments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

(In thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025
Interest rate contracts				
Gain/(loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (effective portion)	$ 676	$ (742)	$ 1,751	$ (4,928)

Net interest income recorded on these swap transactions totaled $484,000 and $1.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. Net interest income recorded on these swap transactions totaled $943,000 and $3.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. Net income/expense for these swap transactions is reported as a component of interest expense.

Derivatives Not Designated as Accounting Hedges

The Company offers facility specific/loan level swaps to its customers and offsets its exposure from such contracts by entering mirror image swaps with a financial institution/swap counterparty (loan level/back-to-back swap program). The customer accommodations and any offsetting swaps are treated as non-hedging derivative instruments which do not qualify for hedge accounting ("standalone derivatives"). The notional amount of the swaps does not represent amounts exchanged by the parties. The amount exchanged is determined by reference to the notional amount and the other terms of the individual contracts. The fair value of the swaps is recorded as both an asset and a liability, in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, in equal amounts for these transactions.

The accrued interest receivable and payable related to these swaps of $390,000 and $541,000 at September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, is recorded in other assets and other liabilities.

Information about these swaps is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Notional amount	$ 398,603	$ 429,286
Fair value	$ (14,442)	$ (7,835)
Weighted average pay rates	4.25%	4.12%
Weighted average receive rates	5.25%	5.37%
Weighted average maturity	2.76 years	3.02 years
Number of contracts	49	53

12. PREFERRED STOCK

In March 2026, the Company issued 30,000 shares of Series B Non-Cumulative Perpetual Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Series B Preferred Stock") in a private placement, raising $30.0 million in capital. Under the related purchase agreement, the Company

had the ability to issue, at its sole discretion, up to 20,000 additional shares for $20.0 million through December 31, 2027. In July 2026, the Company issued the remaining 20,000 shares for $20.0 million. The Series B Preferred Stock is convertible into common stock at the option of the holder on or after the five-year anniversary of the applicable issue date or in connection with a change in control, subject to applicable terms and conditions. Subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments, conversion occurs at a rate of 26.3157 shares of common stock for each share of Series B Preferred Stock held. The Series B Preferred Stock carries a dividend rate of 6.00 percent per annum, is non-callable for the first five years, but may thereafter be redeemed by the Company, subject to applicable terms, conditions and regulatory approvals. These securities qualify as Tier 1 Capital for purposes of calculating regulatory capital ratios.

For purposes of calculating diluted net income per share, the Company applies the if-converted method to the Series B Preferred Stock when the effect is dilutive. Under this method, the Series B Preferred Stock is assumed to have been converted into shares of the Company's common stock at the beginning of the period, or from the date of issuance, if later. The related common shares are included in diluted weighted-average shares outstanding, and preferred dividends deducted in determining income available to common shareholders are added back in applying the if-converted method for diluted earnings per share, when dilutive.

13. SUBORDINATED DEBT

In December 2020, the Company issued $100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of fixed-to-floating subordinated notes (the “2020 Notes”) to certain institutional investors. The 2020 Notes were non-callable for five years, had a stated maturity of December 22, 2030, and had a fixed interest rate of 3.50 percent until December 22, 2025. After December 23, 2025, the interest rate would have reset quarterly to a level equal to the then current three-month SOFR plus 326 basis points, payable quarterly in arrears. The Company fully redeemed the 2020 Notes plus $1.2 million in unpaid interest on March 2, 2026. The remaining net issuance costs of $938,000 were written off during the quarter ended March 31, 2026.

14. LEASES

The Company maintains certain property and equipment under direct financing and operating leases. As of September 30, 2026, the Company's operating lease ROU asset and operating lease liability totaled $43.4 million and $46.8 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's operating lease ROU asset and operating lease liability totaled $39.9 million and $43.3 million, respectively. Weighted average discount rates of 4.51 percent and 4.44 percent were used in the measurement of the ROU asset and lease liability at September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

The Company's leases have remaining lease terms between three months to 16 years, with a weighted average lease term of 8.74 years at September 30, 2026. The Company's leases had remaining lease terms between six months to 11 years, with a weighted average lease term of 8.47 years at December 31, 2025. The Company’s lease agreements may include options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company’s decision to exercise renewal options is based on an assessment of its current business needs and market factors at the time of the renewal.

Total operating lease costs were $1.8 million and $1.6 million for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The variable lease costs were $140,000 and $123,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Total operating lease costs were $5.1 million and $4.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The variable lease costs were $403,000 and $365,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The following is a schedule of the Company's operating lease liabilities by contractual maturity as of September 30, 2026:

(In thousands)		
2026	$	1,796
2027		7,053
2028		6,823
2029		6,542
2030		6,640
Thereafter		28,603
Total lease payments		57,457
Less: imputed interest		10,653
Total present value of lease payments	$	46,804

The following table shows the supplemental cash flow information related to the Company’s direct finance and operating leases for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended Sept 30, 2026	2025
Right-of-use asset obtained in exchange for lease obligation	$ 7,889	$ 931
Operating cash flows from operating leases	5,137	4,731
Operating cash flows from direct finance leases	35	40
Financing cash flows from direct finance leases	106	106

15. ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In October 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-06, *Disclosure Improvements: Codification Amendments In Response to the SEC's Disclosure Update and Simplification Initiative* to clarify or improve disclosure and presentation requirements on a variety of topics and align the requirements in the FASB accounting standard codification with the SEC regulations. The amendments will be effective for the Company only if the SEC removes the related disclosure requirement from its existing regulations no later than June 30, 2027. If the SEC timely removes such a related requirement from its existing regulations, the corresponding amendments within the ASU will become effective for the Company on the same date with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the amendments in this update to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement (Subtopic 220-40) – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures*. The amendments in this update improve the disclosures about a public business entity's expenses and address requests from investors for more detailed information about the types of expenses in commonly presented expense captions. The new guidance is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and is effective on either a prospective or retrospective basis. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statement disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40), Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software*. This amendment clarifies and modernizes the accounting for costs related to internal-use software. The amendments remove all references to project stages throughout Subtopic 350-40 and clarify the threshold entities apply to begin capitalizing costs. The amendments will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-08, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Purchased Loans." The pronouncement amends the guidance on the accounting for certain purchased loans. The new guidance makes significant changes to the accounting for certain acquired seasoned loans subject to the current expected credit loss model. The amendments in ASU 2025-08 apply prospectively and will be effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted, and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-11, "Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements." The pronouncement is intended to provide clarity about the current interim reporting requirements, provides a list of the interim disclosures required by all other Codification topics and establishes a disclosure principle that requires entities to disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material impact on the entity. ASU 2025-11 will be effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2028, with early adoption permitted, and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Item 2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS: This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are not historical facts and include expressions about Management's confidence and strategies and Management's expectations about operations, growth, financial results, asset quality, new and existing programs and products, investments, relationships, opportunities and market conditions. These statements may be identified by such forward-looking terminology as "expect", "look", "believe", "anticipate", "may", or similar statements or variations of such terms. Actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include, among others, those risk factors identified in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, which include the following:

- our ability to successfully grow our business and implement our strategic plan, including our ability to generate revenues to offset the increased personnel and other costs related to the strategic plan;
- the impact of anticipated higher operating expenses in 2026 and beyond;
- our ability to successfully integrate our expanded employee base;
- an unexpected decline in the economy, in particular in our New Jersey and New York market areas, including potential recessionary conditions;
- declines in our net interest margin caused by the interest rate environment, the shape of the yield curve and/or our highly competitive market;
- declines in the value of our investment portfolio;
- impact from a pandemic event on our business, operations, customers, allowance for credit losses and capital levels;
- higher than expected increases in our allowance for credit losses;
- changes in the methodology and assumptions used to calculate the allowance for credit losses;
- higher than expected increases in credit losses or in the level of delinquent, nonperforming, classified and criticized loans or charge-offs;
- inflation and changes in interest rates, which may adversely impact our margins and yields, reduce the fair value of our financial instruments, reduce our loan originations and lead to higher operating costs;
- declines in real estate values within our market areas;
- legislative and regulatory actions (including the impact of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Basel III and related regulations) that may result in increased compliance costs;
- the imposition of tariffs or other domestic or international governmental policies, trade restrictions and retaliatory measures impacting our borrowers and the broader economy;
- the impact of any federal government shutdown, debt ceiling impasses or fiscal uncertainty;
- the failure to maintain current technologies and/or to successfully implement future information technology enhancements and the operational risks associated with the adoption of artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies;
- risks associated with cybersecurity threats, data breaches, ransomware attacks, or other failures in our operational or security systems and infrastructure, including the risks arising from our dependence on third-party service providers and vendors;
- higher than expected FDIC insurance premiums;
- adverse weather conditions;
- the current or anticipated impact of military conflict, terrorism or other geopolitical events;
- our inability to successfully generate new business in new geographic markets;
- a reduction in our lower-cost funding sources;
- changes in liquidity, including the size and composition of our deposit portfolio, including the percentage of uninsured deposits in the portfolio;
- our inability to adapt to technological changes;
- claims and litigation pertaining to fiduciary responsibility, environmental laws and other matters;
- our inability to attract and retain key employees;
- demand for loans and deposits in our market areas;
- adverse changes in securities markets;
- changes in New York City rent regulation and real estate tax laws;
- changes in governmental regulation, including, but not limited to, any increase in FDIC insurance premiums and changes in the monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;
- changes in accounting policies and practices; and/or
- other unexpected material adverse changes in our financial condition, operations or earnings.

Except as may be required by applicable law or regulation, the Company undertakes no duty to update any forward-looking statements to conform the statement to actual results or change in the Company's expectations. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Note 1 to the Company's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 contains a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies.

