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# UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

## FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026

OR

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

For the transition period from N/A to  
Commission file number 001-15781

### BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

131 Clarendon Street

Boston MA

(Address of principal executive offices)

04-3510455

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

02116

(Zip Code)

(617) 425-4600

(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	BBT	The New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically 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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12-b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.

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

At April 30, 2026, the number of shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding was 83,816,086.

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**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**FORM 10-Q**

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## Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

2021 Plan	Brookline Bancorp, Inc. 2021 Stock Option and Incentive Plan
2025 Plan	Beacon Financial Corporation 2025 Stock Option and Incentive Plan
ACL	Allowance for Credit Losses
AFX	American Financial Exchange
ALCO	Asset/Liability Committee
Bank	Beacon Bank & Trust
C&I	Commercial and industrial
Clarendon Private	Clarendon Private, LLC
CMOs	Collateralized mortgage obligations
CODM	Chief Operating Decision Maker
Company	Beacon Financial Corporation and its subsidiaries
Core deposits	Demand checking, NOW, non-payroll money market and savings accounts
CRE	Commercial real estate
Customer Deposits	Total deposits excluding brokered deposits and payroll deposits
Eastern Funding	Eastern Funding, LLC
EPS	Earnings per Share
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston
FHLMC	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association
FRB	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
GAAP	U.S generally accepted accounting principles
GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association
GSEs	U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises
IBORs	Interbank Offered Rates
Legacy Berkshire	Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. prior to the closing of the Transaction
LEQ	Loan equivalency
MBSs	Mortgage-backed securities
OAEM	Other Assets Especially Mentioned
OCI	Other comprehensive income
OREO	Other Real Estate Owned
PAM	Proportional amortization method
Plans	The 2021 Plan and the 2025 Plan
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate

**PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION**
**Item 1. Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements**

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	At March 31, 2026	At December 31, 2025
	(In Thousands Except Share Data)	
<i>ASSETS</i>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 185,692	\$ 201,557
Short-term investments	927,256	1,840,188
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,112,948	2,041,745
Investment securities available-for-sale	1,718,710	1,688,768
Total investment securities	1,718,710	1,688,768
Allowance for investment security credit losses	(141)	(94)
Net investment securities	1,718,569	1,688,674
Loans and leases:		
Commercial real estate loans	9,957,408	10,012,094
Commercial loans and leases	4,011,974	3,947,363
Consumer loans	3,954,774	4,070,095
Total loans and leases	17,924,156	18,029,552
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(244,377)	(252,839)
Net loans and leases	17,679,779	17,776,713
Restricted equity securities	97,441	87,438
Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$116,239 and \$112,926, respectively	161,141	162,474
Right-of-use asset operating leases	84,851	82,817
Deferred tax asset	142,827	149,487
Goodwill	355,269	351,613
Identified intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$37,446 and \$29,118, respectively	181,234	189,562
OREO and repossessed assets, net	2,623	2,591
Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance policies	336,980	334,442
Other assets	353,954	352,816
Total assets	\$ 22,227,616	\$ 23,220,372
<i>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</i>		
Deposits:		
Demand checking accounts	\$ 3,861,000	\$ 4,032,529
Interest-bearing deposits:		
NOW accounts	1,520,600	1,445,894
Savings accounts	3,088,857	2,954,029
Money market accounts	4,393,607	4,636,548
Payroll deposits accounts	1,213,861	1,878,758
Certificate of deposit accounts	4,085,511	4,156,540
Brokered deposit accounts	128,844	410,359
Interest-bearing deposits	14,431,280	15,482,128
Total deposits	18,292,280	19,514,657
Borrowed funds:		
Advances from the FHLB	822,091	555,788
Subordinated debentures and notes	198,989	198,572
Other borrowed funds	51,423	34,000
Total borrowed funds	1,072,503	788,360
Operating lease liabilities	92,820	90,713
Reserve for unfunded credits	16,555	13,746
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	248,677	316,835
Total liabilities	19,722,835	20,724,311
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 89,576,403 shares issued and 89,576,403 shares issued, respectively	896	896
Additional paid-in capital	2,172,982	2,171,885
Retained earnings	504,976	485,862
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(31,411)	(20,002)
Treasury stock, at cost; 5,548,772 shares and 5,545,511 shares, respectively	(142,662)	(142,580)
Total stockholders' equity	2,504,781	2,496,061
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 22,227,616	\$ 23,220,372

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income**

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>(In Thousands Except Share Data)</b>	
<b>Interest and dividend income:</b>		
Loans and leases	\$ 266,935	\$ 143,309
Debt securities	16,510	6,765
Restricted equity securities	843	1,203
Short-term investments	8,096	2,451
Total interest and dividend income	<u>292,384</u>	<u>153,728</u>
<b>Interest expense:</b>		
Deposits	93,056	53,478
Borrowed funds	8,554	14,420
Total interest expense	<u>101,610</u>	<u>67,898</u>
Net interest income	190,774	85,830
Provision for credit losses on loans	7,899	5,974
Provision for credit losses on investments	47	12
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	<u>182,828</u>	<u>79,844</u>
<b>Non-interest income:</b>		
Deposit fees	8,347	2,361
Loan fees	2,366	393
Loan level derivative income	775	70
Gain on sales of loans and leases held-for-sale	2,689	24
Wealth management fees	4,464	1,491
Other	5,306	1,321
Total non-interest income	<u>23,947</u>	<u>5,660</u>
<b>Non-interest expense:</b>		
Compensation and employee benefits	69,650	35,853
Occupancy	13,097	5,721
Equipment and data processing	20,127	7,012
Professional services	2,462	1,726
FDIC insurance	4,320	2,037
Advertising and marketing	1,679	868
Amortization of identified intangible assets	8,328	1,430
Merger and restructuring expense	13,025	971
Other	8,134	4,404
Total non-interest expense	<u>140,822</u>	<u>60,022</u>
Income before provision for income taxes	65,953	25,482
Provision for income taxes	19,736	6,382
Net income	<u>\$ 46,217</u>	<u>\$ 19,100</u>
<b>Earnings per common share:</b>		
Basic	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.21
Diluted	0.55	0.21
<b>Weighted average common shares outstanding:</b>		
Basic	83,816,086	89,103,510
Diluted	83,903,440	89,567,747
Dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.3225	\$ 0.135

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>(In Thousands)</b>	
Net income	\$ 46,217	\$ 19,100
Investment securities available-for-sale:		
Unrealized securities holding gains (losses)	(15,271)	12,581
Income tax (expense) benefit	3,926	(2,844)
Net unrealized securities holding gains (losses) before reclassification adjustments, net of taxes	<u>(11,345)</u>	<u>9,737</u>
Cash flow hedges:		
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(155)	348
Income tax (expense) benefit	43	(98)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of taxes	<u>(112)</u>	<u>250</u>
Less reclassification adjustment for change in fair value of cash flow hedges:		
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(67)	(534)
Income tax (expense) benefit	19	137
Net reclassification adjustment for change in fair value of cash flow hedges	<u>(48)</u>	<u>(397)</u>
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(64)	\$ 647
Other comprehensive gain (loss), net of taxes	<u>(11,409)</u>	<u>10,384</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>34,808</u>	<u>29,484</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity**  
**Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025**

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
	(In Thousands)					
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 896	\$ 2,171,885	\$ 485,862	\$ (20,002)	\$ (142,580)	\$ 2,496,061
Net income	—	—	46,217	—	—	46,217
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(11,409)	—	(11,409)
Common stock dividends of \$0.3225 per share	—	—	(27,034)	—	—	(27,034)
Restricted stock awards issued, net of awards surrendered	—	82	—	—	(82)	—
Compensation under recognition and retention plans	—	1,015	(69)	—	—	946
Balance at March 31, 2026	<u>\$ 896</u>	<u>\$ 2,172,982</u>	<u>\$ 504,976</u>	<u>\$ (31,411)</u>	<u>\$ (142,662)</u>	<u>\$ 2,504,781</u>

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
	(In Thousands)					
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 970	\$ 902,584	\$ 458,943	\$ (52,882)	\$ (87,676)	\$ 1,221,939
Net income	—	—	19,100	—	—	19,100
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	10,384	—	10,384
Common stock dividends of \$0.135 per share	—	—	(12,029)	—	—	(12,029)
Restricted stock awards issued, net of awards surrendered	—	168	—	—	(208)	(40)
Compensation under recognition and retention plan	—	944	(116)	—	—	828
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 970</u>	<u>\$ 903,696</u>	<u>\$ 465,898</u>	<u>\$ (42,498)</u>	<u>\$ (87,884)</u>	<u>\$ 1,240,182</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	(In Thousands)	
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 46,217	\$ 19,100
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided from operating activities:</b>		
Provision for credit losses	7,946	5,986
Deferred income tax expense	10,610	1,365
Depreciation of premises and equipment	3,312	1,830
Accretion of investment securities premiums and discounts, net	(5,299)	(1,266)
Accretion of premiums and discounts and deferred loan and lease origination costs, net	(9,372)	(1,334)
Amortization of identified intangible assets	8,328	1,430
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1	25
Amortization of other acquisition fair value adjustments, net	1,657	152
Gain on sales of loans and leases held-for-sale	(2,689)	(24)
Write-down of other repossessed assets	—	281
Compensation under recognition and retention plans	946	828
<b>Net change in:</b>		
Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(2,539)	(512)
Other assets	(4,881)	28,931
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(68,086)	(48,778)
Net cash (used for) provided from operating activities	(13,849)	8,014
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from maturities, calls, and principal repayments of investment securities available-for-sale	89,225	27,179
Purchases of investment securities available-for-sale	(129,139)	(651)
Proceeds from redemption/sales of restricted equity securities	20,528	18,326
Purchase of restricted equity securities	(30,531)	(2,708)
Proceeds from sales of loans and leases net	37,800	8,000
Net decrease in loans and leases	66,054	122,110
(Purchase) sale of premises and equipment, net	(2,249)	481
Proceeds from sales of other repossessed assets	20	122
Net cash provided from investing activities	51,708	172,859

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
(In Thousands)		
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Decrease) increase in demand checking, NOW, savings and money market accounts	(881,751)	70,532
Decrease in certificates of deposit and brokered deposits	(341,513)	(60,836)
Proceeds from FHLB advances	1,151,346	222,000
Repayment of FHLB advances	(885,127)	(620,078)
Increase in other borrowed funds, net	17,423	34,025
Decrease in mortgagors' escrow accounts, net	—	(611)
Payment of dividends on common stock	(27,034)	(12,029)
Net cash used for financing activities	(966,656)	(366,997)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(928,797)	(186,124)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,041,745	543,670
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,112,948	\$ 357,546
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest on deposits, borrowed funds and subordinated debt	\$ 100,552	\$ 69,004
Income taxes	3,678	1,623
Non-cash investing activities:		
Transfer from loans to other repossessed assets	52	217

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

## BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (1) Basis of Presentation

##### *Overview*

The Company is a bank holding company (within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended) and the parent of Beacon Bank & Trust, a Massachusetts-chartered trust company. The Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The Company's primary business is to provide commercial, business and retail banking services to its corporate, municipal and retail customers through the Bank and its non-bank subsidiaries. The Company is also the parent of Clarendon Private. Clarendon Private is a registered investment advisor with the SEC. Through Clarendon Private and the Trust and Investments Division of the Bank, the Company offers a wide range of wealth management services to individuals, families, endowments and foundations to help these clients meet their long-term financial goals.

Beacon Bank & Trust operates 144 full-service banking offices in New England and New York with three additional lending offices. The Bank's activities include acceptance of commercial, municipal and retail deposits, origination of mortgage loans on commercial and residential real estate located principally in New England and New York, origination of commercial loans and leases, investment in debt and equity securities, and the offering of cash management and wealth, trust and investment advisory services. The Company also provides specialty equipment financing through its subsidiary Eastern Funding and provides small business lending through its subsidiary 44 Business Capital, both of which operate as national business lines.

The Company and the Bank are supervised, examined and regulated by the FRB. As a Massachusetts-chartered trust company, the Bank is subject to supervision, examination and regulation by the Massachusetts Division of Banks. Clarendon Private is also subject to regulation by the SEC.

The FDIC offers insurance coverage on all deposits up to \$250,000 per depositor. As FDIC-insured depository institutions, the Bank is also subject to supervision, examination and regulation by the FDIC.

##### *Completion of Merger of Equals*

On September 1, 2025, the Company completed its merger of equals with Brookline Bancorp, Inc. ("Legacy Brookline"), pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 16, 2024, by and among the Company, Commerce Acquisition Sub, Inc. and Legacy Brookline (the "Merger Agreement"). On September 1, 2025, Commerce Acquisition Sub, Inc. merged with and into Legacy Brookline (the "Merger"), immediately followed by the merger of Legacy Brookline with and into the Company (the "Holdco Merger"), with the Company as the resulting corporation. The Company also changed its name from Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. to Beacon Financial Corporation and changed the New York Stock Exchange ticker symbol for its common stock from "BHLB" to "BBT."

Immediately following the Holdco Merger, Berkshire Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, Bank Rhode Island, a wholly owned subsidiary of Legacy Brookline, and PCSB Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of Legacy Brookline, each merged with and into Brookline Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of Legacy Brookline, with Brookline Bank as the surviving bank (the "Bank Mergers" and, together with the Merger and the Holdco Merger, the "Transaction"). In connection with the Bank Mergers, Brookline Bank changed its name to Beacon Bank & Trust.

The Transaction was treated as a business combination under ASC 805 and was accounted for as a reverse merger using the acquisition method of accounting. Therefore, Legacy Brookline was deemed the acquirer for financial reporting purposes even though Legacy Berkshire was the legal acquirer. As such, the historical financial statements of Legacy Brookline became the historical financial statements of the combined company.

##### *Basis of Financial Statement Presentation*

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company presented herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules of the SEC for quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and do not include all of the information and note disclosures required by GAAP. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) and disclosures considered necessary for the fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been included. Interim results are not necessarily reflective of the results of the entire year. The accompanying 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 fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management is required to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates based upon changing conditions, including economic conditions and future events. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the near-term include the determination of the ACL and the determination of fair market values of assets and liabilities.

The judgments used by management in applying these critical accounting policies may be affected by a further and prolonged deterioration in the economic environment, which may result in changes to future financial results. For example, subsequent evaluations of the loan and lease portfolio, in light of the factors then prevailing, may result in significant changes in the allowance for loan and lease losses in future periods, and the inability to collect outstanding principal may result in increased loan and lease losses.

***Reclassification***

Certain previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

***Segment Reporting***

An operating segment is defined as a component of a business for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the CODM in deciding how to allocate resources and evaluate performance.

The Company is a bank holding company operating through a single business segment, which derives interest income on loan and lease products the Company offers to customers. Substantially all of the Company's total revenues, pre-tax income, and assets is driven by the banking business.

The President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company acts as the Company's CODM. The CODM regularly reviews comprehensive financial information with the reported measures focused on net interest income and net income. This financial information reviewed is consistent with the information presented within the Company's financial statements.

The CODM uses the reported measures of net interest income and net income to assess performance by comparing to and monitoring against budget and prior year results. This information is used to manage resources to drive business and net earnings growth, including investment in key strategic priorities, as well as determine the Company's ability to return capital to shareholders.