The Company's determination of the allowance for credit losses involves a higher degree of complexity and requires Management to make difficult and subjective judgments, which often require assumptions or estimates about highly uncertain matters. Changes in the methodology for determining the allowance for credit losses or in these judgments, assumptions or estimates could materially impact our results of operations. This critical policy and its application are reviewed periodically with the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

The allowance for credit losses is a valuation allowance of Management's estimate of expected credit losses in the loan portfolio calculated in accordance with ASC 326, "Credit Losses". The process to determine expected credit losses utilizes analytic tools and Management judgment and is reviewed on a quarterly basis. When Management is reasonably certain that a loan balance is not fully collectable, an analysis is completed whereby a specific reserve may be established or a full or partial charge-off is recorded against the allowance. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Management estimates the allowance balance via a quantitative analysis, which considers available information from internal and external sources related to past loan loss and prepayment experience and current economic conditions, as well as the incorporation of reasonable and supportable forecasts. Management evaluates a variety of factors, including available published economic information, in arriving at its forecasts. Expected credit losses are estimated over the contractual term of the loans, adjusted for expected prepayments when appropriate. Also included in the allowance for credit losses are qualitative reserves that are expected, but, in the Management's assessment, may not be adequately represented in the quantitative analysis or the forecasts described above. Factors may include, among others, changes in lending policies and procedures, size and composition of the portfolio, experience and depth of Management and the effect of external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements. The allowance is available for any loan that, in Management's judgment, should be charged off.

Although Management uses the best information available, the level of the allowance for credit losses remains an estimate, which is subject to significant judgment and short-term change. Various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for credit losses. Such agencies may require the Company to make additional provisions for credit losses based upon information available to them at the time of their examination. Furthermore, the majority of the Company's loans are secured by real estate in New Jersey and the boroughs of New York City. Accordingly, the collectability of a substantial portion of the carrying value of the Company's loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in local market conditions, rent control regulations and any adverse economic conditions. Future adjustments to the provision for credit losses and allowance for credit losses may be necessary due to economic, operating, regulatory and other conditions beyond the Company's control.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: The following tables present certain key aspects of our performance for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Results of Operations:			
Interest income	$ 106,871	$ 92,545	$ 14,326
Interest expense	39,379	41,972	(2,593)
Net interest income	67,492	50,573	16,919
Wealth management fee income	17,279	15,798	1,481
Other income	2,717	4,323	(1,606)
Total other income	19,996	20,121	(125)
Total revenue (A)	87,488	70,694	16,794
Operating expenses	55,148	52,297	2,851
Pretax income before provision for credit losses	32,340	18,397	13,943
Provision for credit losses	8,499	4,790	3,709
Pretax income	23,841	13,607	10,234
Income tax expense	4,895	3,976	919
Net income	18,946	9,631	9,315
Dividends on preferred stock	495	—	495
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 18,451	$ 9,631	$ 8,820
Diluted average shares outstanding	19,069,474	17,686,979	1,382,495
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.99	$ 0.54	$ 0.45
Return on average assets annualized ("ROAA")	0.93%	0.53%	0.40%
Return on average common equity annualized ("ROACE")	10.70	6.12	4.58

(A) The sum of net interest income and other income.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Results of Operations:			
Interest income	$ 302,130	$ 268,541	$ 33,589
Interest expense	110,821	124,173	(13,352)
Net interest income	191,309	144,368	46,941
Wealth management fee income	51,002	47,176	3,826
Other income	13,722	13,250	472
Total other income	64,724	60,426	4,298
Total revenue (A)	256,033	204,794	51,239
Operating expenses	166,255	153,630	12,625
Pretax income before provision for credit losses	89,778	51,164	38,614
Provision for credit losses	23,914	15,847	8,067
Pretax income	65,864	35,317	30,547
Income tax expense	16,793	10,150	6,643
Net income	49,071	25,167	23,904
Dividends on preferred stock	690	—	690
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 48,381	$ 25,167	$ 23,214
Diluted average shares outstanding	18,500,371	17,763,871	736,500
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.65	$ 1.42	$ 1.23
Return on average assets annualized (ROAA)	0.83%	0.47%	0.36%
Return on average common equity annualized (ROACE)	9.54	5.41	4.13

(A) The sum of net interest income and other income.

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Selected Balance Sheet Ratios:			
Total capital (Tier I + II) to risk-weighted assets	11.81%	12.68%	(0.87)%
Tier I leverage ratio	9.29	8.87	0.42
Loans to deposits	96.22	94.91	1.31
Allowance for credit losses to total loans	1.03	1.14	(0.11)
Allowance for credit losses to nonperforming loans	126.35	104.10	22.25
Nonperforming loans to total loans	0.82	1.09	(0.27)

For the quarter ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded total revenue of $87.5 million, pretax income of $23.8 million, net income available to common shareholders of $18.5 million and diluted earnings per share of $0.99, compared to revenue of $70.7 million, pretax income of $13.6 million, net income available to common shareholders of $9.6 million and diluted earnings per share of $0.54 for the same period last year.

The increase in net income for the third quarter of 2026 was primarily due to a $16.9 million increase in net interest income, reflecting growth in commercial and commercial mortgage loans and improved yields on average interest-earning assets, and a lower cost of average interest-bearing liabilities. This was partially offset by a $2.9 million increase in operating expenses and a $3.7 million increase in the provision for credit losses. The increase in operating expenses was principally attributable to the strategic addition of employees supporting the Company's expansion in New York City and Long Island, the expansion of the equipment financing team, increased health insurance costs and annual merit increases. Net interest margin improved to 3.34 percent for the third quarter of 2026 as compared to 2.81 percent for the same period in 2025. Wealth management fee income continues to be a consistent and steady revenue stream for the Company and represented 20 percent of total revenue for the third quarter of 2026.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded total revenue of $256.0 million, pretax income of $65.9 million, net income available to common shareholders of $48.4 million and diluted earnings per share of $2.65 compared to revenue of $204.8 million, pretax income of $35.3 million, net income available to common shareholders of $25.2 million and diluted earnings per share of $1.42 for the same period in 2025.

The increase in total revenue was primarily driven by higher net interest income, which was a result of growth in average interest earning assets, along with a lower cost of interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin, increased to 3.30 percent for the first nine months of 2026 from 2.76 percent for the same period in 2025. Wealth management fee income and other income also contributed to revenue growth, increasing $3.8 million and $472,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. These revenue increases were partially offset by higher operating expenses and a higher provision for credit losses. Operating expenses increased principally due to the employee additions supporting the Company's expansion into New York City and Long Island, expansion of the equipment financing team, increased health insurance costs and annual merit increases.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS: For a discussion of our off-balance sheet arrangements, see the information set forth in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations."

NET INTEREST INCOME ("NII") / NET INTEREST MARGIN ("NIM") / AVERAGE BALANCE SHEETS:

The primary source of the Company's operating income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest and dividends earned on interest-earning assets and fees earned on loans, and interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Earning assets include loans, investment securities, interest-earning deposits and federal funds sold. Interest-bearing liabilities include interest-bearing checking, savings and time deposits, Federal Home Loan Bank advances, subordinated debt and other borrowings. Net interest income is determined by calculating the difference between the average yields earned on earning assets and the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities ("net interest spread") and the relative amounts of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin is net interest income as a percent of total interest-earning assets on an annualized basis. The Company's net interest income, spread and margin are affected by regulatory, economic and competitive factors that influence interest rates, loan demand and deposit flows and general levels of nonperforming assets.

Outstanding loan balances are the primary driver of the yields on interest-earning assets. The following tables summarize the loans that the Company closed during the periods indicated:

	For the Three Months Ended		
(In thousands)	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Residential mortgage loans originated for portfolio	$ 25,698	$ 18,323	$ 7,375
Residential mortgage loans originated for sale	2,077	445	1,632
Total residential mortgage loans	27,775	18,768	9,007
Commercial real estate loans	183,231	78,825	104,406
Multifamily	58,895	47,991	10,904
C&I loans (A) (B)	514,517	453,554	60,963
Small business administration	—	6,821	(6,821)
Wealth lines of credit (A)	12,450	2,700	9,750
Total commercial loans	769,093	589,891	179,202
Installment loans	123,422	47,115	76,307
Home equity lines of credit (A)	10,394	11,755	(1,361)
Total loans closed	$ 930,684	$ 667,529	$ 263,155

(In thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Residential mortgage loans originated for portfolio	$ 107,327	$ 78,470	$ 28,857
Residential mortgage loans originated for sale	11,549	6,231	5,318
Total residential mortgage loans	118,876	84,701	34,175
Commercial real estate loans	457,878	150,191	307,687
Multifamily	137,220	128,141	9,079
C&I loans (A) (B)	1,171,915	911,507	260,408
Small business administration	11,445	19,839	(8,394)
Wealth lines of credit (A)	40,930	15,000	25,930
Total commercial loans	1,819,388	1,224,678	594,710
Installment loans	180,437	132,220	48,217
Home equity lines of credit (A)	21,401	21,714	(313)
Total loans closed	$ 2,140,102	$ 1,463,313	$ 676,789

(A) Includes loans and lines of credit that closed in the period but were not necessarily funded.
(B) Includes equipment finance leases and loans.

Loan growth for both periods was driven primarily by strategic business development initiatives, including the hiring of a new head of commercial real estate and the Company's expansion into the New York City and Long Island, the expansion of our equipment financing team and continued customer demand across key lending categories.