**(2) Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-08, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Purchased Loans" ("ASU 2025-08"). This ASU aligns the initial recognition of the allowance for loan losses on purchased loans between PCD and non-PCD assets by applying the gross-up approach previously required only for PCD loans. The Company elected to adopt this ASU effective January 1, 2025, and applied it to the Transaction completed in the third quarter of 2025, as permitted under the guidance.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, "Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expense". This ASU updates the disclosure and presentation requirements for certain expenses. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The adoption is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

**(3) Investment Securities**

***Investment Securities Available-for-Sale***

The following tables set forth investment securities available-for-sale at the dates indicated:

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

At March 31, 2026				
Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	
(In Thousands)				
Investment securities available-for-sale:				
GSE debentures	\$ 191,035	\$ 257	\$ 12,696	\$ 178,596
GSE CMOs	563,834	797	11,050	553,581
GSE MBSs	326,216	2,027	12,119	316,124
Municipal obligations	225,345	3,570	427	228,488
Corporate debt obligations	35,359	760	125	35,994
U.S. Treasury bonds	419,142	876	14,591	405,427
Foreign government obligations	500	—	—	500
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,761,431	\$ 8,287	\$ 51,008	\$ 1,718,710

December 31, 2025				
Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	
(In Thousands)				
Investment securities available-for-sale:				
GSE debentures	\$ 185,449	\$ 512	\$ 12,284	\$ 173,677
GSE CMOs	500,446	2,784	6,660	496,570
GSE MBSs	334,476	3,009	11,740	325,745
Municipal obligations	231,924	8,305	13	240,216
Corporate debt obligations	39,209	863	49	40,023
U.S. Treasury bonds	424,214	1,727	13,904	412,037
Foreign government obligations	500	—	—	500
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,716,218	\$ 17,200	\$ 44,650	\$ 1,688,768

As of March 31, 2026, the fair value of all investment securities available-for-sale was \$1.7 billion, with net unrealized losses of \$42.7 million, compared to a fair value of \$1.7 billion and net unrealized losses of \$27.5 million as of December 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2026, \$1.0 billion, or 59.5% of the portfolio, had gross unrealized losses of \$51.0 million, compared to \$552.9 million, or 32.7% of the portfolio, with gross unrealized losses of \$44.7 million as of December 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company did not classify any securities as held to maturity; all securities were held as available-for-sale.

***Investment Securities as Collateral***

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, \$1.3 billion and \$1.2 billion of investment securities were pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements; municipal deposits; treasury, tax and loan deposits; swap agreements; FRB borrowings; and FHLB borrowings. The Bank had no outstanding FRB borrowings as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

***Allowance for Credit Losses-Available-for-Sale Securities***

For available-for-sale securities in an unrealized loss position, management first assesses whether (i) the Company intends to sell the security, or (ii) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either criterion is met, any previously recognized allowances are charged-off and the security's amortized cost is written down to fair value through income. If neither criterion is met, the security is evaluated to determine whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency and any adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security is compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, an allowance for credit loss is recorded, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any impairment that has not been recorded through the ACL is recognized in OCI. Adjustments to the allowance are reported as a component of credit loss expense. Available-for-sale securities are charged-off against the allowance or, in the absence of any allowance, written down through income when deemed uncollectible or when either of the aforementioned criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met. The Company has made the accounting policy election to exclude accrued interest receivable on available-for-sale securities from the estimate of credit losses. Accrued interest receivables associated with debt securities available-for-sale totaled \$8.0 million as of March 31, 2026, compared to \$7.2 million as of December 31, 2025.

A debt security is placed on nonaccrual status at the time any principal or interest payments become more than 90 days delinquent or if full collection of interest or principal becomes uncertain. Accrued interest for a debt security placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. There were no debt securities on nonaccrual status and therefore there was no accrued interest related to debt securities reversed against interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

***Assessment for Available for Sale Securities for Impairment***

Investment securities as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025 that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months or twelve months or longer are as follows:

	At March 31, 2026					
	Less than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Longer		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(In Thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
GSE debentures	\$ 35,401	\$ 89	\$ 112,099	\$ 12,607	\$ 147,500	\$ 12,696
GSE CMOs	421,535	4,422	48,411	6,628	469,946	11,050
GSE MBSs	8,809	11	122,292	12,108	131,101	12,119
Municipal obligations	29,286	236	7,194	191	36,480	427
Corporate debt obligations	10,025	125	—	—	10,025	125
U.S. Treasury bonds	9,813	181	217,385	14,410	227,198	14,591
Total temporarily impaired investment securities	<u>\$ 514,869</u>	<u>\$ 5,064</u>	<u>\$ 507,381</u>	<u>\$ 45,944</u>	<u>\$ 1,022,250</u>	<u>\$ 51,008</u>

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	At December 31, 2025					
	Less than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Longer		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(In Thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
GSE debentures	\$ 32	\$ 1	\$ 103,884	\$ 12,283	\$ 103,916	\$ 12,284
GSE CMOs	68,184	460	45,145	6,200	113,329	6,660
GSE MBSs	79	1	114,594	11,739	114,673	11,740
Municipal obligations	9,721	11	391	2	10,112	13
Corporate debt obligations	4,943	41	2,666	8	7,609	49
U.S. Treasury bonds	—	—	203,283	13,904	203,283	13,904
Total temporarily impaired investment securities	<u>\$ 82,959</u>	<u>\$ 514</u>	<u>\$ 469,963</u>	<u>\$ 44,136</u>	<u>\$ 552,922</u>	<u>\$ 44,650</u>

The Company performs regular analyses of the investment securities available-for-sale portfolio to determine whether a decline in fair value indicates that an investment security is impaired. In making these impairment determinations, management considers, among other factors, projected future cash flows; credit subordination and the creditworthiness; capital adequacy and near-term prospects of the issuers.

Management also considers the Company's capital adequacy, interest-rate risk, liquidity and business plans in assessing whether it is more likely than not that the Company will sell or be required to sell the investment securities before recovery. If the Company determines that a security investment is impaired and that it is more likely than not that the Company will not sell or be required to sell the investment security before recovery of its amortized cost, the credit portion of the impairment loss is recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of income and the noncredit portion is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. The credit portion of the impairment represents the difference between the amortized cost and the present value of the expected future cash flows of the investment security. If the Company determines that a security is impaired and it is more likely than not that it will sell or be required to sell the investment security before recovery of its amortized cost, the entire difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of the security will be recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of income.

***Investment Securities Available-For-Sale Impairment Analysis***

The following discussion summarizes, by investment security type, the basis for evaluating if the applicable investment securities within the Company's available-for-sale portfolio were impaired as of March 31, 2026. The Company has determined it is more likely than not that the Company will not sell or be required to sell the investment securities before recovery of its amortized cost. The Company's ability and intent to hold these investment securities until recovery is supported by the Company's strong capital and liquidity positions as well as its historically low portfolio turnover. If market conditions for investment securities worsen or the creditworthiness of the underlying issuers deteriorates, it is possible that the Company may recognize additional impairment in future periods.

In the following discussion, purchase activity excludes the impact of the Transaction.

***U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises***

The Company invests in securities issued by GSEs, including GSE debentures, MBSs, and CMOs. GSE securities include obligations issued by the FNMA, the FHLMC, the GNMA, the FHLB and the Federal Farm Credit Bank. As of March 31, 2026, the Company held GNMA MBSs and CMOs, and SBA commercial loan asset-backed securities in its available-for-sale portfolio with an estimated fair value of \$345.0 million compared to \$285.4 million as of December 31, 2025

As of March 31, 2026, the Company owned 31 GSE debentures with a total fair value of \$178.6 million, and a net unrealized loss of \$12.4 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Company held 38 GSE debentures with a total fair value of \$173.7 million, with a net unrealized loss of \$11.8 million. As of March 31, 2026, 21 of the 31 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. As of December 31, 2025, 17 of the 38 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

position. During the three months ended March 31, 2026 the Company purchased \$20.0 million of GSE debentures compared to the same period in 2025 when the Company did not purchase any GSE debentures.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company owned 144 GSE CMOs with a total fair value of \$553.6 million and a net unrealized loss of \$10.3 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Company held 136 GSE CMOs with a total fair value of \$496.6 million with a net unrealized loss of \$3.9 million. As of March 31, 2026, 122 of the 144 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. As of December 31, 2025, 57 of the 136 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. During the three months ended March 31, 2026 the Company purchased \$79.6 million of GSE CMOs compared to the same period in 2025, when the Company did not purchase any GSE CMOs.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company owned 193 GSE MBSs with a total fair value of \$316.1 million and a net unrealized loss of \$10.1 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Company held 194 GSE MBSs with a total fair value of \$325.7 million with a net unrealized loss of \$8.7 million. As of March 31, 2026, 98 of the 193 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. As of December 31, 2025, 85 of the 194 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company did not purchase any GSE MBSs compared to the same period in 2025 when the Company purchased \$.0 million of GSE MBSs.

#### *Municipal Obligations*

The Company invests in certain state and municipal securities with high credit ratings for portfolio diversification and tax planning purposes. Full collection of the obligations is expected because the financial conditions of the issuing municipalities are sound, they have not defaulted on scheduled payments, the obligations are rated investment grade, and the Company has the ability and intent to hold the obligations for a period of time to recover the amortized cost. As of March 31, 2026, the Company owned 238 municipal obligation securities with a total fair value of \$228.5 million and a net unrealized gain of \$3.1 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Company owned 242 municipal obligation securities with a total fair value of \$240.2 million and a net unrealized gain of \$8.3 million. As of March 31, 2026, 43 of the 238 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. As of December 31, 2025, 12 of the 242 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company purchased \$32.0 thousand of municipal securities compared to the same period in 2025 when the Company purchased \$0.2 million of municipal securities.

#### *Corporate Obligations*

The Company may invest in high-quality corporate obligations to provide portfolio diversification and improve the overall yield on the portfolio. As of March 31, 2026, the Company held 19 corporate obligation securities with a total fair value of \$36.0 million and a net unrealized gain of \$0.6 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Company held 16 corporate obligation securities with a total fair value of \$40.0 million and a net unrealized gain of \$0.8 million. As of March 31, 2026, 4 of the 19 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. As of December 31, 2025, 2 of the 16 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company did not purchase any corporate obligations.

#### *U.S. Treasury Bonds*

The Company invests in securities issued by the U.S. government. As of March 31, 2026, the Company owned 51 U.S. Treasury bonds with a total fair value of \$405.4 million and a net unrealized loss of \$13.7 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Company held 54 U.S. Treasury bonds with a total fair value of \$412.0 million and a net unrealized loss of \$12.2 million. As of March 31, 2026, 30 of the 51 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. As of December 31, 2025, 25 of the 54 securities in this portfolio were in an unrealized loss position. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company purchased \$29.5 million of U.S. Treasury bonds, compared to the same period in 2025 when the Company did not purchase U.S. Treasury bonds.

#### *Foreign Government Obligations*

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company owned 1 foreign government obligation security with a fair value of \$0.5 million, which approximated cost. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the security was held at par. During the three months ended March 31, 2026 the Company did not purchase any foreign government obligation, compared to the same period in 2025 when the Company repurchased the foreign government obligation that had matured.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**Portfolio Maturities**

The final stated maturities of the debt securities are as follows for the periods indicated:

	At March 31, 2026			At December 31, 2025		
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Weighted Average Rate	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Weighted Average Rate
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Within 1 year	\$ 115,150	\$ 114,990	3.68 %	\$ 145,787	\$ 146,092	3.89 %
After 1 year through 5 years	504,732	484,744	2.97 %	472,284	454,138	2.76 %
After 5 years through 10 years	245,821	239,804	3.37 %	246,784	242,931	3.56 %
Over 10 years	895,728	879,172	4.18 %	851,363	845,607	4.18 %
	<u>\$ 1,761,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,718,710</u>	3.69 %	<u>\$ 1,716,218</u>	<u>\$ 1,688,768</u>	3.69 %

Actual maturities of debt securities will differ from those presented above since certain obligations amortize and may also provide the issuer the right to call or prepay the obligation prior to scheduled maturity without penalty. MBSs and CMOs are included above based on their final stated maturities; the actual maturities, however, may occur earlier due to anticipated prepayments and stated amortization of cash flows.

As of March 31, 2026, issuers of debt securities with an estimated fair value of \$951.5 million had the right to call or prepay the obligations. Of the \$951.5 million, approximately \$103.9 million matures in less than 1 year, \$386.8 million matures in 1-5 years, \$201.2 million matures in 6-10 years, and \$259.6 million matures after ten years. As of December 31, 2025, issuers of debt securities with an estimated fair value of approximately \$965.2 million had the right to call or prepay the obligations. Of the \$965.2 million, approximately \$12.4 million matures in less than 1 year, \$111.4 million matures in 1-5 years, \$157.1 million matures in 6-10 years, and \$684.3 million matures after ten years.

**Security Sales**

The Company did not sell any investment securities available-for-sale during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**(4) Loans and Leases**

The following table presents the amortized cost of loans and leases and weighted average coupon rates for the loan and lease portfolios at the dates indicated:

	At March 31, 2026		At December 31, 2025	
	Balance	Weighted Average Coupon	Balance	Weighted Average Coupon
(Dollars In Thousands)				
Commercial real estate loans:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 7,187,735	5.54 %	\$ 7,235,397	5.58 %
Multi-family mortgage	2,148,297	5.27 %	2,155,980	5.29 %
Construction	621,376	6.55 %	620,717	6.61 %
Total commercial real estate loans	<u>9,957,408</u>	<u>5.54 %</u>	<u>10,012,094</u>	<u>5.58 %</u>
Commercial loans and leases:				
Commercial	2,938,469	6.27 %	2,784,152	6.34 %
Equipment financing	1,073,505	8.67 %	1,163,211	8.55 %
Total commercial loans and leases	<u>4,011,974</u>	<u>6.91 %</u>	<u>3,947,363</u>	<u>6.99 %</u>
Consumer loans:				
Residential mortgage	3,167,549	4.81 %	3,233,425	4.82 %
Home equity	656,237	6.30 %	695,307	6.30 %
Other consumer	130,988	5.27 %	141,363	5.25 %
Total consumer loans	<u>3,954,774</u>	<u>5.07 %</u>	<u>4,070,095</u>	<u>5.09 %</u>
Total loans and leases	<u>\$ 17,924,156</u>	<u>5.74 %</u>	<u>\$ 18,029,552</u>	<u>5.78 %</u>

Accrued interest on loans and leases, which were excluded from the amortized cost of loans and leases totaled \$78.2 million and \$77.8 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, and were included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The net unamortized deferred loan origination costs and premiums and discounts on acquired loans included in total loans and leases were \$(228.7) million and \$(237.6) million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

**Loans and Leases Pledged as Collateral**

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were \$6.1 billion and \$6.3 billion respectively of loans and leases pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements; municipal deposits; treasury, tax and loan deposits; swap agreements; FRB borrowings; and FHLB borrowings. The Bank did not have any outstanding FRB borrowings as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**(5) Allowance for Credit Losses**

The following tables present the changes in the allowance for loan and lease losses by portfolio segment for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026			
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
	(In Thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 142,391	\$ 86,490	\$ 23,958	\$ 252,839
Charge-offs	(7,357)	(8,435)	(88)	(15,880)
Recoveries	360	1,824	145	2,329
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses excluding unfunded commitments	15,040	4,418	(14,369)	5,089
Balance at March 31, 2026	<u>\$ 150,434</u>	<u>\$ 84,297</u>	<u>\$ 9,646</u>	<u>\$ 244,377</u>

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025			
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
	(In Thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 74,171	\$ 44,169	\$ 6,743	\$ 125,083
Charge-offs	—	(9,069)	(4)	(9,073)
Recoveries	—	1,422	54	1,476
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses excluding unfunded commitments	(172)	6,834	(3)	6,659
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 73,999</u>	<u>\$ 43,356</u>	<u>\$ 6,790</u>	<u>\$ 124,145</u>

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The allowance for credit losses for unfunded credit commitments was \$16.6 million, and \$13.7 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively and includes the provision of \$2.8 million for credit losses on unfunded commitments during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

***Provision for Credit Losses***

The provision (credit) for credit losses are set forth below for the periods indicated:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>(In Thousands)</b>	
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses:		
Commercial real estate	\$ 15,040	\$ (172)
Commercial	4,418	6,834
Consumer	(14,369)	(3)
Total provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	5,089	6,659
Unfunded commitments	2,810	(685)
Investment securities available-for-sale	47	12
Total provision (credit) for credit losses	<u>\$ 7,946</u>	<u>\$ 5,986</u>

***Allowance for Credit Losses Methodology***

Management has established a methodology to determine the adequacy of the ACL that assesses the risks and losses expected on the loan and lease portfolio and unfunded commitments. Additions to the ACL are made by charges to the provision for credit losses. Losses on loans and leases are charged off against the allowance when all or a portion of a loan or lease is considered uncollectible. Subsequent recoveries on loans previously charged off, if any, are credited to the allowance when realized.

For periods in 2025, the Company continued to use the two legacy banks' ACL processes to calculate the expected losses over the remaining life of the portfolio. During the first quarter of 2026, as part of the February core conversion, the ACL process was updated to have a single integrated process that applies to all loans in the Company's portfolio. The Company continues to use models developed by a third party to calculate the allowance for loans collectively evaluated. As part of reviewing the applicability of these models to the combined Beacon Bank footprint, the models were calibrated to the combined Company's footprint and peer bank loss experience.

The Bank's ACL process uses CRE, C&I, and retail lifetime loss rate models to calculate the expected losses over the life of the loan based on exposure at default, loan attributes, and reasonable, supportable economic forecasts. The exposure at default considers the current unpaid balance and expected utilization assumptions. Key assumptions used in the models include portfolio segmentation, prepayments, and the expected utilization of unfunded commitments, among others. The portfolios are segmented by loan level attributes such as loan type, loan size, date of origination, and delinquency status to create homogenous loan pools. Pool level metrics are calculated and loss rates are subsequently applied to the pools based on loans that have like characteristics. Prepayment assumptions are embedded within the models and are based on the same data used for model development.

Model development data and developmental time periods vary by model, but all use at least ten years of historical data and capture at least one recessionary period. Expected utilization is based on current utilization and a LEQ factor. LEQ varies by current utilization and provides a reasonable estimate of expected draws and borrower behavior. Assumptions and model inputs are reviewed in accordance with model monitoring practices and as new information becomes available.

The ACL estimate incorporates reasonable and supportable forecasts of various macro-economic variables over the remaining life of loans and leases. The development of the reasonable and supportable forecast assumes each macro-economic variable will revert to long-term expectations, with reversion characteristics unique to specific economic indicators and forecasts. Reversion towards long-term expectations generally begins two to three years from the forecast start date and largely completes within the first five years. Management elected to use multiple economic forecasts in determining the reserve to account for economic uncertainty. The forecasts include various projections of gross domestic product, interest rates, property

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

price indices, and employment measures. Scenario weighting and model parameters are updated to reflect facts and circumstances as of the financial statement date.

As of March 31, 2026, management continued to apply qualitative adjustments to the Company's models. These adjustments are designed to address model limitations and are generally targeted to specific risks within the certain portfolios or certain risk factors (e.g., office, refi-risk, and specialty vehicle) based on recent collateral valuations and performance trends. Additionally, portfolio level metrics such as delinquency, population of adversely graded loans, non-accruals, etc. are used to inform management's evaluation of the credit risk in the portfolio and adjustments are made as appropriate. These adjustments included both positive and negative adjustments with a total impact to the ACL estimate of \$35.0 million at March 31, 2026. Management reviews these factors on a quarterly basis as market conditions and segment performance evolve.

Specific reserves are established for loans individually evaluated for impairment when amortized cost basis is greater than the discounted present value of expected future cash flows or, in the case of collateral-dependent loans, when there is an excess of a loan's amortized cost basis over the fair value of its underlying collateral. When loans and leases do not share risk characteristics with other financial assets they are evaluated individually. Individually evaluated loans are reviewed quarterly with adjustments made to the calculated reserve as necessary.

The general allowance for loan and lease losses was \$165.6 million as of March 31, 2026, compared to \$173.4 million as of December 31, 2025.

The specific allowance for loan and lease losses was \$78.9 million as of March 31, 2026, compared to \$79.4 million as of December 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2026, management believes the methodology for calculating the allowance is sound and the allowance provides a reasonable basis for determining and reporting on expected losses over the lifetime of the Company's loan portfolios.

***Credit Quality Assessment***

At the time of loan origination, a rating is assigned based on the capacity to pay and general financial strength of the borrower, the value of assets pledged as collateral, and the evaluation of third party support such as a guarantor. The Company continually monitors the credit quality of the loan portfolio using all available information. The officer responsible for handling each loan is required to initiate changes to risk ratings when changes in facts and circumstances occur that warrant an upgrade or downgrade in a loan rating. Based on this information, loans demonstrating certain payment issues or other weaknesses may be categorized as delinquent, adversely risk-rated, nonperforming and/or put on nonaccrual status. Additionally, in the course of resolving such loans, the Company may choose to restructure the contractual terms of certain loans to match the borrower's ability to repay the loan based on their current financial condition. If a restructured loan meets certain criteria, it may be categorized as a modified loan.

The Company reviews numerous credit quality indicators when assessing the risk in its loan portfolio. For all loans, the Company utilizes an eight-grade loan rating system, which assigns a risk rating to each borrower based on a number of quantitative and qualitative factors associated with a loan transaction. Factors considered include industry and market conditions; position within the industry; earnings trends; operating cash flow; asset/liability values; debt capacity; guarantor strength; management and controls; financial reporting; collateral; and other considerations. In addition, the Company's independent loan review group evaluates the credit quality and related risk ratings in all loan portfolios. The results of these reviews are reported to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors on a periodic basis and annually to the Board of Directors. For the consumer loans, the Company heavily relies on payment status for calibrating credit risk.

The ratings categories used for assessing credit risk in the commercial real estate, multi-family mortgage, construction, commercial, equipment financing, condominium association and other consumer loan and lease classes are defined as follows:

***1 -4 Rating—Pass***

Loan rating grades "1" through "4" are classified as "Pass," which indicates borrowers are performing in accordance with the terms of the loan and are less likely to result in loss due to the capacity of the borrower to pay and the adequacy of the value of assets pledged as collateral.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

*5 Rating—OAEM*

Borrowers exhibit potential credit weaknesses or downward trends deserving management's attention. If not checked or corrected, these trends will weaken the Company's asset and position. While potentially weak, currently these borrowers are marginally acceptable; no loss of principal or interest is envisioned.

*6 Rating—Substandard*

Borrowers exhibit well defined weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly liquidation of debt. Substandard loans may be inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligors or by the collateral pledged, if any. Normal repayment from the borrower is in jeopardy. Although no immediate loss of principal is envisioned, there is a distinct possibility that a partial loss of interest and/or principal will occur if the deficiencies are not corrected. Collateral coverage may be inadequate to cover the principal obligation.

*7 Rating—Doubtful*

Borrowers exhibit well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly liquidation of debt with the added provision that the weaknesses make collection of the debt in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Serious problems exist to the point where partial loss of principal is likely.

*8 Rating—Definite Loss*

Borrowers deemed incapable of repayment. Loans to such borrowers are considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuation as active assets of the Company is not warranted.

Assets rated as "OAEM," "substandard" or "doubtful" based on criteria established under banking regulations are collectively referred to as "criticized" assets.

**Credit Quality Information**

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of loans in each class by credit quality indicator and year of origination as of March 31, 2026.

	March 31, 2026								Total
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	
(In Thousands)									
<b>Commercial Real Estate</b>									
Pass	\$ 125,088	\$ 567,059	\$ 496,402	\$ 763,816	\$ 1,227,243	\$ 3,443,673	\$ 117,841	\$ 14,114	\$ 6,755,236
OAEM	—	150	1,351	47,280	49,667	132,845	—	—	231,293
Substandard	—	282	2,182	7,898	73,090	92,253	25,501	—	201,206
Total	125,088	567,491	499,935	818,994	1,350,000	3,668,771	143,342	14,114	7,187,735
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	—	182	68	184	6,923	—	—	7,357
<b>Multi-Family Mortgage</b>									
Pass	11,944	179,976	154,443	123,632	546,451	1,025,065	42,492	3,957	2,087,960
OAEM	—	—	—	—	43,828	—	—	—	43,828
Substandard	—	—	—	1,064	—	15,445	—	—	16,509
Total	11,944	179,976	154,443	124,696	590,279	1,040,510	42,492	3,957	2,148,297
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Construction</b>									

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	March 31, 2026								
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
	(In Thousands)								
Pass	6,236	182,777	115,698	146,417	52,600	19,941	3,922	—	527,591
OAEM	—	—	—	—	22,750	—	—	—	22,750
Substandard	—	—	—	—	71,035	—	—	—	71,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,236</b>	<b>182,777</b>	<b>115,698</b>	<b>146,417</b>	<b>146,385</b>	<b>19,941</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>621,376</b>
<b>Commercial</b>									
Pass	130,715	299,457	310,326	301,784	177,165	308,222	1,238,146	26,212	2,792,027
OAEM	—	7,840	758	421	18,065	3,835	18,640	318	49,877
Substandard	—	124	8,806	3,603	4,369	15,192	63,509	778	96,381
Doubtful	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,715</b>	<b>307,421</b>	<b>319,890</b>	<b>305,992</b>	<b>199,599</b>	<b>327,249</b>	<b>1,320,295</b>	<b>27,308</b>	<b>2,938,469</b>
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	138	1,567	548	396	3,401	—	—	6,050
<b>Equipment Financing</b>									
Pass	27,558	193,120	227,296	222,328	177,510	171,113	2,537	4,152	1,025,614
OAEM	9,258	722	3,755	8,200	7,888	6,917	—	9,233	45,973
Substandard	—	—	—	—	1,918	—	—	—	1,918
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,816</b>	<b>193,842</b>	<b>231,051</b>	<b>230,528</b>	<b>187,316</b>	<b>178,030</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>13,385</b>	<b>1,073,505</b>
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	—	—	48	—	2,336	—	—	2,384

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	March 31, 2026								
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
	(In Thousands)								
<b>Residential</b>									
Pass	43,751	326,374	348,321	516,620	679,753	1,235,901	4,700	—	3,155,420
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	1,624	—	—	1,624
Substandard	—	—	—	—	442	10,063	—	—	10,505
Total	43,751	326,374	348,321	516,620	680,195	1,247,588	4,700	—	3,167,549
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Home Equity</b>									
Pass	4,367	2,000	1,936	7,072	7,419	34,354	588,235	6,552	651,935
OAEM	—	—	—	—	—	27	356	—	383
Substandard	18	41	29	205	—	268	2,961	397	3,919
Total	4,385	2,041	1,965	7,277	7,419	34,649	591,552	6,949	656,237
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Other Consumer</b>									
Pass	3,940	8,027	18,015	17,430	6,804	6,636	69,886	8	130,746
OAEM	—	7	2	23	1	—	3	—	36
Substandard	—	19	20	25	17	41	84	—	206
Total	3,940	8,053	18,037	17,478	6,822	6,677	69,973	8	130,988
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	9	38	18	8	15	—	—	88
<b>Total</b>									
Pass	353,599	1,758,790	1,672,437	2,099,099	2,874,945	6,244,905	2,067,759	54,995	17,126,529
OAEM	9,258	8,719	5,866	55,924	142,199	145,248	18,999	9,551	395,764
Substandard	18	466	11,037	12,795	150,871	133,262	92,055	1,175	401,679
Doubtful	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	184

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**March 31, 2026**

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
	(In Thousands)								
Total	\$ 362,875	\$ 1,767,975	\$ 1,689,340	\$ 2,168,002	\$ 3,168,015	\$ 6,523,415	\$ 2,178,813	\$ 65,721	\$ 17,924,156

As of March 31, 2026, there were no loans categorized as definite loss.

During the first quarter of 2026, the Company fully risk rated our consumer portfolio, whereby the current risk rating provides an accurate indicator of credit quality. As such we updated the above table to include risk rating for the Consumer portfolio vs FICO in prior periods. Prior periods remain unchanged.

The following tables present the recorded investment in loans in each class as of December 31, 2025, by credit quality indicator.

**December 31, 2025**

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
	(In Thousands)								
<b>Commercial Real Estate</b>									
Pass	\$ 546,268	\$ 496,486	\$ 713,257	\$ 1,377,041	\$ 1,144,463	\$ 2,524,605	\$ 45,663	\$ 14,944	\$ 6,862,727
OAEM	14,599	732	53,420	42,680	43,317	37,747	—	387	192,882
Substandard	—	24,867	3,963	56,316	7,427	84,232	2,983	—	179,788
Total	560,867	522,085	770,640	1,476,037	1,195,207	2,646,584	48,646	15,331	7,235,397
<b>Current -period gross writeoffs</b>	—	569	18	4,641	—	3,458	—	—	8,686
<b>Multi-Family Mortgage</b>									
Pass	165,979	110,718	113,109	618,623	278,798	811,649	4,551	3,982	2,107,409
OAEM	—	—	—	10,876	—	—	—	—	10,876
Substandard	—	—	1,066	2,863	11,477	22,289	—	—	37,695

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

December 31, 2025									
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
	(In Thousands)								
<b>Total</b>	165,979	110,718	114,175	632,362	290,275	833,938	4,551	3,982	2,155,980
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	—	—	—	—	2,332	—	—	2,332
<b>Construction</b>									
Pass	159,217	148,651	145,038	87,874	16,938	332	3,188	—	561,238
OAEM	—	—	—	37,689	—	—	—	—	37,689
Substandard	—	—	—	21,790	—	—	—	—	21,790
<b>Total</b>	159,217	148,651	145,038	147,353	16,938	332	3,188	—	620,717
<b>Commercial</b>									
Pass	314,833	302,916	311,533	162,007	177,421	174,533	1,180,768	12,790	2,636,801
OAEM	—	774	236	20,727	135	4,361	35,864	339	62,436
Substandard	—	8,231	4,746	4,283	5,378	11,421	49,974	698	84,731
Doubtful	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	184
<b>Total</b>	314,833	311,921	316,699	187,017	182,934	190,315	1,266,606	13,827	2,784,152
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	1,082	210	5,199	106	7,353	1,467	—	15,417
<b>Equipment Financing</b>									
Pass	196,359	241,981	265,403	210,829	94,341	101,526	2,951	4,359	1,117,749
OAEM	—	—	—	878	597	—	—	—	1,475
Substandard	138	3,778	12,026	8,090	2,532	3,959	—	11,541	42,064
Doubtful	—	—	—	1,918	—	5	—	—	1,923
<b>Total</b>	196,497	245,759	277,429	221,715	97,470	105,490	2,951	15,900	1,163,211
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	870	6,421	5,263	1,097	1,966	—	—	15,617
<b>Other Consumer</b>									
Pass	10,735	19,553	19,614	7,792	3,311	4,270	75,916	14	141,205
OAEM	12	—	—	5	—	1	5	—	23
Substandard	1	41	2	46	6	7	32	—	135
<b>Total</b>	10,748	19,594	19,616	7,843	3,317	4,278	75,953	14	141,363
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	27	14	11	1	—	19	62	—	134
<b>Total</b>									
Pass	1,393,391	1,320,305	1,567,954	2,464,166	1,715,272	3,616,915	1,313,037	36,089	13,427,129
OAEM	14,611	1,506	53,656	112,855	44,049	42,109	35,869	726	305,381
Substandard	139	36,917	21,803	93,388	26,820	121,908	52,989	12,239	366,203
Doubtful	—	—	184	1,918	—	5	—	—	2,107
<b>Total</b>	\$ 1,408,141	\$ 1,358,728	\$ 1,643,597	\$ 2,672,327	\$ 1,786,141	\$ 3,780,937	\$ 1,401,895	\$ 49,054	\$ 14,100,820

As of December 31, 2025, there were no loans categorized as definite loss.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

At December 31, 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
(In Thousands)									
<b>Residential</b>									
Credit Scores									
Over 700	\$ 311,693	\$ 330,183	\$ 497,233	\$ 542,388	\$ 250,604	\$ 746,295	\$ 3,000	\$ —	\$ 2,681,396
661 - 700	10,890	15,515	23,976	30,852	15,805	74,101	8	—	171,147
600 and below	4,983	8,539	10,528	15,014	11,306	43,250	—	—	93,620
Data not available*	24,658	3,334	5,729	103,341	6,076	144,124	—	—	287,262
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 352,224</b>	<b>\$ 357,571</b>	<b>\$ 537,466</b>	<b>\$ 691,595</b>	<b>\$283,791</b>	<b>\$ 1,007,770</b>	<b>\$ 3,008</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 3,233,425</b>
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>Home Equity</b>									
Credit Scores									
Over 700	\$ 5,286	\$ 1,882	\$ 6,714	\$ 7,087	\$ 7,111	\$ 26,203	\$ 542,324	\$ 3,737	\$ 600,344
661 - 700	—	23	54	559	177	2,211	55,752	986	59,762
600 and below	95	117	789	131	124	952	27,538	2,652	32,398
Data not available*	2	—	13	—	—	50	2,738	—	2,803
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,383</b>	<b>\$ 2,022</b>	<b>\$ 7,570</b>	<b>\$ 7,777</b>	<b>\$ 7,412</b>	<b>\$ 29,416</b>	<b>\$ 628,352</b>	<b>\$ 7,375</b>	<b>\$ 695,307</b>
<b>Current-period gross writeoffs</b>	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 64	\$ —	\$ 64

\* Primarily represents loans made to trusts and purchased mortgages.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**Age Analysis of Past Due Loans and Leases**

The following table presents an age analysis of the amortized cost basis in loans and leases as of March 31, 2026.