At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, the Bank had a concentration in commercial real estate (“CRE”) loans as defined by applicable regulatory guidance as follows:

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Multifamily real estate loans as a percent of total regulatory capital of the Bank	223%	231%	227%
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans as a percent of total regulatory capital of the Bank	179	136	131
Total CRE concentration	402%	367%	358%

Total CRE concentration increased to 402 percent of the Bank's total regulatory capital at September 30, 2026 from 367 percent at December 31, 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to growth in non-owner occupied commercial real estate lending, reflecting increased loan originations resulting from the Company's strategic business development initiatives, including the hiring of a new head of commercial real estate. In addition, the Bank's regulatory capital declined as a result of the Company's decision to redeem its outstanding subordinated debt in the first quarter of 2026. Total CRE concentration as a percentage of regulatory capital is monitored by Management. Management believes it satisfactorily addresses the key elements in the risk management framework laid out by its regulators for the effective management of CRE concentration risks.

The following tables reflect the components of the average balance sheet and of net interest income for the periods indicated:

Average Balance Sheet
Unaudited
Three Months Ended

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2026 Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Annualized Yield	September 30, 2025 Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Annualized Yield
ASSETS:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Investments:						
Taxable (A)	$ 939,090	$ 7,430	3.16%	$ 963,706	$ 7,504	3.11%
Loans (B) (C):						
Residential mortgages	668,213	7,909	4.73	650,299	7,337	4.51
Commercial mortgages	2,839,401	36,229	5.06	2,458,008	28,447	4.63
Commercial	3,008,999	48,106	6.39	2,586,780	42,790	6.62
Commercial construction	807	13	6.39	—	—	—
Installment	307,122	4,753	6.14	156,471	2,718	6.95
Home equity	55,640	962	6.86	53,781	1,020	7.59
Other	1,033	4	1.54	363	5	5.43
Total loans	6,881,215	97,976	5.65	5,905,702	82,317	5.58
Interest-earning deposits	226,092	1,679	2.95	304,681	2,960	3.89
Total interest-earning assets	8,046,397	107,085	5.28%	7,174,089	92,781	5.17%
Noninterest-earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	8,293			12,279		
Allowance for credit losses	(71,902)			(82,803)		
Premises and equipment	41,471			37,608		
Other assets	132,562			136,238		
Total noninterest-earning assets	110,424			103,322		
Total assets	$ 8,156,821			$ 7,277,411		
LIABILITIES:						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Checking	$ 3,811,998	$ 26,454	2.75%	$ 3,640,088	$ 29,975	3.29%
Money market accounts	1,315,270	8,848	2.67	1,005,633	7,225	2.87
Savings	106,103	197	0.74	104,777	178	0.68
Certificates of deposit - retail	376,680	2,736	2.88	429,389	3,657	3.41
Subtotal interest-bearing deposits	5,610,051	38,235	2.70	5,179,887	41,035	3.17
Interest-bearing demand - brokered	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total interest-bearing deposits	5,610,051	38,235	2.70	5,179,887	41,035	3.17
FHLB advances and borrowings	111,630	1,133	4.03	—	—	—
Finance lease liabilities	1,075	11	4.06	1,242	13	4.19
Subordinated debt	—	—	—	98,954	924	3.74
Total interest-bearing liabilities	5,722,756	39,379	2.73%	5,280,083	41,972	3.18%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	1,583,319			1,261,607		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	115,929			106,630		
Total noninterest-bearing liabilities	1,699,248			1,368,237		
Shareholders' equity	734,817			629,091		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 8,156,821			$ 7,277,411		
Net interest income (tax-equivalent basis)		$ 67,706			$ 50,809	
Net interest spread			2.55%			1.99%
Net interest margin (D)			3.34%			2.81%
Tax equivalent adjustment		$ (214)			$ (236)	
Net interest income		$ 67,492			$ 50,573	

(A) Average balances for available for sale securities are based on amortized cost.
(B) Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis using a 21 percent federal tax rate.
(C) Loans are stated net of unearned income and include nonaccrual loans.
(D) Net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis as a percentage of total average interest-earning assets.

Average Balance Sheet
Unaudited
Nine Months Ended

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2026 Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Annualized Yield	September 30, 2025 Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Annualized Yield
ASSETS:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Investments:						
Taxable (A)	$ 925,220	$ 21,503	3.10%	$ 1,010,936	$ 24,087	3.18%
Loans (B) (C):						
Residential mortgages	666,410	23,988	4.80	636,268	21,146	4.43
Commercial mortgages	2,749,181	100,896	4.91	2,423,225	82,017	4.51
Commercial	2,879,869	136,708	6.33	2,520,420	124,909	6.61
Commercial construction	711	35	6.58	—	—	—
Installment	242,244	11,205	6.18	134,883	6,914	6.83
Home equity	56,179	2,871	6.83	50,143	2,811	7.47
Other	914	13	1.90	339	15	5.95
Total loans	6,595,508	275,716	5.59	5,765,278	237,812	5.50
Interest-earning deposits	245,408	5,554	3.03	259,707	7,354	3.78
Total interest-earning assets	7,766,136	302,773	5.21%	7,035,921	269,253	5.10%
Noninterest-earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	8,282			9,646		
Allowance for credit losses	(70,221)			(78,040)		
Premises and equipment	40,339			34,382		
Other assets	134,264			130,645		
Total noninterest-earning assets	112,664			96,633		
Total assets	$ 7,878,800			$ 7,132,554		
LIABILITIES:						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Checking	$ 3,779,199	$ 75,602	2.67%	$ 3,548,745	$ 87,168	3.28%
Money market accounts	1,194,479	22,881	2.56	979,675	20,487	2.79
Savings	110,058	595	0.72	104,983	443	0.56
Certificates of deposit - retail	394,755	8,782	2.97	448,187	12,022	3.58
Subtotal interest-bearing deposits	5,478,491	107,860	2.63	5,081,590	120,120	3.15
Interest-bearing demand - brokered	—	—	—	6,337	210	4.42
Total interest-bearing deposits	5,478,491	107,860	2.63	5,087,927	120,330	3.15
FHLB advances and borrowings	57,569	1,719	3.99	15,215	516	4.53
Finance lease liabilities	1,117	35	4.19	1,282	40	4.16
Subordinated debt	21,767	1,207	7.41	108,065	3,287	4.06
Total interest-bearing liabilities	5,558,944	110,821	2.67%	5,212,489	124,173	3.18%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	1,506,443			1,185,955		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	111,106			113,521		
Total noninterest-bearing liabilities	1,617,549			1,299,476		
Shareholders' equity	702,307			620,589		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 7,878,800			$ 7,132,554		
Net interest income (tax-equivalent basis)		$ 191,952			$ 145,080	
Net interest spread			2.54%			1.92%
Net interest margin (D)			3.30%			2.76%
Tax equivalent adjustment		$ (643)			$ (712)	
Net interest income		$ 191,309			$ 144,368	

(A) Average balances for available for sale securities are based on amortized cost.
(B) Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis using a 21 percent federal tax rate.
(C) Loans are stated net of unearned income and include nonaccrual loans.
(D) Net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis as a percentage of total average interest-earning assets.

The effect of volume and rate changes on net interest income (on a tax-equivalent basis) for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2026 compared to September 30, 2025 are shown below:

	For the Three Months Ended September, 2026		
	Difference due to Change In:		Change In Income/
(In Thousands):	Volume	Rate	Expense
ASSETS:			
Investment securities	$ (194)	$ 120	$ (74)
Loans	13,743	1,916	15,659
Interest-earning deposits	(674)	(607)	(1,281)
Total interest income	$ 12,875	$ 1,429	$ 14,304
LIABILITIES:			
Interest-bearing checking	$ 1,303	$ (4,824)	$ (3,521)
Money market	2,154	(531)	1,623
Savings	2	17	19
Certificates of deposit - retail	(416)	(505)	(921)
Borrowed funds	567	566	1,133
Capital lease obligation	(2)	—	(2)
Subordinated debt	(466)	(458)	(924)
Total interest expense	$ 3,142	$ (5,735)	$ (2,593)
Net interest income (tax-equivalent basis)	$ 9,733	$ 7,164	$ 16,897

	For the Nine Months Ended September, 2026		
	Difference due to Change In:		Change In Income/
(In Thousands):	Volume	Rate	Expense
ASSETS:			
Investment securities	$ (2,013)	$ (571)	$ (2,584)
Loans	34,476	3,428	37,904
Interest-earning deposits	(364)	(1,436)	(1,800)
Total interest income	$ 32,099	$ 1,421	$ 33,520
LIABILITIES:			
Interest-bearing checking	$ 5,135	$ (16,701)	$ (11,566)
Money market	4,303	(1,909)	2,394
Savings	24	128	152
Certificates of deposit - retail	(1,311)	(1,929)	(3,240)
Interest bearing demand brokered	(105)	(105)	(210)
Borrowed funds	1,351	(148)	1,203
Capital lease obligation	(5)	—	(5)
Subordinated debt	(3,760)	1,680	(2,080)
Total interest expense	$ 5,632	$ (18,984)	$ (13,352)
Net interest income (tax-equivalent basis)	$ 26,467	$ 20,405	$ 46,872

Net interest income increased $16.9 million, or 33 percent, for the third quarter of 2026 to $67.5 million from $50.6 million in the third quarter of 2025. Net interest margin ("NIM") was 3.34 percent and 2.81 percent for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, an increase of 53 basis points year over year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 the Company recorded net interest income of $191.3 million compared to $144.4 million for the same 2025 period. NIM was 3.30 percent and 2.76 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, an increase of 54 basis points. The improvement in net interest income, on a fully tax-equivalent basis, and NIM for both periods reflected strong loan growth and higher loan yields, together with lower average funding costs relative to the comparable 2025 periods, primarily reflected in lower costs of interest-bearing checking accounts. Continued growth in lower-cost client deposit relationships, including noninterest-bearing demand deposits and interest-bearing checking accounts, drove an increase in deposit balances, while reducing the Company's overall cost of funds relative to the comparable 2025 periods. Although market interest rates increased during the third quarter of 2026, average funding costs for the three- and nine-month periods remained below the comparable prior-year periods, which supported margin expansion.