At March 31, 2026										
Past Due										
	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total	Current	Total Loans and Leases	Past Due Greater Than 90 Days and Accruing	Non-accrual	Non-accrual with No Related Allowance	
(In Thousands)										
<b>Commercial real estate loans:</b>										
Commercial real estate	\$ 24,820	\$ 18,851	\$ 25,368	\$ 69,039	\$ 7,118,696	\$ 7,187,735	\$ 233	\$ 65,127	\$ 8,122	
Multi-family mortgage	144	819	8,258	9,221	2,139,076	2,148,297	—	12,995	—	
Construction	—	—	—	—	621,376	621,376	—	—	—	
Total commercial real estate loans	24,964	19,670	33,626	78,260	9,879,148	9,957,408	233	78,122	8,122	
<b>Commercial loans and leases:</b>										
Commercial	7,249	578	20,900	28,727	2,909,742	2,938,469	205	22,626	9,663	
Equipment financing	21,058	9,204	31,583	61,845	1,011,660	1,073,505	—	38,633	14,498	
Total commercial loans and leases	28,307	9,782	52,483	90,572	3,921,402	4,011,974	205	61,259	24,161	
<b>Consumer loans:</b>										
Residential mortgage	9,565	1,836	7,465	18,866	3,148,683	3,167,549	4,698	5,807	5,865	
Home equity	1,938	718	1,897	4,553	651,684	656,237	697	3,222	3,223	
Other consumer	437	76	133	646	130,342	130,988	1	206	206	
Total consumer loans	11,940	2,630	9,495	24,065	3,930,709	3,954,774	5,396	9,235	9,294	
Total loans and leases	\$ 65,211	\$ 32,082	\$ 95,604	\$ 192,897	\$ 17,731,259	\$ 17,924,156	\$ 5,834	\$ 148,616	\$ 41,577	

The Company did not recognize any interest income on nonaccrual loans for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2026.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The following tables present an age analysis of the recorded investment in originated and acquired loans and leases as of December 31, 2025.

At December 31, 2025

	Past Due			Total	Current	Total Loans and Leases	Loans and Leases Past Due Greater Than 90 Days and Accruing	Non-accrual	Non-accrual with No Related Allowance
	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	Greater Than 90 Days						
(In Thousands)									
<b>Commercial real estate loans:</b>									
Commercial real estate	\$ 10,348	\$ 7,457	\$ 21,663	\$ 39,468	\$ 7,195,929	\$ 7,235,397	\$ 3,250	\$ 41,246	\$ 1,340
Multi-family mortgage	148	—	18,400	18,548	2,137,432	2,155,980	14,340	4,065	1,066
Construction	—	—	15,000	15,000	605,717	620,717	15,000	—	—
Total commercial real estate loans	10,496	7,457	55,063	73,016	9,939,078	10,012,094	32,590	45,311	2,406
<b>Commercial loans and leases:</b>									
Commercial	2,762	219	16,798	19,779	2,764,373	2,784,152	320	16,716	1,735
Equipment financing	12,513	7,456	36,795	56,764	1,106,447	1,163,211	112	42,718	2,531
Total commercial loans and leases	15,275	7,675	53,593	76,543	3,870,820	3,947,363	432	59,434	4,266
<b>Consumer loans:</b>									
Residential mortgage	8,429	4,014	8,443	20,886	3,212,539	3,233,425	3,970	6,465	1,323
Home equity	2,793	1,030	1,486	5,309	689,998	695,307	811	2,811	32
Other consumer	287	68	133	488	140,875	141,363	20	135	—
Total consumer loans	11,509	5,112	10,062	26,683	4,043,412	4,070,095	4,801	9,411	1,355
Total loans and leases	\$ 37,280	\$ 20,244	\$ 118,718	\$ 176,242	\$ 17,853,310	\$ 18,029,552	\$ 37,823	\$ 114,156	\$ 8,027

***Individually Evaluated Loans and Leases***

Loans and leases which do not share similar risk characteristics with other loans are individually evaluated for credit losses. A loan is individually evaluated when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due (both interest and principal) according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The loans and leases risk-rated "substandard" or worse are individually evaluated. Specific reserves are established for loans and leases with deterioration in the present value of expected future cash flows or, in the case of collateral-dependent loans and leases, any increase in the loan or lease amortized cost basis over the fair value of the underlying collateral discounted for estimated selling costs. In contrast, the loans and leases which share similar risk characteristics and are not included in the individually evaluated population are collectively evaluated for credit losses.

The following tables present information regarding individually evaluated and collectively evaluated allowance for loan and lease losses for credit losses on loans and leases at the dates indicated.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	At March 31, 2026			
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
	(In Thousands)			
<b>Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:</b>				
Individually evaluated	\$ 46,852	\$ 32,044	\$ —	\$ 78,896
Collectively evaluated	103,582	52,253	9,646	165,481
Total	\$ 150,434	\$ 84,297	\$ 9,646	\$ 244,377
<b>Loans and Leases:</b>				
Individually evaluated	\$ 277,911	\$ 114,485	\$ —	\$ 392,396
Collectively evaluated	9,679,497	3,897,489	3,954,774	17,531,760
Total	\$ 9,957,408	\$ 4,011,974	\$ 3,954,774	\$ 17,924,156
	At December 31, 2025			
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
	(In Thousands)			
<b>Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:</b>				
Individually evaluated	\$ 47,329	\$ 31,909	\$ 178	\$ 79,416
Collectively evaluated	95,062	54,581	23,780	173,423
Total loans and leases	\$ 142,391	\$ 86,490	\$ 23,958	\$ 252,839
<b>Loans and Leases:</b>				
Individually evaluated	\$ 240,753	\$ 111,589	\$ 1,801	\$ 354,143
Collectively evaluated	9,771,341	3,835,774	4,068,294	17,675,409
Total loans and leases	\$ 10,012,094	\$ 3,947,363	\$ 4,070,095	\$ 18,029,552

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**Loan Modifications**

The following tables present the amortized cost basis of loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the periods indicated.

<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2026</b>				
<b>Number of Loans</b>	<b>Amortized Cost</b>	<b>% of Total Class of Loans and Leases</b>	<b>Financial Effect</b>	
	<b>(In thousands)</b>			
<b>Maturity Extension:</b>				
CRE	1 \$	135	— %	Loan was given a 5 year extension. The financial effect was deemed "de minimis."
C&I	4	5,904	0.20 %	Loans were given multi-month extensions totaling over a year. The financial effect was deemed "de minimis".
<b>Significant Payment Delays:</b>				
Commercial Real Estate Combination - Maturity Extension and Significant Payment Delays	1	243	— %	Loan was given multiple deferrals of past 12 months totaling over 180 days. The financial effect was deemed "de minimis".
CRE	1	8,668	0.12 %	Loan was given 6 month extensions, and reductions in their stated interest rates of 2.5%. The financial effect was deemed "de minimis."
Equipment financing Combination - Significant Payment Delays and Interest Rate Reduction:	2	701	0.07 %	Loans were given a 33 month extension with a 2% rate reduction and a 15 month extension with a 2.5% rate reduction, respectfully. The financial effect was deemed "de minimis."
Commercial Real Estate	1	2,907	0.04 %	Loan was given 3 month deferral, and reductions in their stated interest rates of 1.89%. The financial effect was deemed "de minimis."
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 \$</b>	<b>18,558</b>		

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The following tables present the aging analysis of loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026				Modified
	Current	30-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	
	(In thousands)				
Total Modifications	\$ 6,847	135	—	11,576	—

**(6) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

The following table sets forth the carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets at the dates indicated:

	At March 31, 2026	At December 31, 2025
	(In Thousands)	
Goodwill	\$ 351,613	\$ 241,222
Additions	3,656	110,391
Balance at end of period	355,269	351,613
Other intangible assets, net accumulated amortization:		
Core deposits	168,490	176,280
Customer relationships intangible asset	12,744	13,282
Total other intangible assets	181,234	189,562
Total goodwill and other intangible assets	\$ 536,503	\$ 541,175

The addition of goodwill relates to final valuation of associated deferred tax assets acquired during the Transaction.

The weighted-average amortization period for the intangible assets is 11.4 years.

The estimated aggregate future amortization expense (in thousands) for other intangible assets for each of the next five years and thereafter is as follows:

Remainder of 2026	\$ 24,178
Year ending:	
2027	29,009
2028	25,512
2029	22,016
2030	18,519
2031	16,104
Thereafter	45,896
Total	\$ 181,234

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**(7) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company's accumulated OCI (loss) includes the following three components: (i) unrealized holding gains (losses) on investment securities available-for-sale; (ii) change in the fair value of cash flow hedges; and (iii) adjustment of accumulated obligation for postretirement benefits.

Changes in accumulated OCI (loss) by component, net of tax, were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026			
	Investment Securities Available-for-Sale	Net Change in Fair Value of Cash Flow Hedges	Postretirement Benefits	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	(In Thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ (20,593)	\$ 52	\$ 539	\$ (20,002)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(11,345)	(112)	—	(11,457)
(Income) expense recognized in earnings	—	48	—	48
Balance at March 31, 2026	<u>\$ (31,938)</u>	<u>\$ (12)</u>	<u>\$ 539</u>	<u>\$ (31,411)</u>

  

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025			
	Investment Securities Available-for-Sale	Net Change in Fair Value of Cash Flow Hedges	Postretirement Benefits	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	(In Thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (53,718)	\$ (1,323)	\$ 2,159	\$ (52,882)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	9,737	250	—	9,987
Reclassification adjustment for (income) expense recognized in earnings	—	397	—	397
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ (43,981)</u>	<u>\$ (676)</u>	<u>\$ 2,159</u>	<u>\$ (42,498)</u>

**(8) Derivatives and Hedging Activities**

The Company executes loan level derivative products such as interest rate swap agreements with commercial banking customers to aid them in managing their interest rate risk. The interest rate swap contracts allow the commercial banking customers to convert floating rate loan payments to fixed rate loan payments. The Company concurrently enters into offsetting swaps with a third party financial institution, effectively minimizing its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions. The third party financial institution exchanges the customer's fixed rate loan payments for floating rate loan payments. As the interest rate swap agreements associated with this program do not meet hedge accounting requirements, changes in the fair value are recognized directly in earnings. Based on the Company's intended use for the loan level derivatives at inception, the Company designates the derivative as either an economic hedge of an asset or liability, or a hedging instrument subject to the hedge accounting provisions of FASB ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging".

The Company believes using interest rate derivatives adds stability to interest income and expense and allows the Company to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. The Company enters into interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. These interest rate swaps are designated as cash flow hedges and involve the receipt of variable rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed payments. The Company enters into interest rate swaps as hedging instruments against the interest rate risk associated with the Company's FHLB borrowings and loan portfolio. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedging instruments, the effective portion of the gains or losses is reported as a component of OCI, and is reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings.

The following table reflects the Company's derivative positions as of the date indicated below for interest rate derivatives which qualify as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

At March 31, 2026					
Weighted Average Rate					
	Notional Amount (in thousands)	Average Maturity (in years)	Current Rate Paid	Received Fixed Swap Rate	Fair Value (in thousands)
Interest rate swaps on loans	\$ 149,679	0.7	3.65 %	3.52 %	\$ (46)

  

At December 31, 2025					
Weighted Average Rate					
	Notional Amount (in thousands)	Average Maturity (in years)	Current Rate Paid	Received Fixed Swap Rate	Fair Value (in thousands)
Interest rate swaps on loans	\$ 192,468	0.9	3.79 %	3.47 %	\$ 7

The Company utilizes risk participation agreements with other banks participating in commercial loan arrangements. Participating banks guarantee the performance on borrower-related interest rate swap contracts. Risk participation agreements are derivative financial instruments and are recorded at fair value. These derivatives are not designated as hedges and therefore, changes in fair value are recorded directly through earnings in other non-interest income at each reporting period. Under a risk participation-out agreement, a derivative asset, the Company participates out a portion of the credit risk associated with the interest rate swap position executed with the commercial borrower, for a fee paid to the participating bank.

The Company offers foreign exchange contracts to commercial borrowers to accommodate their business needs. These foreign exchange contracts do not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes. To mitigate the market and liquidity risk associated with these foreign exchange contracts, the Company enters into similar offsetting positions.

Asset derivatives and liability derivatives are included in other assets and accrued expenses and other liabilities on the unaudited consolidated balance sheets.

The following tables present the Company's customer related derivative positions for the periods indicated below for those derivatives not designated as hedging.

	Number of Positions	Notional Amount Maturing						Fair Value
		Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years	Less than 3 years	Less than 4 years	Thereafter	Total	
		March 31, 2026						
(Dollars In Thousands)								
<b>Loan level derivatives</b>								
Receive fixed, pay variable	304	\$ 348,919	\$ 332,118	\$ 616,891	\$460,263	\$ 1,742,093	\$ 3,500,284	\$ 70,480
Pay fixed, receive variable	305	348,919	332,118	616,891	464,360	1,742,093	3,504,381	70,394
Risk participation-out agreements	87	67,441	44,412	145,481	52,348	371,525	681,207	575
Risk participation-in agreements	22	28,039	6,855	26,083	18,313	67,779	147,069	141
<b>Foreign exchange contracts</b>								
Buys foreign currency, sells U.S. currency	11	\$ 2,965	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,965	\$ 125
Sells foreign currency, buys U.S. currency	11	2,978	—	—	—	—	2,978	235

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Number of Positions	Notional Amount Maturing						Total	Fair Value
	Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years	Less than 3 years	Less than 4 years	Thereafter			
	December 31, 2025							
(Dollars In Thousands)								
<b>Loan level derivatives</b>								
Receive fixed, pay variable	308	\$ 280,333	\$ 427,625	\$ 368,548	\$ 699,796	\$ 1,729,538	\$ 3,505,840	\$ 58,840
Pay fixed, receive variable	308	280,333	427,625	368,548	699,796	1,729,538	3,505,840	58,853
Risk participation-out agreements	87	41,361	65,257	37,270	155,480	371,466	670,834	532
Risk participation-in agreements	23	29,862	10,321	26,468	18,473	68,061	153,185	139
<b>Foreign exchange contracts</b>								
Buys foreign currency, sells U.S. currency	9	\$ 2,785	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,785	\$ 274
Sells foreign currency, buys U.S. currency	9	2,800	—	—	—	—	2,800	258

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Certain derivative agreements contain provisions that require the Company to post collateral if the derivative exposure exceeds a threshold amount. The Company posted collateral to dealer counterparties of \$0.2 million in the normal course of business as of March 31, 2026, compare to \$1.2 million as of December 31, 2025.