The average balance of interest-earning assets increased to $8.05 billion during the third quarter of 2026 from $7.17 billion for the third quarter of 2025, reflecting an increase of $872.3 million, or 12 percent. Average interest-earning assets were $7.77 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to $7.04 billion in the same 2025 period, reflecting an increase of $730.2 million, or 10 percent. The increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets during the third quarter of 2026 when compared to the same quarter of 2025 was due to an increase in the average balance of outstanding loans of $975.5 million, partially offset by decreases in the average balance of investments of $24.6 million and the average balance of interest-earning deposits of $78.6 million. The increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 when compared to the same period of 2025 was due to an increase in the average balance of loans of $830.2 million, partially offset by decreases in the average balance of investments of $85.7 million and the average balance of interest-earning deposits of $14.3 million.

The increase in the average balance of outstanding loans for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily driven by an increase in commercial loans, commercial mortgages, and installment loans. The average balance of commercial loans increased by $422.2 million, or 16 percent, to $3.01 billion for the quarter ended September 30, 2026 when compared to $2.59 billion for the quarter ended September 30, 2025. The average balance of commercial mortgages increased by $381.4 million, or 16 percent, to $2.84 billion for the quarter ended September 30, 2026 when compared to $2.46 billion during the quarter ended September 30, 2025. The average balance of installment loans increased by $150.7 million, or 96 percent, to $307.1 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2026 when compared to $156.5 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2025.

The average balance of commercial loans increased by $359.4 million, or 14 percent, to $2.88 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 when compared to $2.52 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The average balance of commercial mortgages increased $326.0 million, or 13 percent, to $2.75 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 when compared to $2.42 billion for the same period in 2025. The average balance of installment loans increased by $107.4 million, or 80 percent, to $242.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 when compared to $134.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The increase in the average balance of loans for the three- and nine-month periods was primarily driven by the Company's strategic business development initiatives which included the addition of a new head of the commercial real estate lending team, along with our expansion into New York City and Long Island, the expansion of our equipment financing team and continued customer demand across key lending categories.

The average yield on total loans for the three months ended September 30, 2026 increased to 5.65 percent when compared to 5.58 percent for the three months ended September 30, 2025. The average yield on total loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 increased to 5.59 percent when compared to 5.50 percent for the same 2025 period. The yield on residential mortgages increased 22 basis points to 4.73 percent for the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to 4.51 percent for the same 2025 period. The yield on residential mortgages increased to 4.80 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, when compared to 4.43 percent for the same 2025 period. The increase in the average yield for residential mortgages both periods was driven by the origination of loans at higher rates than the existing portfolio.

The average yield on commercial mortgages for the three months ended September 30, 2026, increased 43 basis points to 5.06 percent as compared to 4.63 percent for the same period in 2025. The average yield on commercial mortgages for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, increased to 4.91 percent when compared to 4.51 percent for the same 2025 period. The increase in the average yield on commercial mortgages for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to the same periods in 2025, was primarily attributable to changes in portfolio mix and loan repricing characteristics, as higher yielding new origination and the runoff of lower-yielding legacy loans more than offset the effects of lower market rates during the comparative periods.

The average yield on commercial loans for the three months ended September 30, 2026 decreased 23 basis points to 6.39 percent from 6.62 percent at September 30, 2025. The average yield on commercial loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, decreased 28 basis points to 6.33 percent from 6.61 percent at September 30, 2025. The decline was primarily due to the cumulative 175 basis point reduction in the target Federal Funds rate from the second half of 2024 through December 31, 2025, which had a greater impact on these loans, which are typically floating rate loans with shorter repricing periods. The increase in the target federal funds rate during the third quarter of 2026 partially offset the effect of the earlier rate reductions. As of September 30, 2026, 28 percent of loans will reprice within one month, 33 percent within three months and 50 percent within one year.

The average yield on installment loans decreased to 6.14 percent for the three months ended September 30, 2026, compared to 6.95 percent for the same 2025 period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the average yield on installment loans decreased to 6.18 percent from 6.83 percent for the comparable 2025 period. The lower yields primarily reflected the mix of loans added to the portfolio and lower market interest rates relative to the comparable prior-year periods.

Interest-earning deposits are an additional component of the Company's liquidity and interest rate risk management strategies. The combined average balance of these deposits for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was $226.1 million with an average yield of 2.95 percent as compared to $304.7 million and an average yield of 3.89 percent for the same period in 2025. The average balance of interest-earning deposits for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $245.4 million with an average yield of 3.03 percent as compared to $259.7 million and an average yield of 3.78 percent for the same period in 2025. The lower average balances for both periods reflected the deployment of available liquidity to fund loan growth. The decline in average yields was a result of the lower interest rate environment relative to the comparable 2025 periods.

The average balance of total investments declined by $24.6 million to $939.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 as compared to $963.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025. The yield on investments increased by five basis points to 3.16 percent for the three months ended September 30, 2026, compared to 3.11 percent for the same period a year ago. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the average balance on total investments declined by $85.7 million to $925.2 million compared to $1.01 billion for the comparable 2025 period, while the average yield decreased eight basis points to 3.10 percent from 3.18 percent for the same period in 2025. The lower average balances were primarily the result of a security sale of $97.0 million as part of a portfolio repositioning completed during the first quarter of 2026. The Company purchased $114.3 million of investment securities during the third quarter of 2026, partially offsetting the reduction in average balances. The increase in investment yields during the third quarter of 2026 reflected the sale of lower-yielding securities during the first quarter of 2026 and the purchase of higher-yielding securities during the third quarter of 2026. The lower average yield of the nine-month period primarily reflected the decline in market interest rates through the end of 2025, following reductions in the target federal funds rate.

For the quarters ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the average yields earned on interest-earning assets were 5.28 percent and 5.17 percent, respectively, an increase of 11 basis points year over year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the average yields earned on interest-earning assets were 5.21 percent and 5.10 percent, respectively, an increase of 11 basis points year over year.

For the three months ended September 30, 2026, the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities totaled $5.72 billion representing an increase of $442.7 million from $5.28 billion for the three month period ended September 30, 2025 primarily due to an increase in interest-bearing deposits and FHLB advances and borrowings. The increase primarily reflected a $430.2 million increase in average interest-bearing deposits to $5.61 billion and an $111.6 million increase in average FHLB advances and borrowings to $111.6 million. These increases were partially offset by a $99.0 million decrease in average subordinated debt resulting from the redemption of $100.0 million of subordinated debt in March 2026.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities totaled $5.56 billion representing an increase of $352.8 million from $5.21 billion for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025 primarily due to an increase in interest-bearing deposits of $390.6 million to $5.48 billion and a $42.4 million increase in average FHLB advances and borrowings to $57.6 million. These increases were partially offset by an $86.3 million decrease in average subordinated debt to $21.8 million, compared to $108.1 million for the comparable 2025 period.

The increase in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025 was primarily due to an increase in the average balances of interest-bearing checking deposits of $171.9 million and money market accounts of $309.6 million, partially offset by a decline in the average balance of certificates of deposit of $52.7 million.

The increase in average balance of interest-bearing deposits for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was primarily due to an increase in the average balances of interest-bearing checking deposits of $230.5 million and money market accounts of $214.8 million, partially offset by the decline in the average balance of certificates of deposit of $53.4 million and interest-bearing brokered deposits of $6.3 million. The increase in interest-bearing checking deposits for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was due to our continued expansion into the New York City and Long Island markets and client demand for FDIC-insured products, which we offer through reciprocal deposit programs. Our expansion around metro NY has allowed us to grow lower cost, relationship-based deposits, while reducing the Company's reliance on brokered deposits and other high-cost funding sources.

For the three months ended September 30, 2026, the average balance of FHLB advances and borrowings was $111.6 million, compared to no average borrowings for the comparable 2025 period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the average balance of FHLB advances and borrowings was $57.6 million, compared to $15.2 million for the comparable 2025 period. The increase in average borrowings for both periods reflected the Company’s use of wholesale funding to support continued loan growth and manage liquidity. The average cost of FHLB advances and borrowings was 4.03 percent for the three months ended September 30, 2026. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the average cost of FHLB advances and borrowings decreased to 3.99 percent, compared to 4.53 percent for the comparable 2025 period, primarily reflecting lower market interest rates.

The Company is a participant in the Reich & Tang Demand Deposit Marketplace program and the Promontory program. The Company uses these deposit sweep services to place customer funds into interest-bearing demand (checking) accounts issued by other participating banks. Customer funds are placed at one or more participating banks to increase the level of FDIC insurance available to deposit customers. As a participant, the Company receives reciprocal amounts of deposits from other participating banks. Average reciprocal deposit balances for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $2.34 billion and $1.97 billion, respectively. Average reciprocal deposit balances for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $2.32 billion and $1.86 billion, respectively.

At September 30, 2026, uninsured/unprotected deposits were approximately $2.49 billion, or 34 percent of total deposits. This amount was adjusted to exclude $144 million of public fund deposit balances, which are fully-collateralized and protected with an FHLB of New York letter of credit.

For the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the cost of interest-bearing liabilities was 2.73 percent and 3.18 percent, respectively, reflecting a decrease of 45 basis points. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the cost of interest-bearing liabilities was 2.67 percent and 3.18 percent, respectively, reflecting a decrease of 51 basis points. The decrease for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 was driven by a decrease in the average cost of interest-bearing deposits. The Company also benefited from lower short-term borrowing costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, which decreased by 54 basis points to 3.99 percent when compared to 4.53 percent for the same 2025 period. The decrease in deposit and borrowing rates was due to the Federal Reserve lowering the target Federal Funds rate by 175 basis points during the latter half of 2024 through the end of 2025, and a change in the composition of the deposit portfolio with a greater concentration of lower-cost, core relationship deposits.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES: Investment securities available for sale are purchased, sold and/or maintained as a part of the Company's overall balance sheet, liquidity and interest rate risk management strategies, and in response to changes in interest rates, liquidity needs, prepayment speeds and/or other factors. These securities are carried at estimated fair value, and unrealized changes in fair value are recognized as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of income taxes. Realized gains and losses are recognized in income at the time the securities are sold. Investment securities held to maturity are securities that the Company has both the ability and intent to hold to maturity. These securities are carried at amortized cost. Equity securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in noninterest income as incurred.

At September 30, 2026, the Company had investment securities available for sale with a fair value of $812.0 million compared with $774.2 million at December 31, 2025. The increase in investment securities was primarily due to the purchase of $114.3 million in the third quarter of 2026 partially offset by the sale of $97.0 million of mostly lower-yielding mortgage-backed securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 for a loss of $81,000. A net unrealized loss (net of income tax) of $72.4 million and $49.3 million related to these securities were included in shareholders' equity at September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

At September 30, 2026, the Company had investment securities held to maturity with a carrying cost of $77.4 million and an estimated fair value of $66.7 million compared with a carrying cost of $95.9 million and an estimated fair value of $87.5 million at December 31, 2025.

The Company had one equity security (a CRA investment security) with a fair value of $12.8 million at September 30, 2026 compared to $13.5 million at December 31, 2025, with changes in fair value recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The Company recorded unrealized losses of $502,000 and $641,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, compared to unrealized gains of $125,000 and $362,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

The carrying value of investment securities available for sale and held to maturity as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are shown below:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2026 Amortized Cost	September 30, 2026 Estimated Fair Value	December 31, 2025 Amortized Cost	December 31, 2025 Estimated Fair Value
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. treasuries	$ 13,911	$ 13,739	$ —	$ —
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	219,846	178,410	244,833	211,223
Mortgage-backed securities-residential (principally U.S. government-sponsored entities)	647,788	592,437	561,794	530,365
SBA pool securities	17,123	14,469	19,345	17,212
Corporate bond	13,000	12,939	15,500	15,403
Total investment securities available for sale	$ 911,668	$ 811,994	$ 841,472	$ 774,203
Investment securities held to maturity:				
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	25,000	23,833	40,000	38,875
Mortgage-backed securities-residential (principally U.S. government-sponsored entities)	52,350	42,908	55,862	48,616
Total investment securities held to maturity	$ 77,350	$ 66,741	$ 95,862	$ 87,491
Total	$ 989,018	$ 878,735	$ 937,334	$ 861,694

The following table presents the contractual maturities and yields of debt securities available for sale and held to maturity as of September 30, 2026. The weighted average yield is a computation of income within each maturity range based on the amortized cost of securities:

(Dollars in thousands)	Within 1 Year	After 1 But Within 5 Years	After 5 But Within 10 Years	After 10 Years	Total
Investment securities available for sale:					
U.S. treasuries	$ —	$ 13,739	$ —	$ —	$ 13,739
	—	4.31%	—	—	4.31%
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	—	74,321	104,089	—	178,410
	—	1.36%	1.83%	—	1.65%
Mortgage-backed securities-residential (A)	50,033	8,257	27,972	506,175	592,437
	4.59%	2.32%	3.63%	4.01%	4.01%
SBA pool securities	—	1,307	7,384	5,778	14,469
	—	3.32%	1.96%	1.18%	1.73%
Corporate bond	—	—	12,939	—	12,939
	—	—	6.96%	—	6.96%
Total investments available for sale	$ 50,033	$ 97,624	$ 152,384	$ 511,953	$ 811,994
Weighted-average yield (A)	4.59%	1.84%	2.49%	3.97%	3.45%
Investment securities held to maturity:					
U.S. government-sponsored agencies	—	25,000	—	—	25,000
	—	1.64%	—	—	1.64%
Mortgage-backed securities-residential (B)	—	—	—	52,350	52,350
	—	—	—	2.15%	2.15%
Total investments held to maturity	$ —	$ 25,000	$ —	$ 52,350	77,350
		1.64%	—	2.15%	1.99%
Total	$ 50,033	$ 122,624	$ 152,384	$ 564,303	$ 889,344
Weighted-average yield (A)	4.59%	1.80%	2.49%	3.80%	3.32%

(A) Weighted-average yields are based on amortized cost with effective yields weighted for the contractual maturity of each security.
(B) Shown using stated final maturity.

OTHER INCOME: The following tables present further detail on other income which is summarized and discussed subsequently:

(In thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Wealth management fee income	$ 17,279	$ 15,798	$ 1,481
Service charges and fees	1,443	1,184	259
Bank owned life insurance	406	383	23
Loan fee income	1,517	1,879	(362)
Gain on sale of loans (mortgage banking)	28	6	22
Loss on loans held for sale at lower of cost or fair value	—	(364)	364
Gain on sale of SBA loans	84	203	(119)
Loss on sale of OREO property	(510)	—	(510)
Corporate advisory fee income	19	692	(673)
Other income	232	215	17
Fair value adjustment for CRA equity security	(502)	125	(627)
Total other income	$ 19,996	$ 20,121	$ (125)

(In thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Wealth management fee income	$ 51,002	$ 47,176	$ 3,826
Service charges and fees	4,192	3,490	702
Bank owned life insurance	1,137	1,124	13
Loan fee income	7,430	4,767	2,663
Gain on sale of loans (mortgage banking)	162	96	66
Loss on loans held for sale at lower of cost or fair value	—	(364)	364
Fee income related to loan level, back-to-back swaps	385	221	164
Gain on sale of SBA loans	931	1,026	(95)
Loss on sale of OREO property	(510)	—	(510)
Corporate advisory fee income	122	812	(690)
Other income	595	1,709	(1,114)
Securities gains/(losses), net	(81)	7	(88)
Fair value adjustment for CRA equity security	(641)	362	(1,003)
Total other income	$ 64,724	$ 60,426	$ 4,298

The Company recorded total other income of $20.0 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to $20.1 million for the third quarter of 2025, a decrease of $125,000. The decrease was primarily attributable to a $673,000 decline in corporate advisory fee income, a $627,000 unfavorable change in the fair value adjustment of CRA equity securities, a $510,000 loss on the sale of an OREO property, and a $362,000 decrease in loan fee income. These items were substantially offset by a $1.5 million increase in wealth management fee income, a $364,000 loss on loans held for sale in 2025 and a $259,000 increase in service charges and fees.

Total other income was $64.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to $60.4 million for the comparable 2025 period, an increase of $4.3 million. The increase was primarily drive by a $3.8 million increase in wealth management fee income and a $2.7 million increase in loan fee income. These increases were partially offset by a $1.1 million decrease in other income, a $1.0 million unfavorable change in the fair value adjustment of CRA equity securities, a $690,000 decrease in corporate advisory fee income, and a $510,000 loss on the sale of an OREO property.

Service charges and fee income increased $259,000 to $1.4 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2026 from $1.2 million for the same period in 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recorded service charges and fee income of $4.2 million and $3.5 million, respectively. The increases for both periods reflected an increase in our commercial client base and the related increase in fee-generating activity.

The Company exited the SBA lending business during the first half of 2026 and no longer originates new SBA loans. Historically, the Company originated loans that are partially guaranteed by the SBA to provide working capital and/or finance the purchase of equipment, inventory or commercial real estate. All SBA loans were underwritten and documented as prescribed by the SBA. The Company generally sold the guaranteed portion of the SBA loans in the secondary market and retained the non-guaranteed portion of SBA loans in its loan portfolio. Gain on the sale of SBA loans was $84,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, compared

to $203,000 in gains for the quarter ended September 30, 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recorded gains on the sale of SBA loans of $931,000 and $1.0 million, respectively. Gains recorded during 2026 primarily related to the sale of guaranteed portions of loans originated before the Company exited the SBA lending business. As a result of the exit, SBA loan sale activity and related gains are expected to decline in future periods.

Corporate advisory fee income for the third quarter of 2026 was $19,000 compared to $692,000 for the same 2025 period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, corporate advisory fee income was $122,000 compared to $812,000 for the same 2025 period. Corporate advisory fee income, as well as income from the SBA, loan sales is dependent on transaction volume, and may vary from period to period.

Gain on the sale of newly originated residential mortgage loans was $28,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2026 as compared to $6,000 for the comparable 2025 period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, gain on the sale of newly originated residential mortgage loans was $162,000 compared to $96,000 for the same period in 2025. Residential mortgage activity continues to be influenced by prevailing interest rates, limited housing inventory and affordability considerations, which moderated both refinancing and home purchase volumes.

Loan fee income decreased to $1.5 million for the third quarter of 2026 as compared to $1.9 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2025. Loan fee income increased to $7.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to $4.8 million for the same period in 2025. Loan fee income included gains of $190,000 and $3.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, as compared to gains of $398,000 and $465,000 for the same periods in 2025 related to equipment transfers to lessees upon the termination of leases recorded by the Equipment Finance Division. The changes primarily reflected differences in the volume and timing of lease terminations and the underlying fair value of the equipment at lease end, which can vary based on market conditions and asset-specific factors. Loan fee income also included unused commercial line fees of $885,000 and $2.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, compared to $825,000 and $2.6 million for the comparable 2025 periods. Letter of credit fee income was $614,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $503,000 for the comparable 2025 period, reflecting increased trade-finance product utilization amount the Company's growing commercial client base in the metropolitan New York market.