The tables below present the offsetting of derivatives and amounts subject to master netting agreements not offset in the unaudited consolidated balance sheet at the dates indicated.

At March 31, 2026					
Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net Amounts Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		Net Amount
			Financial Instruments Pledged	Cash Collateral Pledged	
(In Thousands)					
<b>Asset derivatives</b>					
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:					
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 77	\$ —	\$ 77	\$ —	\$ 77
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:					
Loan level derivatives	\$ 98,732	\$ —	\$ 98,732	\$ 50,526	\$ 48,206
Risk participation-out agreements	575	—	575	—	575
Foreign exchange contracts	360	—	360	—	360
Total	\$ 99,744	\$ —	\$ 99,744	\$ 50,526	\$ 49,218
<b>Liability derivatives</b>					
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:					
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 123	\$ —	\$ 123	\$ —	\$ 123
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:					
Loan level derivatives	\$ 113,495	\$ —	\$ 113,495	\$ 219	\$ 113,276
Risk participation-in agreements	141	—	141	—	141
Foreign exchange contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 113,759	\$ —	\$ 113,759	\$ 219	\$ 113,540

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

At December 31, 2025							
Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net Amounts Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		Net Amount		
			Financial Instruments Pledged	Cash Collateral Pledged			
(In Thousands)							
<b>Asset derivatives</b>							
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:							
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 185	\$ —	\$ 185	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 185	
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:							
Loan level derivatives	\$ 102,237	\$ —	\$ 102,237	\$ —	\$ 33,113	\$ 69,124	
Risk participation-out agreements	532	—	532	—	—	532	
Foreign exchange contracts	274	—	274	—	—	274	
Total	\$ 103,228	\$ —	\$ 103,228	\$ —	\$ 33,113	\$ 70,115	
<b>Liability derivatives</b>							
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:							
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 179	\$ —	\$ 179	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 179	
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:							
Loan level derivatives	\$ 115,937	\$ —	\$ 115,937	\$ —	\$ 1,180	\$ 114,757	
Risk participation-in agreements	139	—	139	—	—	139	
Foreign exchange contracts	258	—	258	—	—	258	
Total	\$ 116,513	\$ —	\$ 116,513	\$ —	\$ 1,180	\$ 115,333	

The Company has agreements with certain of its derivative counterparties that contain credit-risk-related contingent provisions. These provisions provide the counterparty with the right to terminate its derivative positions and require the Company to settle its obligations under the agreements if the Company defaults on certain of its indebtedness or if the Company fails to maintain its status as a well-capitalized institution.

	Fair Value	
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Derivatives designated as hedges	\$ (46)	\$ (1,114)
(Loss) gain in OCI on derivatives (effective portion), net of tax	\$ (14)	\$ (678)
Gain (loss) reclassified from OCI into interest income or interest expense (effective portion)	\$ (49)	\$ (534)

The guidance in ASU 2017-12 requires that amounts in accumulated OCI that are included in the assessment of effectiveness should be reclassified into earnings in the same period in which the hedged forecasted transactions impact earnings. A portion of the balance reported in accumulated OCI related to derivatives will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made or received on the Company's interest rate swaps. The Company monitors the risk of counterparty default on an ongoing basis.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**(9) Stock Based Compensation**

As of March 31, 2026, the Company had one active equity plan: the 2025 Plan. The 2025 Plan was approved by the Company's stockholders at the May 2025 special meeting of stockholders of Beacon Financial Corporation, formally known as Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc., in anticipation of the pending Transaction. The 2021 Plan was discontinued on August 31, 2025 as a result of the finalization of the Transaction. No further shares will be granted as awards under the 2021 Plan and all previously outstanding and invested awards under the 2021 Plan vested as a result of the finalization of the Transaction.

All of the shares that have been awarded under the 2025 Plan are time-based shares awarded to employees vest ratably over two years with one-half of such shares vesting on the first and second anniversary dates of the awards.

If a participant leaves the Company prior to the anniversary date of an award, any unvested shares are forfeited. Dividends declared with respect to shares awarded will be held by the Company and paid to the participant only when the shares vest.

Under the 2025 Plan, shares of the Company's common stock are reserved for issuance as restricted stock awards to officers, employees, and non-employee directors of the Company. Shares issued upon vesting may be either authorized but unissued shares or reacquired shares held by the Company as treasury shares. Any shares not issued because vesting requirements are not met will be retired back to treasury and be made available again for issuance under the Plan.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, no shares were issued, respectively, upon satisfaction of required conditions of the Plan.

Total expense for the Plans was \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

**(10) EPS**

The following table is a reconciliation of basic EPS and diluted EPS:

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Basic	Fully Diluted	Basic	Fully Diluted
	(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)			
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 46,217	\$ 46,217	\$ 19,100	\$ 19,100
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares outstanding	83,816,086	83,816,086	89,103,510	89,103,510
Effect of dilutive securities	—	87,354	—	464,237
Adjusted weighted average shares outstanding	83,816,086	83,903,440	89,103,510	89,567,747
EPS	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21

**(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

A description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below. There were no changes in the valuation techniques used during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis**

The following tables set forth the carrying value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the dates indicated:

	Carrying Value as of March 31, 2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In Thousands)			
<b>Assets:</b>				
Investment securities available-for-sale:				
GSE debentures	\$ —	\$ 178,596	\$ —	\$ 178,596
GSE CMOs	—	553,581	—	553,581
GSE MBSs	—	316,124	—	316,124
Municipal obligations	—	214,602	13,886	228,488
Corporate debt obligations	—	32,913	3,081	35,994
U.S. Treasury bonds	—	405,427	—	405,427
Foreign government obligations	—	500	—	500
Total investment securities available-for-sale	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,701,743</u>	<u>\$ 16,967</u>	<u>\$ 1,718,710</u>
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ —	\$ 77	\$ —	\$ 77
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Loan level derivatives	—	98,732	—	98,732
Risk participation-out agreements	—	575	—	575
Foreign exchange contracts	—	360	—	360
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ —	\$ 123	\$ —	\$ 123
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Loan level derivatives	—	113,495	—	113,495
Risk participation-in agreements	—	141	—	141
Foreign exchange contracts	—	—	—	—

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In Thousands)			
<b>Assets:</b>				
Investment securities available-for-sale:				
GSE debentures	\$ —	\$ 173,677	\$ —	\$ 173,677
GSE CMOs	—	496,570	—	496,570
GSE MBSs	—	325,745	—	325,745
Municipal obligations	—	221,604	18,612	240,216
Corporate debt obligations	—	36,667	3,356	40,023
U.S. Treasury bonds	—	412,037	—	412,037
Foreign government obligations	—	500	—	500
Total investment securities available-for-sale	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,666,800</u>	<u>\$ 21,968</u>	<u>\$ 1,688,768</u>
<b>Assets:</b>				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate derivatives	—	185	—	185
Loan level derivatives	—	102,237	—	102,237
Risk participation-out agreements	—	532	—	532
Foreign exchange contracts	—	274	—	274
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ —	\$ 179	\$ —	\$ 179
Loan level derivatives	—	115,937	—	115,937
Risk participation-in agreements	—	139	—	139
Foreign exchange contracts	—	258	—	258

*Investment Securities Available-for-Sale and Equity Securities*

The fair value of investment securities is based principally on market prices and dealer quotes received from third-party and nationally-recognized pricing services for identical investment securities such as U.S. Treasury and agency securities. These prices are validated by comparing the primary pricing source with an alternative pricing source when available. When quoted market prices for identical securities are unavailable, the Company uses market prices provided by independent pricing services based on recent trading activity and other observable information, including but not limited to market interest-rate curves, referenced credit spreads and estimated prepayment speeds, where applicable. These investments include GSE debentures, GSE mortgage-related securities, SBA commercial loan asset backed securities, corporate debt securities, municipal obligations and U.S. Treasury bonds, all of which are included in Level 2. As of March 31, 2026, certain corporate debt securities and municipal obligations were valued using pricing models included in Level 3.

Additionally, management reviews changes in fair value from period to period and performs testing to ensure that prices received from the third parties are consistent with management's expectation of the market. Changes in the prices obtained from the pricing service are analyzed from month to month, taking into consideration changes in market conditions including changes in mortgage spreads, changes in U.S. Treasury security yields and changes in generic pricing of 15-year and 30-year securities. Additional analysis may include a review of prices provided by other independent parties, a yield analysis, a review of average life changes using Bloomberg analytics and a review of historical pricing for a particular security.

*Derivatives and Hedging Instruments*

The fair value of interest rate derivatives designated as hedging instruments, loan level derivatives, risk participation agreements (RPA in/out), and foreign exchange contracts represent a Level 2 valuation and are based on settlement values adjusted for credit risks associated with the counterparties and the Company and observable market interest rate curves and foreign exchange rates where applicable. Credit risk adjustments consider factors such as the likelihood of default by the

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Company and its counterparties, its net exposures and remaining contractual life. To date, the Company has not realized any losses due to a counterparty's inability to pay any net uncollateralized position. Refer also to Note 8, "Derivatives and Hedging Activities."

There were no transfers between levels for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

The following tables summarize information about significant unobservable inputs related to the Company's categories of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis.

Financial Instrument	Quantitative Information About Level 3 Fair Value Measurements - Recurring Basis				
	Estimated Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs	Weighted Average
(In Thousands)					
March 31, 2026					
Assets					
Municipal obligations	\$ 13,886	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate from Bloomberg BVAL	0.0%-3.71%	2.36 %
Corporate debt obligations	3,081	Observable Bids	Discount Rate from Bloomberg BVAL	4.95%-5.74%	1.14 %

The following table summarizes the changes in estimated fair value for all assets and liabilities measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

**Changes in Estimated Fair Value of Level 3 Financial Assets and Liabilities - Recurring Basis**

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	
	(In Thousands)	
	Municipal obligations	Corporate debt obligations
<b>Beginning balance</b>	\$ 18,612	\$ 3,356
Purchases	32	6
Unrealized gains (losses) included in comprehensive income	(177)	(264)
Transfers in	—	—
Transfers out	—	—
Sales	—	—
Maturities, calls, and paydowns	(4,581)	(17)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 13,886</b>	<b>\$ 3,081</b>

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis**

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below at the dated indicated:

	Carrying Value as of March 31, 2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In Thousands)			
Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis:				
Collateral-dependent impaired loans and leases	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 127,134	\$ 127,134
Repossessed assets	—	2,623	—	2,623
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,623</u>	<u>\$ 127,134</u>	<u>\$ 129,757</u>

	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In Thousands)			
Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis:				
Collateral-dependent impaired loans and leases	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 112,142	\$ 112,142
Repossessed assets	—	2,591	—	2,591
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,591</u>	<u>\$ 112,142</u>	<u>\$ 114,733</u>

*Collateral-Dependent Impaired Loans and Leases*

For nonperforming loans and leases where the credit quality of the borrower has deteriorated significantly, fair values of the underlying collateral were estimated using purchase and sales agreements (Level 2), or comparable sales or recent appraisals (Level 3), adjusted for selling costs and other expenses.

*Repossessed Assets*

Repossessed assets are carried at estimated fair value less costs to sell based on auction pricing (Level 2).

The table below presents quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at the dates indicated.

	Fair Value		Valuation Technique
	At March 31, 2026	At December 31, 2025	
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
Collateral-dependent impaired loans and leases	\$ 127,134	\$ 112,142	Appraisal of collateral <sup>(1)</sup>
Other real estate owned	—	—	Appraisal of collateral <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral. The Company may also use another available source of collateral assessment to determine a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the collateral. Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic factors and estimated liquidation expenses. The range of the unobservable inputs used may vary but is generally 0% - 10% on the discount for costs to sell and 0% - 15% on appraisal adjustments.

**Summary of Estimated Fair Values of Financial Instruments**

The following table presents the carrying amount, estimated fair value, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments at the dates indicated. This table excludes financial instruments for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. Financial assets for which the fair value approximates carrying value include cash and cash equivalents, restricted equity securities, and accrued interest receivable. Financial liabilities for which the fair value approximates carrying value include non-maturity deposits, short-term borrowings, and accrued interest payable. There were no transfers between levels during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2026		
			Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
			(In Thousands)		
<b>Financial assets:</b>					
Loans and leases, net	\$ 17,679,779	\$ 17,508,538	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,508,538
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>					
Certificates of deposits and brokered deposits	4,214,355	4,199,715	—	4,199,715	—
Borrowed funds	1,072,503	1,073,489	—	1,073,489	—

	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2025		
			Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
			(In Thousands)		
<b>Financial assets:</b>					
Loans and leases, net	\$ 17,776,713	\$ 17,672,269	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,672,269
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>					
Certificates of deposits and brokered deposits	4,566,899	4,566,386	—	4,566,386	—
Borrowed funds	788,360	796,543	—	796,543	—

*Loans and Leases*

The fair values of performing loans and leases was estimated by segregating the portfolio into its primary loan and lease categories — commercial real estate mortgage, multi-family mortgage, construction, commercial, equipment financing, condominium association, residential mortgage, home equity and other consumer. These categories were further disaggregated based upon significant financial characteristics such as type of interest rate (fixed / variable) and payment status (current / past-due). Using the exit price valuation method, the Company discounts the contractual cash flows for each loan category using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar quality and incorporates estimates of future loan prepayments.

*Deposits*

The fair values of deposit liabilities with no stated maturity (demand, NOW, savings and money market savings accounts) are equal to the carrying amounts payable on demand. The fair value of certificates of deposit represents contractual cash flows discounted using interest rates currently offered on deposits with similar characteristics and remaining maturities. The fair value estimates for deposits do not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the Company's core deposit relationships (deposit-based intangibles).

*Borrowed Funds*

The fair value of federal funds purchased is equal to the amount borrowed. The fair value of FHLB advances and repurchase agreements represents contractual repayments discounted using interest rates currently available for borrowings with similar characteristics and remaining maturities. The fair values reported for retail repurchase agreements are based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rates used are representative of approximate rates currently offered on borrowings with similar characteristics and maturities. The fair values reported for subordinated deferrable interest debentures are based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rates used are representative of approximate rates currently offered on instruments with similar terms and maturities.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**(12) Commitments and Contingencies****Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments**

The Company is party to off-balance sheet financial instruments in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include loan commitments, standby and commercial letters of credit, and loan level derivatives. According to GAAP, these financial instruments are not recorded in the financial statements until they are funded or related fees are incurred or received.

The contract amounts reflect the extent of the involvement the Company has in particular classes of these instruments. Such commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk and interest-rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the counterparty is represented by the fair value of the instruments. The Company uses the same policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

Financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk at the dates indicated follow:

	At March 31, 2026	At December 31, 2025
	(In Thousands)	
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk:		
Commitments to originate loans and leases:		
Commercial real estate	\$ 222,501	\$ 99,457
Commercial	136,295	137,923
Residential mortgage	7,100	23,115
Home equity	10,926	9,022
Unadvanced portion of loans and leases	2,254,538	2,483,239
Unused lines of credit:		
Home equity	1,177,379	1,175,702
Other consumer	176,127	148,358
Other commercial	—	—
Unused letters of credit:		
Financial standby letters of credit	9,971	10,440
Performance standby letters of credit	54,996	25,025
Commercial and similar letters of credit	4,499	58,074
Interest rate derivatives (Notional principal amounts):	149,679	192,468
Loan level derivatives (Notional principal amounts):		
Receive fixed, pay variable	3,500,284	3,505,840
Pay fixed, receive variable	3,504,381	3,505,840
Risk participation-out agreements	681,207	670,834
Risk participation-in agreements	147,069	153,185
Foreign exchange contracts (Notional amounts):		
Buys foreign currency, sells U.S. currency	2,965	2,785
Sells foreign currency, buys U.S. currency	2,978	2,800

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee by the customer. Since some of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if any, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Standby and commercial letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee performance of a customer to a third party. These standby and commercial letters of credit are primarily issued to support the financing needs of the Company's commercial customers. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers.