The Company completed a security sale of $97.0 million resulting in a loss of $81,000 during the first nine months of 2026 and a $53.2 million security sale with a gain of $7,000 during the same period in 2025. These sales were completed as part of a portfolio repositioning.

The Company recorded a negative fair value adjustment of $502,000 for CRA equity securities during the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to a positive fair value adjustment of $125,000 for the same 2025 period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded a negative fair value adjustment of $641,000 compared to a positive fair value adjustment of $362,000 for the same 2025 period. The unfavorable change in 2026 primarily reflected higher medium-term interest rates, which reduced the fair value of the Company's CRA equity securities.

OPERATING EXPENSES: The following table presents the components of operating expenses for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Compensation and employee benefits	$ 39,306	$ 36,756	$ 2,550
Premises and equipment	7,190	6,676	514
FDIC assessment	1,557	1,345	212
Other Operating Expenses:			
Professional and legal fees	1,509	1,972	(463)
Trust department expense	1,186	1,111	75
Telephone	363	391	(28)
Loan expense	430	475	(45)
Amortization of intangible assets	236	273	(37)
Advertising	377	651	(274)
Other	2,994	2,647	347
Total operating expenses	$ 55,148	$ 52,297	$ 2,851

(In thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025	Change 2026 vs 2025
Compensation and employee benefits	$ 118,273	$ 108,696	$ 9,577
Premises and equipment	21,057	19,471	1,586
FDIC assessment	4,440	3,245	1,195
Other Operating Expenses:			
Professional and legal fees	4,595	4,807	(212)
Trust department expense	3,555	3,246	309
Telephone	1,093	1,175	(82)
Loan expense	1,673	1,847	(174)
Amortization of intangible assets	724	816	(92)
Advertising	1,112	1,724	(612)
Other	9,733	8,603	1,130
Total operating expenses	$ 166,255	$ 153,630	$ 12,625

Operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 totaled $55.1 million and $52.3 million, respectively, reflecting an increase of $2.9 million, or 5 percent year over year. Operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 totaled $166.3 million and $153.6 million, respectively, reflecting an increase of $12.6 million, or 8 percent.

The increase in operating expenses for both periods was primarily attributable to higher compensation and employee benefits, health insurance costs and premises and equipment expenses associated with the Company's continued expansion into New York City and Long Island, as well as the expansion of its equipment financing business.

Compensation and employee benefits expense increased $2.6 million and $9.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, compared to the corresponding prior-year periods. These increases were primarily attributable to additional personnel supporting the Company's geographic and business line expansion, including the addition of commercial banking production teams, as well as annual merit increases.

Premises and equipment expense increased $514,000 and $1.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, compared to the corresponding prior-year periods, primarily reflecting additional occupancy and infrastructure costs associated with the Company's continued geographic expansion, including two Long Island offices opened during the latter half of 2025. FDIC assessment expense increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 due primarily to higher assessment rates implemented by the FDIC and an increase in the Bank's average total assets subject to assessment.

Advertising expense for the three months ended September 30, 2026 decreased $274,000 to $377,000, compared to $651,000 for the same period in 2025. Advertising expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 decreased $612,000 to $1.1 million compared to $1.7 million for the same period in 2025. The decrease in both periods was primarily due to marketing expenditures incurred in the prior-year period in connection with the Company’s expansion into the New York market that did not recur in 2026.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT DIVISION: This division includes: investment management services provided for individuals and institutions; personal trust services, including services as executor, trustee, administrator, custodian and guardian; and other financial planning, tax preparation and advisory services.

The market value of the assets under management and/or administration (“AUM/AUA”) was $13.6 billion at September 30, 2026, reflecting a 4 percent increase from $13.1 billion at December 31, 2025, and an increase of 5 percent from $12.9 billion at September 30, 2025. The increases primarily reflected improved market conditions and new client inflows.

Wealth Management fee income was $17.3 million for the September 2026 quarter compared to $15.8 million for the September 2025 quarter, an increase of 9 percent. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, Wealth Management fee income was $51.0 million compared to $47.2 million in fee income for the same period in 2025, an increase of 8 percent. The increase in both periods was due to strong client inflows driven by new accounts and client additions and as well as favorable equity market performance. New business inflows for the third quarter ended September 30, 2026 totaled $346 million, as compared to $214 million for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025. New business inflows for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 totaled $779 million, as compared to $751 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Operating expenses relative to the Wealth Management Division, for the three months ended September 30, 2026 increased to $9.9 million as compared to $8.2 million for the third quarter of 2025. Operating expenses relative to the Wealth Management Division

were $30.3 million and $28.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, respectively. The increase in operating expenses reflected business growth and strategic investments in key management and revenue-producing personnel.

NONPERFORMING ASSETS: Loans past due in excess of 90 days and still accruing, nonaccrual loans, and other real estate owned are considered nonperforming assets.

The following table sets forth asset quality data as of the dates indicated:

	As of				
(Dollars in thousands)	**September 30, 2026**	**June 30, 2026**	**March 31, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**	**September 30, 2025**
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	$ 200	$ 3,300	$ —	$ —	$ —
Nonaccrual loans	57,535	68,034	59,321	68,243	84,142
Other real estate owned	96	908	—	—	—
Total nonperforming assets	$ 57,831	$ 72,242	$ 59,321	$ 68,243	$ 84,142
Performing modifications (A)(B)	$ 28,388	$ 27,268	$ 85,835	$ 95,266	$ 101,501
Loans past due 30 through 89 days and still accruing	$ 39,379	$ 48,080	$ 47,053	$ 26,555	$ 28,817
Loans subject to special mention	$ 56,380	$ 59,832	$ 75,935	$ 51,027	$ 56,534
Classified loans	$ 89,498	$ 97,713	$ 90,583	$ 118,912	$ 134,982
Individually evaluated loans	$ 57,535	$ 68,034	$ 59,321	$ 68,243	$ 84,142
Nonperforming loans as a % of total loans (C)	0.82%	1.07%	0.92%	1.09%	1.40%
Nonperforming assets as a % of total assets (C)	0.68%	0.91%	0.77%	0.91%	1.13%
Nonperforming assets as a % of total loans plus other real estate owned (C)	0.82%	1.08%	0.92%	1.09%	1.40%

(A) Amounts reflect modifications that are paying according to modified terms.

(B) Excludes modifications included in nonaccrual loans of $24.7 million at September 30, 2026, $21.6 million at June 30, 2026, $19.6 million at March 31, 2026, $36.0 million at December 31, 2025, and $37.6 million at September 30, 2025.

(C) Nonperforming loans/assets do not include performing modifications.

Loans past due 30 through 89 days and still accruing increased to $39.4 million, or 0.56 percent of total loans at September 30, 2026 compared to $26.6 million, or 0.42 percent, at December 31, 2025. The increase in past due loans at September 30, 2026 was primarily due to six multifamily loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of $30.3 million, partially offset by the return of one commercial and industrial loan of $10.3 million to current status. The persistent nature of inflationary pressures has presented challenges for certain borrowers as operating expenses, including insurance, utilities and maintenance costs continue to rise faster than revenue streams.

Nonperforming assets decreased by $10.4 million to $57.8 million at September 30, 2026, as compared to $68.2 million at December 31, 2025. The decrease primarily reflected the resolution of certain problem loans through charge-offs, asset sales, principal payments, and the return of one commercial mortgage loan totaling $9.5 million to accrual status. These reductions were partially offset by loans transferred to nonaccrual status during the period. During the third quarter of 2026, nonaccrual loans declined by $10.5 million, primarily reflecting the return of the $9.5 commercial mortgage to loan accrual status, $4.2 million of charge-offs, and $1.4 million of principal payments. These reductions were partially offset by $5.1 million of commercial and industrial loans and $93,000 of residential loans transferred to nonaccrual during the quarter. Multifamily loans represented approximately 68 percent of nonperforming assets as of September 30, 2026.

The decrease in performing modifications was primarily related to ten multifamily loans totaling $52.8 million that had performed in accordance with their modified terms for at least twelve consecutive months and accordingly no longer meet the reporting criteria for loan modifications. Additionally, $15.5 million in multifamily loans and one commercial and industrial loan with a balance of $3.9 million were placed on nonaccrual status.

The increase in special mention loans was primarily due to five multifamily loans totaling $28.3 million and eight commercial and industrial loans totaling $3.1 million. This increase was partially offset by the sale of one multifamily loan of $8.3 million, the

payoff of one investment commercial real estate loan of $2.6 million, the downgrade of five commercial and industrial loans of $8.5 million and the upgrade of one multifamily loan totaling $4.5 million.

Classified loans declined primarily due to the upgrade of four multifamily loans totaling $22.7 million, the liquidation of one multifamily loan totaling $7.2 million, the payoff of one multifamily loan totaling $2.3 million, and the improvement in the risk rating of five commercial and industrial loans totaling $19.7 million. These reductions were partially offset by the downgrade of five multifamily loans totaling $17.8 million to substandard classifications during the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES: The provision for credit losses was $8.5 million and $4.8 million for the third quarters of 2026 and 2025, respectively. The increase primarily reflected continued loan growth and higher specific reserves established on certain individually evaluated loans. Of the third quarter 2026 provision, approximately $3.9 million was attributable to loan growth and changes in economic data, while $4.6 million related to increases in specific reserves related to $3.0 million of commercial and industrial loans. Although improved macroeconomic forecast assumptions favorably affected the quantitative component of the allowance during the third quarter, this benefit was more than offset by loan growth and the increase in specific reserves.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the provision for loan losses was $23.9 million and $15.8 million, respectively. The year-over-year increase primarily reflected continued loan growth and higher specific reserves established on certain individually evaluated loans.

The allowance for credit losses ("ACL") was $73.0 million as of September 30, 2026, compared to $71.0 million at December 31, 2025. During the first nine months of 2026, the Company recorded a $23.9 million provision for credit losses and net charge-offs totaled $21.9 million compared to net charge-offs of $20.3 million during the comparable 2025 period. Third quarter 2026 charge-offs included $1.7 million which were related to one commercial and industrial relationship and $1.7 million associated with the sale and payoff of two multifamily loans. The related charge-offs had been substantially reserved for through specific provisions recorded in prior periods. For the nine-month period, net charge-offs included $10.7 million associated with several commercial and industrial lending relationships and $10.0 million related to four multifamily loans.

The ACL as a percentage of loans was 1.03 percent at September 30, 2026 compared to 1.14 percent at December 31, 2025. The decrease was primarily attributable to $21.9 million in net charge-offs recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, including $10.4 million for which specific reserves had been established in prior periods as well as $826.7 million of loan growth. These factors were partially offset by the provision for credit losses of $23.9 million recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

After considering charge-off activity, changes in portfolio risk characteristics, delinquency trends, economic conditions, and qualitative factors, Management believes the allowance remains adequate to absorb expected losses as of September 30, 2026. Management continues to closely monitor asset quality trends, including criticized and delinquent loan migration, and will adjust the ACL as conditions warrant. The ACL recorded on individually evaluated loans was $4.6 million at September 30, 2026 compared to $12.0 million as of December 31, 2025. Total individually evaluated loans were $57.5 million and $68.2 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The general component of the allowance on loans collectively evaluated increased from $59.0 million at December 31, 2025 to $68.3 million at September 30, 2026.

A summary of the allowance for credit losses for the quarterly periods indicated follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2026	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Allowance for credit losses:					
Beginning of period	$ 69,167	$ 67,026	$ 71,039	$ 68,642	$ 81,770
Provision for credit losses (A)	8,436	8,012	7,322	7,659	4,871
(Charge-offs)/recoveries, net	(4,652)	(5,871)	(11,335)	(5,262)	(17,999)
End of period	$ 72,951	$ 69,167	$ 67,026	$ 71,039	$ 68,642
Allowance for credit losses as a % of total loans	1.03%	1.04%	1.04%	1.14%	1.14%
Collectively evaluated allowance for credit losses as a % of total loans	0.97%	0.97%	0.94%	0.94%	0.95%
Allowance for credit losses as a % of nonperforming loans	126.35%	96.96%	112.99%	104.10%	81.58%

(A) Excludes provision of $63,000 at September 30, 2026, provision of $76,000 at June 30, 2026, provision of $5,000 at March 31, 2026, provision of $12,000 at December 31, 2025, and a credit of $81,000 at September 30, 2025 related to off-balance sheet commitments.

The increase in the allowance for credit losses as a percentage of nonperforming loans was primarily due to a decrease in nonperforming loans of $10.7 million to $57.5 million at September 30, 2026, as compared to nonperforming loans of $68.2 million at December 31, 2025, offset by an increase in the ACL to $73.0 million at September 30, 2026.

INCOME TAXES: Income tax expense for the quarter ended September 30, 2026 was $4.9 million as compared to $4.0 million for the same period in 2025. The increase in income tax expense reflected higher pretax income of $23.8 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2026 as compared to $13.6 million for the same quarter in 2025.

The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was 20.5 percent compared to 29.2 percent for the same quarter in 2025. The 2026 effective tax rate included a discrete income tax benefit of approximately $1.8 million related to the purchase of transferable tax credits.

Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $16.8 million as compared to $10.2 million for the same period in 2025. The increase in income tax expense reflected higher pretax income of $65.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 as compared to $35.3 million for the same period in 2025.

The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was 25.5 percent compared to 28.7 percent for the same period in 2025. The lower effective tax rate for the nine-month period primarily reflected the discrete tax benefit recognized during the third quarter.

CAPITAL RESOURCES: A solid capital base provides the Company with financial strength and the ability to support future growth and is essential to executing the Company's current strategic plan. The Company's capital strategy is intended to provide stability to expand its business, even in stressed environments. Quarterly stress testing is integral to the Company's capital management process.

The Company strives to maintain capital levels in excess of internal "triggers" and in excess of those considered to be well capitalized under regulatory guidelines applicable to banks and bank holding companies. Maintaining an adequate capital position supports the Company's goal of providing shareholders an attractive and stable long-term return on investment.

Capital increased as a result of net income of $49.1 million and the issuance of 50,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock totaling $50.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2026. These increases were partially offset by cash dividends of $2.7 million, preferred stock dividends of $690,000 and an increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss of $21.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2026. Total accumulated other comprehensive loss grew to $69.4 million as of September 30, 2026 ($72.4 million loss related to the available for sale securities portfolio partially offset by a $3.0 million gain on the cash flow hedges), as compared to $47.6 million at December 31, 2025. The unrealized loss on available for sale securities was primarily due to higher market interest rates during the first nine months of 2026, which reduced the fair value of fixed-rate securities.

The Company employs quarterly capital stress testing by modeling adverse case and severely adverse case scenarios. In the most recent completed stress test based on June 30, 2026 financial information, under the severely adverse case, and no growth scenarios, the Bank remains well capitalized over a two-year stress period.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Total, Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 capital (each as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). At September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, all of the Bank's capital ratios remain above the levels required to be considered "well capitalized" and the Company's capital ratios remain above regulatory requirements. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, common equity Tier I and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below.

The Bank's regulatory capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table:

(Dollars in thousands)	Actual		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		For Capital Adequacy Purposes Including Capital Conservation Buffer (A)	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of September 30, 2026:								
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 820,782	11.63%	$ 705,617	10.00%	$ 564,494	8.00%	$ 740,898	10.50%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	747,076	10.59	564,494	8.00	423,370	6.00	599,774	8.50
Common equity tier I (to risk-weighted assets)	747,017	10.59	458,651	6.50	317,528	4.50	493,932	7.00
Tier I capital (to average assets)	747,076	9.13	409,045	5.00	327,236	4.00	327,236	4.00
As of December 31, 2025:								
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 807,580	12.64%	$ 638,896	10.00%	$ 511,117	8.00%	$ 670,841	10.50%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	735,931	11.52	511,117	8.00	383,338	6.00	543,062	8.50
Common equity tier I (to risk-weighted assets)	735,872	11.52	415,282	6.50	287,503	4.50	447,227	7.00
Tier I capital (to average assets)	735,931	9.89	372,195	5.00	297,756	4.00	297,756	4.00

(A) See footnote on following table.

The Company's regulatory capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table:

(Dollars in thousands)	Actual		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		For Capital Adequacy Purposes Including Capital Conservation Buffer (A)	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of September 30, 2026:								
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 834,593	11.81%	N/A	N/A	$ 565,287	8.00%	$ 741,939	10.50%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	760,887	10.77	N/A	N/A	423,965	6.00	600,617	8.50
Common equity tier I (to risk-weighted assets)	710,828	10.06	N/A	N/A	317,974	4.50	494,626	7.00
Tier I capital (to average assets)	760,887	9.29	N/A	N/A	327,622	4.00	327,622	4.00
As of December 31, 2025:								
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 811,375	12.68%	N/A	N/A	$ 511,816	8.00%	$ 671,759	10.50%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	660,696	10.33	N/A	N/A	383,862	6.00	543,805	8.50
Common equity tier I (to risk-weighted assets)	660,637	10.33	N/A	N/A	287,897	4.50	447,839	7.00
Tier I capital (to average assets)	660,696	8.87	N/A	N/A	298,086	4.00	298,086	4.00

(A) The Basel Rules require the Company and the Bank to maintain a 2.5% "capital conservation buffer" on top of the minimum risk-weighted asset ratios. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of (i) Common Equity Tier 1 to risk-weighted assets, (ii) Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets or (iii) total capital to risk-weighted assets above the respective minimum but below the capital conservation buffer face constraints on dividends, stock repurchases and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers based on the amount of the shortfall.

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan of Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation, or the "Reinvestment Plan," allows shareholders of the Company to purchase additional shares of common stock using cash dividends without payment of any brokerage commissions or other charges. Shareholders may also make voluntary cash payments of up to $200,000 per quarter to purchase additional shares of common stock. Voluntary share purchases in the Reinvestment Plan can be fulfilled through the Company's authorized but unissued shares and/or in the open market, at the discretion of the Company. All shares purchased during the quarter ended September 30, 2026 were purchased in the open market.

In September 2026, the Company amended its Reinvestment Plan to reinstate a 3% discount on shares purchased under the Plan. The Company believes the Plan, including reinvested dividends and voluntary cash purchases of up to $200,000 per quarter can provide an additional source of common equity capital and support its capital management strategy.

On October 29, 2026, the Board of Directors declared a regular cash dividend of $0.05 per share payable on November 27, 2026 to shareholders of record on November 12, 2026.

Management believes the Company's capital position and capital ratios were adequate at September 30, 2026. Further, Management believes the Company has sufficient equity to support its planned growth for the immediate future. The Company continually assesses other potential sources of capital to support future growth.