From time to time, the Company enters into loan level derivatives, risk participation agreements or foreign exchange contracts with commercial customers and third-party financial institutions. These derivatives allow the Company to offer long-term fixed-rate commercial loans while mitigating the interest-rate or foreign exchange risk of holding those loans. In a loan level derivative transaction, the Company lends to a commercial customer on a floating-rate basis and then enters into a loan level derivative with that customer. Concurrently, the Company enters into offsetting swaps with a third-party financial institution, effectively minimizing its net interest-rate risk exposure resulting from such transactions. The fair value of these derivatives are presented in Note 8.

**Lease Commitments**

The Company leases certain office space under various noncancellable operating leases as well as other assets. These leases have terms ranging from 1 year to over 18 years. Certain leases contain renewal options and escalation clauses which can increase rental expenses based principally on the consumer price index and fair market rental value provisions. All of the Company's current outstanding leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company considered the following criteria when determining whether a contract contains a lease, the existence of an identifiable asset and the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period. The Company uses the FHLB classic advance rates available as of the lease's start dates as the discount rate to determine the net present value of the remaining lease payments.

	<u>Three Months Ended March 31, 2026</u>	<u>Three Months Ended March 31, 2025</u>
	(In Thousands)	
<b>The components of lease expense was as follows:</b>		
Operating lease cost	\$ 4,948	\$ 2,191
<b>Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:</b>		
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows for operating leases	\$ 4,950	\$ 2,256
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease obligations:		
Operating leases assets	\$ 1,663	\$ —
Operating leases liabilities	1,663	—

	<u>At March 31, 2026</u>	<u>At December 31, 2025</u>
	(In Thousands)	
<b>Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:</b>		
<b>Operating Leases</b>		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 84,851	\$ 82,817
Operating lease liabilities	92,820	90,713
<b>Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term</b>		
Operating leases	7.96	7.95
<b>Weighted Average Discount Rate</b>		
Operating leases	4.2%	4.2%

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

A summary of future minimum rental payments under such leases at the dates indicated follows:

	<u>Minimum Rental Payments</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	
	<u>(In Thousands)</u>	
Remainder of 2026	\$	14,351
Year ending:		
2027		18,152
2028		15,689
2029		12,757
2030		10,247
2031		—
Thereafter		37,254
Total	\$	108,450
Less imputed interest		(15,630)
Present value of lease liability	\$	92,820

Certain leases contain escalation clauses for real estate taxes and other expenditures, which are not included above. The total real estate taxes were \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Total other expenditures were \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Total rental expense was \$4.9 million and \$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

***Legal Proceedings***

In the normal course of business, there are various outstanding legal proceedings. In the opinion of management, after consulting with legal counsel, the consolidated financial position and results of operations of the Company are not expected to be affected materially by the outcome of such proceedings.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

**(13) Tax Equity Investments**

The Company typically accounts for tax equity investments using the proportional amortization method, if certain criteria are met. The election to account for tax equity investments using the proportional amortization method is done so on a tax credit program-by-tax credit program basis. Under the proportional amortization method, the Company amortizes the initial cost of the investment, which is inclusive of any delayed equity contributions, that are unconditional and legally binding or for equity contributions that are contingent on a future event, when that event becomes probable, in proportion to the income tax credits that are allocated to the Company over the period of the investment.

Under the proportional amortization method, the Company amortizes the initial cost of the investment, inclusive of delayed equity contributions, in proportion to the income tax credits that are allocated to the Company over the period of the investment. The net benefits of these investments, which are comprised of income tax credits and operating loss income tax benefits, net of investment amortization, are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income as a component of income tax expense. At March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the carrying value of all tax equity investments was \$66.2 million and \$28.7 million, respectively, and were included in other assets on the Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The carrying value of the investments accounted for under the proportional amortization method ("PAM") on March 31, 2026 included \$12.5 million of delayed equity contributions described in the chart below.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company's delayed equity contributions were estimated to be paid as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	<b>Delayed Equity Contributions</b>	
	(In Thousands)	
2026	\$	7,759
2027		4,277
2028		245
Thereafter		237
<b>Total delayed equity contributions</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>12,518</b>

The following table presents income tax credits and other income tax benefits, as well as amortization expense, associated with all tax credit investments for which the Company has elected to apply the PAM.

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	2026	2025
	(In Thousands)	
Benefit (expense) included in provision for income taxes		
Amortization of tax credit investments	\$ (2,074)	\$ (1,006)
Tax credit and other tax benefit (expense)	2,764	1,232
<b>Net benefit (expense) included in provision for income taxes</b>	<b>\$ 690</b>	<b>\$ 226</b>

There was no material non-income tax related expense associated with these investments recorded outside of income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2026. There were no impairment losses recorded on tax equity investments during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

## Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

### Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical facts may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. These statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe the Company's future plans, strategies and expectations, can generally be identified by the use of the words "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "plan," "potential," "estimate," "project," "believe," "intend," "anticipate," "expect," "target" and similar expressions. These statements include, among others, statements regarding the Company's intent, belief or expectations with respect to economic conditions, trends affecting the Company's financial condition or results of operations, and the Company's exposure to market, liquidity, interest-rate and credit risk.

Forward-looking statements are based on the current assumptions underlying the statements and other information with respect to the beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions of management and the financial condition, results of operations, future performance and business are only expectations of future results. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the Company's forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company's actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other important factors, changes in interest rates; general economic conditions (including the impact of ongoing armed conflicts, tariffs, inflation, and concerns about liquidity) on a national basis or in the local markets in which the Company operates; turbulence in the capital and debt markets; competitive pressures from other financial institutions; changes in consumer behavior due to changing political, business and economic conditions, or legislative or regulatory initiatives; changes in the value of securities and other assets in the Company's investment portfolio; increases in loan and lease default and charge-off rates; the adequacy of allowances for loan and lease losses; decreases in deposit levels that necessitate increases in borrowing to fund loans and investments; the diversion of management's attention from ongoing business operations and opportunities; operational risks including, but not limited to, cybersecurity incidents, fraud, natural disasters, and future pandemics; changes in regulation; the possibility that future credit losses may be higher than currently expected due to changes in economic assumptions and adverse economic developments; the risk that goodwill and intangibles recorded in the Company's financial statements will become impaired; and changes in assumptions used in making such forward-looking statements; and the other risks and uncertainties detailed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 and other filings submitted to the SEC. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect circumstances or events that occur after the date the forward-looking statements are made.

### Introduction

Beacon Financial Corporation, a Delaware corporation, is the holding company for Beacon Bank & Trust and its subsidiaries and Clarendon Private.

The Company offers a wide range of commercial, business and retail banking services, including a full complement of cash management products, foreign exchange services, on-line and mobile banking services, consumer and residential loans and investment advisory services. Clarendon Private is a registered investment advisor with the SEC. Through Clarendon Private, the Company offers a wide range of wealth management services to individuals, families, endowments and foundations to help these clients meet their long-term financial goals.

As a full-service financial institution with 144 banking offices throughout New England and New York, the Bank and its subsidiaries focus their efforts on developing and deepening long-term banking relationships with qualified customers through a full complement of products, excellent customer service, and strong risk management.

The competition for loans and leases and deposits remains strong, with growth and pricing influenced by the Federal Reserve's interest rate-setting actions. Management's scenario analysis of deposit sensitivity to the current competitive rate environment suggests further deposit mix migration and increased sensitivity to interest rates.

As the interest rate environment resets to a more normal, upward-sloping yield curve with shorter-term interest rates lower than longer term interest rates, management expects the net interest margin to increase modestly. This is due to deposit and wholesale funding costs repricing at lower rates, while loans do not reprice at the same magnitude, as well as the accretions from the purchase accounting marks. If both short- and long-term interest rates fall, net interest income models, using a projected flat balance sheet with stable deposit balances, forecast that a parallel decrease in rates will have a negative impact on

the Company's net interest income, net interest spread, and net interest margin. While the Company's current deposit sensitivity rate is approximately 40%, shifting to a more asset sensitive balance sheet could have additional pressure on interest margins.

As discussed above, changes in interest rates could also precipitate a change in the mix and volume of the Company's deposits and loans. The future operating results of the Company will depend on its ability to maintain or increase the current net interest income, manage credit risk, increase sources of non-interest income, while managing non-interest expenses.

The Company and the Bank are supervised, examined and regulated by the FRB. As a Massachusetts-chartered trust company, Beacon Bank & Trust is subject to supervision, examination and regulation by the Massachusetts Division of Banks. The FDIC insures the Bank's deposits up to \$250,000 per depositor.

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BBT."

## **Executive Overview**

### ***Balance Sheet***

Total assets decreased \$1.0 billion, or 17.1% on an annualized basis, to \$22.2 billion as of March 31, 2026 from \$23.2 billion as of December 31, 2025. The decrease was primarily driven by the reduction in cash balances due to timing fluctuations in customer payroll deposits. Cash, cash equivalents and available for sale investment securities decreased \$0.9 billion, or 96.4% on an annualized basis, to \$2.8 billion as of March 31, 2026 from \$3.7 billion as of December 31, 2025. This decreased the Company's on balance sheet liquidity from 16.1% of total assets as of December 31, 2025 to 12.7% of total assets as of March 31, 2026.

Total loans and leases decreased \$105.4 million, or 2.3% on an annualized basis, to \$17.9 billion as of March 31, 2026 from \$18.0 billion as of December 31, 2025. The Company's commercial loan portfolios, which are composed of commercial real estate loans and commercial loans and leases, represented 77.9% of total loans and leases as of March 31, 2026 and represented 77.4% of total loans and leases as of December 31, 2025.

Total investment securities increased \$29.9 million, or 7.1% on an annualized basis, to \$1.7 billion as of March 31, 2026 from \$1.7 billion as of December 31, 2025.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$0.9 billion, or 182.0% on an annualized basis, to \$1.1 billion as of March 31, 2026 from \$2.0 billion as of December 31, 2025. The decrease was primarily due to the fluctuation within payroll deposits.

Total deposits decreased \$1.2 billion, or 25.1% on an annualized basis, to \$18.3 billion as of March 31, 2026 from \$19.5 billion as of December 31, 2025, consisting of a \$276.0 million decrease in customer deposits, a \$664.9 million decrease in payroll deposits, and a \$281.5 million decrease in brokered deposits. The decline in customer deposits was driven largely by seasonal first quarter factors such as tax payments, with additional movement concentrated in a small number of rate-sensitive, higher-cost accounts. Core consumer and relationship-based deposits remain stable. Core deposits, which include demand checking, NOW, non-payroll money market and savings accounts, totaled \$12.9 billion, or 70.3% of total deposits, as of March 31, 2026, a decrease of \$0.2 billion from \$13.1 billion, or 67.0% of total deposits, as of December 31, 2025. Payroll deposits totaled \$1.2 billion, or 6.6% of total deposits as of March 31, 2026, a decrease of \$664.9 million, or 141.6% on an annualized basis, from \$1.9 billion, or 9.6% of total deposits as of December 31, 2025. Certificate of deposit balances totaled \$4.1 billion, or 22.3% of total deposits as of March 31, 2026, a decrease of \$0.1 billion, or 6.8% on an annualized basis, from \$4.2 billion, or 21.3% of total deposits as of December 31, 2025. Brokered deposits totaled \$128.8 million, or 0.7% of total deposits as of March 31, 2026, a decrease of \$281.5 million, or 274.4% on an annualized basis, from \$410.4 million, or 2.1% of total deposits as of December 31, 2025.

Total borrowed funds increased \$284.1 million, or 144.2% on an annualized basis, to \$1.1 billion as of March 31, 2026 from \$0.8 billion as of December 31, 2025.

### ***Asset Quality***

Nonperforming assets as of March 31, 2026 totaled \$151.2 million, or 0.68% of total assets, compared to \$116.7 million, or 0.50% of total assets, as of December 31, 2025. Net charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026 were \$13.6 million, or 0.30% of average loans and leases on an annualized basis, compared to \$7.6 million, or 0.31% of average loans and leases on an annualized basis, for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

The ratio of the allowance for loan and lease losses to total loans and leases was 1.36% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 1.40% as of December 31, 2025.

The ratio of the allowance for loan and lease losses to nonaccrual loans and leases was 164.44% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 221.49% as of December 31, 2025.

### **Capital Strength**

The Company is a "well-capitalized" bank holding company as defined in the FRB's Regulation Y. The Company's common equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 11.24% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 10.95% as of December 31, 2025. The Company's Tier 1 leverage ratio was 9.59% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 9.25% as of December 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2026, the Company's Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 11.40%, compared to 11.12% as of December 31, 2025. The Company's Total risk-based capital ratio was 13.27% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 13.01% as of December 31, 2025.

The Company's ratio of stockholders' equity to total assets was 11.27% and 10.75% as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The Company's ratio of tangible stockholders' equity to tangible assets (non-GAAP) was 9.07% and 8.62% as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

### **Net Income**

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company reported a net income of \$46.2 million, or \$0.55 per basic and diluted share, an increase of \$27.1 million, or 142.0%, from net income of \$19.1 million, or \$0.21 per basic and diluted share, for the three months ended March 31, 2025. This increase in net income is primarily the result of an increase in net interest income of \$104.9 million and an increase in non-interest income of \$18.3 million, partially offset by an increase of \$80.8 million in non-interest expense, an increase in the provision for income taxes of \$13.4 million, and an increase in provision for credit losses on loans of \$1.9 million. Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation to GAAP" for operating earnings measures. Refer to "Results of Operations" below for further discussion.

The annualized return on average assets was 0.84% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 0.66% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The annualized return on average stockholders' equity was 7.32% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 6.19% for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

The net interest margin was 3.78% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, up from 3.22% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase in the net interest margin was a result of a decrease of 61 basis points in the Company's cost of interest-bearing liabilities to 2.68% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from 3.29% for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and an increase in the yield on interest-earning assets of 3 basis points to 5.70% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from 5.67% for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

The Company's net interest margin and net interest income are sensitive to the structure and level of interest rates as well as competitive pricing in all loan and deposit categories.

### **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

The SEC defines "critical accounting policies" as those involving significant judgments and difficult or complex assumptions by management, often as a result of the need to make estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain or variable, which have, or could have, a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets or net income. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. As discussed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, management has identified the determination of the ACL as the Company's most critical accounting policy.

As a result of the Transaction, business combinations became a critical accounting policy.

Business combinations are generally accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting whereby assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations are recorded at their estimated fair value as of the acquisition date. The determination of fair value may involve the use of internal or third-party valuation specialists to assist in the determination of the fair value of certain assets and liabilities at the acquisition date, including loans and leases, core deposit intangibles and time deposits. The excess of the cost of acquisition over these fair values is recognized as goodwill. A description of the valuation methodologies used to estimate the fair values of the significant assets acquired and liabilities assumed can be found in Note 2 "Business Combinations" within the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### **Recent Accounting Developments**

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-08, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Purchased Loans" ("ASU 2025-08"). This ASU aligns the initial recognition of the allowance for loan losses on purchased loans between PCD and non-PCD assets by applying the gross-up approach previously required only for PCD loans. The Company elected to adopt this ASU effective January 1, 2025, and applied it to the Transaction completed in the third quarter of 2025, as permitted under the guidance.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, "Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expense". This ASU updates the disclosure and presentation requirements for certain expenses. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The adoption is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

**Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation to GAAP**

In addition to evaluating the Company's results of operations in accordance with GAAP, management periodically supplements this evaluation with an analysis of certain non-GAAP financial measures, such as operating earnings metrics, the return on average tangible assets, return on average tangible equity, the tangible stockholders' equity to tangible assets ratio, tangible book value per share, and dividend payout ratio. Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide information useful to investors in understanding the Company's underlying operating performance and trends, and facilitates comparisons with the performance assessment of financial performance, including non-interest expense control, while the tangible equity ratio and tangible book value per share are used to analyze the relative strength of the Company's capital position.

The following table reconciles the Company's operating earnings, operating return on average assets and operating return on average stockholders' equity for the periods indicated:

	At and for the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Reported Pretax Income	\$ 65,953	\$ 25,482
Add:		
Merger and restructuring expense <sup>(1)</sup>	13,025	971
Operating Pretax Income	78,978	26,453
Effective tax rate	26.1 %	24.3 %
Provision for income taxes	20,590	6,416
Operating earnings after tax	\$ 58,388	\$ 20,037
Operating earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.22
Diluted	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.22

(1) For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, merger and restructuring expense was related to the Transaction.

The following tables reconcile the Company's return on average tangible assets and return on average tangible stockholders' equity for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Operating earnings	\$ 58,388	\$ 66,402	\$ 34,013	\$ 22,443	\$ 20,037
Average total assets	\$ 22,135,857	\$ 22,644,481	\$ 15,210,080	\$ 11,402,934	\$ 11,543,330
Less: Average goodwill and average identified intangible assets, net	536,900	546,276	353,189	256,508	257,941
Average tangible assets	\$ 21,598,957	\$ 22,098,205	\$ 14,856,891	\$ 11,146,426	\$ 11,285,389
Return on average assets (annualized)	0.84%	0.94%	(0.11)%	0.77%	0.66%
Add:					
Merger Day 1 CECL provision on unfunded commitments (after-tax)	—%	—%	0.16%	—%	—%
Merger and restructuring expense (after-tax)	0.17%	0.19%	0.89%	0.01%	0.03%
Operating return on average assets (annualized)	1.01%	1.13%	0.94%	0.78%	0.69%
Return on average tangible assets (annualized)	0.86%	0.97%	(0.11)%	0.79%	0.68%
Add:					
Merger Day 1 CECL provision on unfunded commitments (after-tax)	—%	—%	0.17%	—%	—%
Merger and restructuring expense (after-tax)	0.18%	0.19%	0.92%	0.01%	0.03%
Operating return on average tangible assets (annualized)	1.04%	1.16%	0.98%	0.80%	0.71%
Average total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,523,986	\$ 2,453,480	\$ 1,678,208	\$ 1,252,055	\$ 1,235,201
Less: Average goodwill and average identified intangible assets, net	536,900	546,276	353,189	256,508	257,941
Average tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 1,987,086	\$ 1,907,204	\$ 1,325,019	\$ 995,547	\$ 977,260
Return on average stockholders' equity (annualized)	7.32%	8.70%	(1.01)%	7.04%	6.19%
Add:					
Merger Day 1 CECL provision on unfunded commitments (after-tax)	—%	—%	1.49%	—%	—%
Merger and restructuring expense (after-tax)	1.53%	1.74%	8.10%	0.10%	0.24%
Operating return on average stockholders' equity (annualized)	8.85%	10.44%	8.58%	7.14%	6.43%
Return on average tangible stockholders' equity (annualized)	9.30%	11.19%	(1.27)%	8.85%	7.82%
Add:					
Merger Day 1 CECL provision on unfunded commitments (after-tax)	—%	—%	1.88%	—%	—%
Merger and restructuring expense (after-tax)	1.94%	2.24%	10.26%	0.13%	0.30%
Operating return on average tangible stockholders' equity (annualized)	11.24%	13.43%	10.88%	8.98%	8.12%

	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Net (loss) income, as reported	\$ 46,217	\$ 53,366	\$ (4,221)	\$ 22,026	\$ 19,100
Average total assets	\$ 22,135,857	\$ 22,644,481	\$ 15,210,080	\$ 11,402,934	\$ 11,543,330
Less: Average goodwill and average identified intangible assets, net	536,900	546,276	353,189	256,508	257,941
Average tangible assets	\$ 21,598,957	\$ 22,098,205	\$ 14,856,891	\$ 11,146,426	\$ 11,285,389
Return on average tangible assets (annualized)	0.86%	0.97%	(0.11)%	0.79%	0.68%
Average total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,523,986	\$ 2,453,480	\$ 1,678,208	\$ 1,252,055	\$ 1,235,201
Less: Average goodwill and average identified intangible assets, net	536,900	546,276	353,189	256,508	257,941
Average tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 1,987,086	\$ 1,907,204	\$ 1,325,019	\$ 995,547	\$ 977,260
Return on average tangible stockholders' equity (annualized)	9.30%	11.19%	(1.27)%	8.85%	7.82%

The following table reconciles the Company's tangible equity ratio for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,504,781	\$ 2,496,061	\$ 2,461,015	\$ 1,254,171	\$ 1,240,182
Less: Goodwill and identified intangible assets, net	536,503	541,175	551,810	255,822	257,252
Tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 1,968,278	\$ 1,954,886	\$ 1,909,205	\$ 998,349	\$ 982,930
Total assets	\$ 22,227,616	\$ 23,220,372	\$ 22,867,458	\$ 11,568,745	\$ 11,519,869
Less: Goodwill and identified intangible assets, net	536,503	541,175	551,810	255,822	257,252
Tangible assets	\$ 21,691,113	\$ 22,679,197	\$ 22,315,648	\$ 11,312,923	\$ 11,262,617
Tangible stockholders' equity to tangible assets	9.07%	8.62%	8.56%	8.82%	8.73%

The following table reconciles the Company's tangible book value per share for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 1,968,278	\$ 1,954,886	\$ 1,909,205	\$ 998,349	\$ 982,930
Common shares issued	89,576,403	89,576,403	89,576,403	96,998,075	96,998,075
Less:					
Treasury shares	5,548,772	5,545,511	5,449,039	7,039,136	7,037,610
Unvested restricted stock	211,545	214,806	218,503	854,334	855,860
Common shares outstanding	83,816,086	83,816,086	83,908,861	89,104,605	89,104,605
Tangible book value per share	\$ 23.48	\$ 23.32	\$ 22.75	\$ 11.20	\$ 11.03

The following table reconciles the Company's dividend payout ratio for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Dividends paid	\$ 27,034	\$ 27,031	\$ 12,029	\$ 12,029	\$ 12,029
Net income, as reported	\$ 46,217	\$ 53,366	\$ (4,221)	\$ 22,026	\$ 19,100
Dividend payout ratio	58.49%	50.65%	(284.98)%	54.61%	62.98%

## Financial Condition

### Loans and Leases

The following table summarizes the Company's portfolio of loan and lease receivables as of the dates indicated:

	At March 31, 2026		At December 31, 2025	
	Balance	Percent of Total	Balance	Percent of Total
(Dollars in Thousands)				
Commercial real estate loans:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 7,187,735	40.1 %	\$ 7,235,397	40.1 %
Multi-family mortgage	2,148,297	12.0 %	2,155,980	12.0 %
Construction	621,376	3.5 %	620,717	3.4 %
Total commercial real estate loans	9,957,408	55.6 %	10,012,094	55.5 %
Commercial loans and leases:				
Commercial	2,938,469	16.4 %	2,784,152	15.4 %
Equipment financing	1,073,505	6.0 %	1,163,211	6.5 %
Total commercial loans and leases	4,011,974	22.4 %	3,947,363	21.9 %
Consumer loans:				
Residential mortgage	3,167,549	17.7 %	3,233,425	17.9 %
Home equity	656,237	3.6 %	695,307	3.9 %
Other consumer	130,988	0.7 %	141,363	0.8 %
Total consumer loans	3,954,774	22.0 %	4,070,095	22.6 %
Total loans and leases	17,924,156	100.0 %	18,029,552	100.0 %
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(244,377)		(252,839)	
Net loans and leases	\$ 17,679,779		\$ 17,776,713	

The following table sets forth the growth in the Company's loan and lease portfolios during the three months ended March 31, 2026:

	At March 31, 2026	At December 31, 2025	Dollar Change	Percent Change (Annualized)
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Commercial real estate	\$ 9,957,408	\$ 10,012,094	\$ (54,686)	(2.2)%
Commercial	4,011,974	3,947,363	64,611	6.5 %
Consumer	3,954,774	4,070,095	(115,321)	(11.3)%
Total loans and leases	\$ 17,924,156	\$ 18,029,552	\$ (105,396)	(0.8)%

The Company's loan portfolio consists primarily of first mortgage loans secured by commercial, multi-family and residential real estate properties located in the Company's primary lending area, loans to business entities, including commercial lines of credit, loans to condominium associations and loans and leases used to finance equipment used by small businesses. The Company also provides financing for construction and development projects, home equity and other consumer loans.

The Company employs seasoned commercial lenders and retail bankers who rely on community and business contacts as well as referrals from customers, attorneys and other professionals to generate loans and deposits. Existing borrowers are also an important source of business since many of them have more than one loan outstanding with the Company. The Company's ability to originate loans depends on the strength of the economy, trends in interest rates, and levels of customer demand and market competition.

The Company's current policy is that a total credit exposure to one obligor relationship may not exceed \$90.0 million unless approved by the Company's Credit Committee. As of March 31, 2026, there were zero borrowers with loans and commitments over \$90.0 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's maximum credit exposure was \$90.0 million and there was one borrower with loans and commitments over \$90.0 million. The total of those loans and commitments was \$94.9 million, or 0.8% of total loans and commitments, as of December 31, 2025.

The Company has written underwriting policies to control the inherent risks in loan origination. The policies address approval limits, loan-to-value ratios, appraisal requirements, debt service coverage ratios, loan concentration limits and other matters relevant to loan underwriting.

*Commercial Real Estate Loans*

The commercial real estate portfolio is composed of commercial real estate loans, multi-family mortgage loans, and construction loans and is the largest component of the Company's overall loan portfolio, representing 55.6% of total loans and leases outstanding as of March 31, 2026.

Typically, commercial real estate loans are larger in size and involve a greater degree of risk than owner-occupied residential mortgage loans. Loan repayment is usually dependent on the successful operation and management of the properties and the value of the properties securing the loans. Economic conditions can greatly affect cash flows and property values.

A number of factors are considered in originating commercial real estate and multi-family mortgage loans. The qualifications and financial condition of the borrower (including credit history), as well as the potential income generation and the value and condition of the underlying property, are evaluated. When evaluating the qualifications of the borrower, the Company considers the financial resources of the borrower, the borrower's experience in owning or managing similar property and the borrower's payment history with the Company and other financial institutions. Factors considered in evaluating the underlying property include the net operating income of the mortgaged premises before debt service and depreciation, the debt service coverage ratio (the ratio of cash flow before debt service to debt service), the use of conservative capitalization rates, and the ratio of the loan amount to the appraised value. Generally, personal guarantees are obtained from commercial real estate loan borrowers.

Commercial real estate and multi-family mortgage loans are typically originated for terms of five to fifteen years with amortization periods of 20 to 30 years. Many of the loans are priced at inception on a fixed-rate basis generally for periods ranging from two to five years with repricing periods for longer-term loans. When possible, prepayment penalties are included in loan covenants on these loans. For commercial customers who are interested in loans with terms longer than five years, the Company offers loan level derivatives to accommodate customer need.

The Company's urban and suburban market area is characterized by a large number of apartment buildings, condominiums and office buildings. As a result, commercial real estate and multi-family mortgage lending has been a significant part of the Company's activities for many years. These types of loans typically generate higher yields, but also involve greater credit risk. Many of the Company's borrowers have more than one multi-family or commercial real estate loan outstanding with the Company.

The Company's commercial real estate portfolio is composed primarily of loans secured by apartment buildings (\$2.8 billion), retail stores (\$2.0 billion), industrial properties (\$1.6 billion), office buildings (\$1.2 billion), and lodging services (\$556.8 million) as of March 31, 2026.

The following table presents the percentage of the Company's commercial real estate loan portfolio by borrower type that is owner and non-owner occupied as of March 31, 2026.

	At March 31, 2026		
	Owner Occupied	Non-Owner Occupied	Total
Borrower type:			
Multi-family buildings	— %	27.9 %	27.9 %
Retail stores	5.3 %	11.0 %	16.3 %
Industrial properties	1.1 %	10.5 %	11.6 %
Office buildings	4.9 %	15.1 %	20.0 %
Lodging services	0.2 %	5.4 %	5.6 %
Other	6.5 %	12.1 %	18.6 %
Total	18.0 %	82.0 %	100.0 %

The following table presents the percentage of the Company's commercial real estate loan portfolio by geographic concentration that is owner and non-owner occupied as of March 31, 2026.

	At March 31, 2026		
	Owner Occupied	Non-Owner Occupied	Total
Geographic concentration:			
New England	11.3 %	59.2 %	70.5 %
New York	3.6 %	17.7 %	21.3 %
Other	3.1 %	5.1 %	8.2 %
Total	18.0 %	82.0 %	100.0 %

Construction and development financing is generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk than long-term financing on improved, occupied real estate and thus has lower concentration limits than do other commercial credit classes. Risk of loss on a construction loan is largely dependent upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of construction costs, the estimated time to sell or rent the completed property at an adequate price or rate of occupancy, and market conditions. If the estimates and projections prove to be inaccurate, the Company may be confronted with a project which, upon completion, has a value that is insufficient to assure full loan repayment.

Criteria applied in underwriting construction loans for which the primary source of repayment is the sale of the property are different from the criteria applied in underwriting construction loans for which the primary source of repayment is the stabilized cash flow from the completed project. For those loans where the primary source of repayment is from resale of the property, in addition to the normal credit analysis performed for other loans, the Company also analyzes project costs, the attractiveness of the property in relation to the market in which it is located and demand within the market area. For those construction loans where the source of repayment is the stabilized cash flow from the completed project, the Company analyzes not only project costs but also how long it might take to achieve satisfactory occupancy and the reasonableness of projected rental rates in relation to market rental rates.

#### *Commercial Loans*

The Company's commercial loan and lease portfolio is composed of commercial loans & equipment financing loans and leases, which represented 22.4% of total loans outstanding as of March 31, 2026.

The Company's commercial loan and lease portfolio is composed primarily of loans and leases to small to medium sized businesses (\$1.4 billion), retail (\$434.1 million), recreation services (\$362.4 million), manufacturing (\$321.0 million), rental and leasing services (\$220.3 million), food services (\$184.9 million), and transportation services (\$132.7 million) as of March 31, 2026.

The following table presents the percentage of the Company's commercial loan portfolio by geographic concentration as of March 31, 2026.

	At March 31, 2026
	Total
Geographic concentration:	
New England	51.6 %
New York	16.8 %
Other	31.6 %
Total	100.0 %

The Company provides commercial banking services to companies in its market areas. Product offerings include lines of credit, term loans, letters of credit, deposit services and cash management. These types of credit facilities have as their primary source of repayment cash flows from the operations of businesses. Interest rates offered are available on a floating basis tied to the prime rate or a similar index or on a fixed-rate basis referenced on the FHLB indices.

Credit extensions are made to established businesses on the basis of loan purpose and assessment of capacity to repay as determined by an analysis of their financial statements, the nature of collateral to secure the credit extension and, in most instances, the personal guarantee of the owner of the business as well as industry and general economic conditions.