LIQUIDITY: Liquidity refers to an institution's ability to meet short-term requirements including funding of loans, deposit withdrawals and maturing obligations, as well as long-term obligations, including potential capital expenditures. The Company's liquidity risk management is intended to ensure the Company has adequate funding and liquidity to support its assets across a range of market environments and conditions, including stressed conditions. Principal sources of liquidity include cash, securities

available for sale, customer deposit inflows, loan repayments and secured borrowings. Other liquidity sources include loan and security sales and loan participations.

Management actively monitors and manages the Company's liquidity position and believes it is sufficient to meet future needs. Cash and cash equivalents, including interest-earning deposits, totaled $268.9 million at September 30, 2026. In addition, the Company had $812.0 million in securities designated as available for sale at September 30, 2026. These securities can be sold, or used as collateral for borrowings, in response to liquidity concerns. Available for sale and held to maturity securities with a carrying value of $392.8 million and $75.4 million as of September 30, 2026, respectively, were pledged to secure public funds and for other purposes required or permitted by law. None of the pledged securities are encumbered. In addition, the Company generates significant liquidity from scheduled and unscheduled principal repayments of loans and mortgage-backed securities.

As of September 30, 2026, the Company had approximately $4.2 billion of external borrowing capacity available on a same day basis, which when combined with balance sheet liquidity provided the Company with 214 percent coverage of our uninsured/unprotected deposits.

The Company has a Board-approved Contingency Funding Plan. This plan provides a framework for managing adverse liquidity stress and contingent sources of liquidity. The Company conducts liquidity stress testing on a regular basis to ensure sufficient liquidity in a stressed environment. Management believes the Company's liquidity position and sources were adequate at September 30, 2026.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

ASSET/LIABILITY MANAGEMENT: The Company's management Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO") is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring asset/liability strategies and advising the Board of Directors on such strategies, as well as the related level of interest rate risk. In this regard, interest rate risk simulation models are prepared on a quarterly basis. These models demonstrate balance sheet gaps and predict changes to net interest income and the economic/market value of portfolio equity under various interest rate scenarios. In addition, these models, as well as ALCO processes and reporting, are subject to annual independent third-party review.

ALCO generally manages interest rate risk through the management of capital, cash flows and the duration of assets and liabilities, including sales and purchases of assets, as well as additions of wholesale borrowings and other sources of medium/longer-term funding. ALCO engages in interest rate swaps as a means of extending the duration of shorter-term liabilities.

The following strategies are among those used to manage interest rate risk:

- Originate C&I loans, which tend to have adjustable-rate features, and which generate customer relationships that can result in higher core deposit accounts;
- Originate equipment finance leases and loans, which tend to have shorter terms and higher interest rates than real estate loans;
- Limit residential mortgage portfolio originations to adjustable-rate and/or shorter-term and/or "relationship" loans that result in core deposit and/or wealth management relationships;
- Market core deposit relationships, which are generally longer duration liabilities;
- Utilize medium- to- longer-term certificates of deposit and/or wholesale borrowings to extend liability duration;
- Utilize interest rate swaps to extend liability duration;
- Utilize a loan level/back-to-back interest rate swap program, which converts a borrower's fixed rate loan to adjustable rate for the Company;
- Closely monitor and actively manage the investment portfolio, including management of duration, prepayment and interest rate risk;
- Maintain adequate levels of capital; and
- Utilize loan sales.

The interest rate swap program is administered by ALCO and follows procedures and documentation in accordance with regulatory guidance and standards as set forth in ASC 815 for cash flow hedges. The program incorporates pre-purchase analysis, liability designation, sensitivity analysis, correlation analysis, daily mark-to-market analysis and collateral posting as required. In these swaps, the Company is receiving floating and paying fixed interest rates with a total notional value of $180.0 million as of September 30, 2026.

In addition, the Company maintains a loan level/back-to-back swap program in support of its commercial lending business. Pursuant to this program, the Company extends a floating rate loan and executes a floating rate to fixed rate swap with the borrower. At the same time, the Company executes a third-party swap, the terms of which fully offset the fixed exposure and, result in a final floating rate exposure for the Company. As of September 30, 2026, $398.6 million of notional value in swaps were executed and outstanding with borrowers under this program.

As noted above, ALCO uses simulation modeling to analyze the Company's net interest income sensitivity, as well as the Company's economic value of portfolio equity under various interest rate scenarios. The models are based on the actual maturity and repricing characteristics of rate sensitive assets and liabilities. The models incorporate certain prepayment and interest rate assumptions, which management believed to be reasonable as of September 30, 2026. The models assume an immediate and sustained parallel change in market interest rates, with no management actions or changes in balance sheet composition during the modeled period. In the models, the forecasted shape of the yield curve remained static as of September 30, 2026.

The table below shows the estimated changes in the Company's economic value of equity ("EVE") and net interest income that would result from an immediate parallel change in the market interest rates at September 30, 2026.

($ in millions)

Change in Interest Rates (Basis Points)	Estimated EVE (A)		Estimated NII	
	Amount	Percent Change	Amount	Percent Change
+200	$ 1,050.8	(5.2)%	$ 274.8	(4.7)%
+100	1,078.3	(2.7)	281.7	(2.4)
Flat interest rates	1,108.7	—	288.5	—
-100	1,157.3	4.4	294.3	2.0
-200	1,122.9	1.3	297.4	3.1

(A) EVE is the discounted present value of expected cash flows from assets and liabilities.

In an immediate and sustained 100 basis point increase in market rates at September 30, 2026, net interest income would decrease by 2.4 percent in year 1 and increase by 1.0 percent in year 2, compared to a flat interest rate scenario. In an immediate and sustained 100 basis point decrease in market rates at September 30, 2026, net interest income would increase 2.0 percent in year 1 and decrease 2.0 percent for year 2, compared to a flat interest rate scenario.

In an immediate and sustained 200 basis point increase in market rates at September 30, 2026, net interest income would decrease approximately 4.8 percent in year 1 and increase by 1.8 percent in year 2, compared to a flat interest rate scenario. In an immediate and sustained 200 basis point decrease in market rates at September 30, 2026, net interest income for year 1 would increase approximately 3.1 percent, when compared to a flat interest rate scenario. In year 2, net interest income would decrease 5.8 percent, when compared to a flat interest rate scenario.

Based on the Company's interest rate sensitivity models, the Company was modestly liability sensitive in the near term as of September 30, 2026. Net interest income declines in the first year under rising rate scenarios but improves in the second year, while sustained decreases in market rates would modestly benefit net interest income in the first year but result in a reduction in net interest income, in the second year.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the methodologies used in determining interest rate risk. Simulation modeling requires making certain assumptions that may not reflect the manner in which actual yields and costs respond to changes in market interest rates. In this regard, the modeling assumes that the composition of our interest-sensitive assets and liabilities existing at the beginning of a period remains constant over the period being measured and assumes that a particular change in interest rates is reflected uniformly across the yield curve regardless of the duration or repricing of specific assets and liabilities. Accordingly, although the information provides an indication of our interest rate risk exposure at a particular point in time, such measurements are not intended to and do not provide a precise forecast of the effect of changes in market interest rates on our net interest income and will differ from actual results.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the forms and rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, provides reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The design of a control system reflects resource constraints. Because there are inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been or will be detected. These inherent limitations include that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of error or mistake. Further, controls can be circumvented. The design of any system of controls 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 future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to lawsuits and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Based on information currently available, management does not believe that any pending legal proceeding or asserted claim, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in risk factors applicable to the Company from those disclosed in "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

	Total Number of Shares Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Total Number of Shares Withheld (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans Or Programs (2)
July 1, 2026 -				
July 31, 2026	—	—	$ —	680,000
August 1, 2026 -				
August 31, 2026	—	—	—	680,000
September 1, 2026 -				
September 30, 2026	—	—	—	680,000
Total	—	—	$ —	

(1) Represents shares withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations upon the exercise of stock options and/or the vesting of restricted stock awards/units. Such shares are repurchased pursuant to the applicable plan and are not under the Company's share repurchase program.
(2) On January 30, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved a plan to repurchase up to 880,000 shares, which was approximately 5 percent of the outstanding shares as of that date, through December 31, 2026. The timing and amount of shares repurchased will depend on certain factors, including but not limited to, market conditions, the Company's liquidity and capital requirements and alternative uses of capital.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. Other Information

Securities Trading Plans of Directors and Executive Officers

During the three months ended September 30, 2026, none of our directors or executive officers adopted or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of Company securities that was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or any "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement."

ITEM 6. Exhibits

3	Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws:
	A. Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2009 (File No. 001-16197).
	B. Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 26, 2026 (File No. 001-16197).
	C. By-Laws of the Registrant, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 23, 2023 (File No. 001-16197).
31.1	Certification of Douglas L. Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
31.2	Certification of Frank A. Cavallaro, Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
32	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Douglas L. Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and Frank A. Cavallaro, Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation.
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because iXBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

DATE: November 6, 2026

By: /s/ Douglas L. Kennedy
Douglas L. Kennedy
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

DATE: November 6, 2026

By: /s/ Frank A. Cavallaro
Frank A. Cavallaro
Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Douglas L. Kennedy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves Management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

By: /s/ Douglas L. Kennedy
Name: Douglas L. Kennedy
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, Frank A. Cavallaro, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves Management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

By: /s/ Frank A. Cavallaro
Name: Frank A. Cavallaro
Title: Senior Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation (the "Corporation"), for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Douglas L. Kennedy, as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, and Frank A. Cavallaro, as Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, each hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of his knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation.

/s/ Douglas L. Kennedy
Name: Douglas L. Kennedy
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer
Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Frank A. Cavallaro
Name: Frank A. Cavallaro
Title: Senior Executive Vice President
Chief Financial Officer
Date: November 6, 2026