The Company's equipment financing divisions focus on market niches in which its lenders have deep experience and industry contacts, and on making loans to customers with business experience. An important part of the Company's equipment financing loan origination volume comes from equipment manufacturers, distributors, and owner-operated start-ups as well as existing customers that are expanding their operations. The equipment financing portfolio is composed primarily of loans to

finance vended-laundry, and to a lesser degree larger industrial laundries, tow trucks, fitness, and convenience/grocery stores. Typically, the loans are priced at a fixed rate of interest and require monthly payments over their 5- to 10-year life. The yields earned on equipment financing loans are higher than those earned on the commercial loans made by the Bank because they involve a higher degree of credit risk. Equipment financing customers are typically small-business owners who operate with limited financial resources and who face greater risks when the economy weakens or unforeseen adverse events arise. Because of these characteristics, personal guarantees of borrowers are usually obtained along with liens on available assets. The size of loan is determined by an analysis of cash flow and other characteristics pertaining to the business and the equipment to be financed, based on detailed revenue and profitability data of similar operations.

#### *Consumer Loans*

The consumer loan portfolio, which is composed of residential mortgage loans, home equity loans and lines of credit, and other consumer loans, represented 22.0% of total loans outstanding as of March 31, 2026. The Company focuses its mortgage and home equity lending on existing and new customers within its branch networks.

The Company originates adjustable- and fixed-rate residential mortgage loans secured by one- to four-family residences. Each residential mortgage loan granted is subject to a satisfactorily completed application, employment verification, credit history and a demonstrated ability to repay the debt. Generally, loans are not made when the loan-to-value ratio exceeds 80% unless private mortgage insurance is obtained and/or there is a financially strong guarantor. Appraisals are performed by outside independent fee appraisers.

Underwriting guidelines for home equity loans and lines of credit are similar to those for residential mortgage loans. Home equity loans and lines of credit are limited to no more than 80% of the appraised value of the property securing the loan including the amount of any existing first mortgage liens.

Other consumer loans have historically been a modest part of the Company's loan originations. As of March 31, 2026, other consumer loans equaled \$131.0 million, or 0.7% of total loans outstanding.

#### **Asset Quality**

##### *Criticized and Classified Assets*

The Company's management rates certain loans and leases as OAEM, "substandard" or "doubtful" based on criteria established under banking regulations. These loans and leases are collectively referred to as "criticized" assets. Loans and leases rated OAEM have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects of the loan or lease at some future date. Loans and leases rated as substandard are inadequately protected by the payment capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard loans and leases have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of debt and are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if existing deficiencies are not corrected. Loans and leases rated as doubtful have well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly liquidation of debt and partial loss of principal is likely. As of March 31, 2026, the Company had \$797.6 million of total assets that were designated as criticized. This compares to \$683.7 million of assets designated as criticized as of December 31, 2025. The increase of \$113.9 million in criticized assets was primarily driven by downgrades in four loans in our commercial real estate portfolio.

##### *Nonperforming Assets*

"Nonperforming assets" consist of nonaccrual loans and leases, OREO and other repossessed assets. Under certain circumstances, the Company may restructure the terms of a loan or lease as a concession to a borrower, except for acquired loans and leases which are individually evaluated against expected performance on the date of acquisition. These restructured loans and leases are generally considered "nonperforming loans and leases" until a history of collection of at least six months on the restructured terms of the loan or lease has been established. OREO consists of real estate acquired through foreclosure proceedings and real estate acquired through acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Other repossessed assets consist of assets that have been acquired through foreclosure that are not real estate and are included in other assets on the Company's unaudited consolidated balance sheets.

Accrual of interest on loans generally is discontinued when contractual payment of principal or interest becomes past due 90 days or, if in management's judgment, reasonable doubt exists as to the full timely collection of interest. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, interest accruals cease and all previously accrued and uncollected interest is reversed and charged against current interest income. Interest payments on nonaccrual loans are generally applied to principal. If collection of the principal is reasonably assured, interest payments are recognized as income on the cash basis. Loans are generally returned to accrual status when principal and interest payments are current, full collectability of principal and interest is reasonably assured and a consistent record of at least six months of performance has been achieved.

In cases where a borrower experiences financial difficulties and the Company makes or reasonably expects to make certain concessionary modifications to contractual terms, the loan is classified as a modified loan. In determining whether a debtor is experiencing financial difficulties, the Company considers, among other factors, if the debtor is in payment default or is likely to be in payment default in the foreseeable future without the modification, the debtor declared or is in the process of declaring bankruptcy, there is substantial doubt that the debtor will continue as a going concern, the debtor's entity-specific projected cash flows will not be sufficient to service its debt, or the debtor cannot obtain funds from sources other than the existing creditors at market terms for debt with similar risk characteristics.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company had nonperforming assets of \$151.2 million, representing 0.68% of total assets, compared to nonperforming assets of \$116.7 million, or 0.50% of total assets as of December 31, 2025. The increase of \$34.5 million in nonperforming assets during the three months ended March 31, 2026 was primarily driven by increases in nonperforming commercial real estate and multi-family loans, partially offset by a decline in equipment financing nonperforming balances.

The Company evaluates the underlying collateral of each nonaccrual loan and lease and continues to pursue the collection of interest and principal. Management believes that the current level of nonperforming assets remains manageable relative to the size of the Company's loan and lease portfolio. If economic conditions were to worsen or if the marketplace were to experience prolonged economic stress, it is likely that the level of nonperforming assets would increase, as would the level of charged-off loans.

***Past Due and Accruing***

As of March 31, 2026, the Company had \$5.8 million loans and leases greater than 90 days past due and accruing, compared to \$37.8 million loans as of December 31, 2025.

The following table sets forth information regarding nonperforming assets for the periods indicated:

	At March 31, 2026	At December 31, 2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
<b>Nonperforming loans and leases:</b>		
Nonaccrual loans and leases:		
Commercial real estate	\$ 65,127	\$ 41,246
Multi-family mortgage	12,995	4,065
Construction	—	—
Total commercial real estate loans	<u>78,122</u>	<u>45,311</u>
Commercial	22,626	16,716
Equipment financing	38,633	42,718
Total commercial loans and leases	<u>61,259</u>	<u>59,434</u>
Residential mortgage	5,807	6,465
Home equity	3,222	2,811
Other consumer	206	135
Total consumer loans	<u>9,235</u>	<u>9,411</u>
Total nonaccrual loans and leases	<u>148,616</u>	<u>114,156</u>
Other real estate owned	—	—
Other repossessed assets	2,623	2,591
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 151,239</u>	<u>\$ 116,747</u>
Loans and leases past due greater than 90 days and accruing	\$ 5,834	\$ 37,823
Total delinquent loans and leases 61-90 days past due	32,082	20,244
Total nonperforming loans and leases as a percentage of total loans and leases	0.83 %	0.63 %
Total nonperforming assets as a percentage of total assets	0.68 %	0.50 %
Total delinquent loans and leases 61-90 days past due as a percentage of total loans and leases	0.18 %	0.11 %

#### Allowance for Credit Losses

The ACL consists of general and specific allowances and reflects management's estimate of expected loan and lease losses over the life of the loan or lease. Management uses a consistent and systematic process and methodology to evaluate the adequacy of the ACL on a quarterly basis. Management continuously evaluates and challenges inputs and assumptions in the ACL.

While management evaluates currently available information in establishing the ACL, future adjustments to the allowance for loan and lease losses may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluations. Management performs a comprehensive review of the ACL on a quarterly basis. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review a financial institution's ACL and carrying amounts of OREO. Such agencies may require the financial institution to recognize additions or reductions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

The Company's allowance methodology provides a quantification of estimated losses in the portfolio. Under the current methodology, management estimates losses over the life of the loan using reasonable and supportable forecasts. Forecasts, loan data, and model documentation are extensively analyzed and reviewed throughout the quarter to ensure estimated losses are appropriate at quarter end. Qualitative adjustments are applied to account for risk factors not captured by the model. These

adjustments are thoroughly reviewed and documented to provide clarity and a reasonable basis for any deviations from the model. For March 31, 2026, qualitative adjustments were applied to the commercial real estate, commercial, and consumer portfolios resulting in a net addition in total reserves compared to modeled calculations.

The following tables present the changes in the allowance for loan and lease losses by portfolio category for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

	At and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026			
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
	(In Thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 142,391	\$ 86,490	\$ 23,958	\$ 252,839
Charge-offs	(7,357)	(8,435)	(88)	(15,880)
Recoveries	360	1,824	145	2,329
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses excluding unfunded commitments	15,040	4,418	(14,369)	5,089
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$ 150,434	\$ 84,297	\$ 9,646	\$ 244,377
Total loans and leases	\$ 9,957,408	\$ 4,011,974	\$ 3,954,774	\$ 17,924,156
Total allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total loans and leases	1.51 %	2.10 %	0.24 %	1.36 %

  

	At and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025			
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
	(In Thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 74,171	\$ 44,169	\$ 6,743	\$ 125,083
Charge-offs	—	(9,069)	(4)	(9,073)
Recoveries	—	1,422	54	1,476
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	(172)	6,834	(3)	6,659
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 73,999	\$ 43,356	\$ 6,790	\$ 124,145
Total loans and leases	\$ 5,580,982	\$ 2,512,912	\$ 1,548,828	\$ 9,642,722
Total allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total loans and leases	1.33 %	1.73 %	0.44 %	1.29 %

At March 31, 2026, the allowance for loan and lease losses decreased to \$244.4 million, or 1.36% of total loans and leases outstanding. This compared to an allowance for loan and lease losses of \$252.8 million, or 1.40% of total loans and leases outstanding, as of December 31, 2025.

Net charge-offs on loans and leases for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were \$13.6 million and \$7.6 million, respectively. As a percentage of average loans and leases, annualized net charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were 0.30% and 0.31%, respectively. The year over year increase in net charge-offs was primarily due to increases in net charge-offs of \$7.0 million in commercial real estate loans.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company had \$192.9 million loans and leases delinquent more than 30 days, compared to \$176.2 million loans as of December 31, 2025. The increase of \$17.2 million was primary driven by higher delinquencies in commercial real estate mortgage loans and leases.

The following table sets forth the Company's percent of allowance for loan and lease losses to the total allowance for loan and lease losses, and the percent of loans to total loans for each of the categories listed at the dates indicated.

	At March 31, 2026			At December 31, 2025		
	Amount	Percent of Allowance in Each Category to Total Allowance	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Allowance in Each Category to Total Allowance	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans
(Dollars in Thousands)						
Commercial real estate	\$ 112,777	46.1 %	40.1 %	\$ 109,525	43.3 %	40.1 %
Multi-family mortgage	24,894	10.2 %	12.0 %	22,168	8.8 %	12.0 %
Construction	12,763	5.2 %	3.5 %	10,698	4.2 %	3.4 %
Total commercial real estate loans	150,434	61.5 %	55.6 %	142,391	56.3 %	55.5 %
Commercial	43,575	17.8 %	16.4 %	53,651	21.2 %	15.4 %
Equipment financing	40,722	16.7 %	6.0 %	32,839	13.0 %	6.5 %
Total commercial loans	84,297	34.5 %	22.4 %	86,490	34.2 %	21.9 %
Residential mortgage	5,521	2.3 %	17.7 %	16,558	6.5 %	17.9 %
Home equity	3,015	1.2 %	3.6 %	4,980	2.0 %	3.9 %
Other consumer	1,110	0.5 %	0.7 %	2,420	1.0 %	0.8 %
Total consumer loans	9,646	4.0 %	22.0 %	23,958	9.5 %	22.6 %
Total	\$ 244,377	100.0 %	100.0 %	\$ 252,839	100.0 %	100.0 %

Management believes that the allowance for loan and lease losses as of March 31, 2026 is appropriate.

#### Investment Securities

The investment portfolio exists primarily for liquidity purposes, and secondarily as a source of interest and dividend income, interest-rate risk management and tax planning as a counterbalance to loan and deposit flows. Investment securities are utilized as part of the Company's asset/liability management and may be sold in response to, or in anticipation of, factors such as changes in market conditions and interest rates, security prepayment rates, deposit outflows, liquidity concentrations and regulatory capital requirements.

The investment policy of the Company, which is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on an annual basis, specifies the types of investments that are acceptable, required investment ratings by at least one nationally recognized rating agency, concentration limits and duration guidelines. Compliance with the investment policy is monitored on a regular basis. In general, the Company seeks to maintain a high degree of liquidity and targets cash, cash equivalents and investment securities available-for-sale balances between 10% and 14% of total assets.

Cash, cash equivalents, and investment securities decreased \$0.9 billion to \$2.8 billion as of March 31, 2026, from \$3.7 billion as of December 31, 2025. Cash, cash equivalents, and investment securities were 12.7% of total assets as of March 31, 2026, compared to 16.1% of total assets at December 31, 2025.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the amortized cost and market value of the Company's investment securities at the dates indicated:

	At March 31, 2026		At December 31, 2025	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In Thousands)			
Investment securities available-for-sale:				
GSE debentures	\$ 191,035	\$ 178,596	\$ 185,449	\$ 173,677
GSE CMOs	563,834	553,581	500,446	496,570
GSE MBSs	326,216	316,124	334,476	325,745
Municipal obligations	225,345	228,488	231,924	240,216
Corporate debt obligations	35,359	35,994	39,209	40,023
U.S. Treasury bonds	419,142	405,427	424,214	412,037
Foreign government obligations	500	500	500	500
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,761,431	\$ 1,718,710	\$ 1,716,218	\$ 1,688,768

The fair value of investment securities is based principally on market prices and dealer quotes received from third-party, nationally-recognized pricing services for identical investment securities such as U.S. Treasury and agency securities. The Company's marketable equity securities are priced this way and are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with the "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" Topic of the FASB, or ASC 820. These prices are validated by comparing the primary pricing source with an alternative pricing source when available. When quoted market prices for identical securities are unavailable, the Company uses market prices provided by independent pricing services based on recent trading activity and other observable information, including but not limited to market interest-rate curves, referenced credit spreads and estimated prepayment speeds where applicable. These investments include certain U.S. and government agency debt securities, municipal and corporate debt securities, GSE residential MBSs and CMOs, all of which are included in Level 2. Certain fair values are estimated using pricing models and are included in Level 3.

Additionally, management reviews changes in fair value from period to period and performs testing to ensure that prices received from the third parties are consistent with their expectation of the market. Changes in the prices obtained from the pricing service are analyzed from month to month, taking into consideration changes in market conditions including changes in mortgage spreads, changes in U.S. Treasury security yields and changes in generic pricing of 15-year and 30-year securities. Additional analysis may include a review of prices provided by other independent parties, a yield analysis, a review of average life changes using Bloomberg analytics and a review of historical pricing for the particular security.

Maturities, calls and principal repayments for investment securities available-for-sale totaled \$89.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to \$27.2 million for the same period in 2025. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company did not sell any investment securities available-for-sale. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company purchased \$129.1 million of investment securities available-for-sale, compared to \$0.7 million for the same period in 2025.

As of March 31, 2026, the fair value of all investment securities available-for-sale was \$1.7 billion with \$42.7 million of net unrealized losses, compared to a fair value of \$1.7 billion and net unrealized losses of \$27.5 million as of December 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2026, \$1.0 billion, or 59.5%, of the portfolio, had gross unrealized losses of \$51.0 million. This compares to \$552.9 million, or 32.7%, of the portfolio with gross unrealized losses of \$44.7 million as of December 31, 2025. The Company's unrealized loss position increased in 2026 primarily driven by an increase in current market rates.

### Restricted Equity Securities

*FHLB of Boston and FHLB of New York Stock*—The Company invests in the stock of the FHLB of Boston and FHLB of New York as a requirement to borrow funds from the FHLB. As of March 31, 2026, the Company owned stock in the FHLBs with a carrying value of \$39.6 million, an increase of \$10.2 million from \$29.4 million as of December 31, 2025.

*Federal Reserve Bank Stock*—The Company invests in the stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as a condition of the Bank's membership in the Federal Reserve System. As of March 31, 2026 the Company owned stock in the Federal Reserve Banks with a carrying value of \$57.2 million, a decrease of \$0.2 million from \$57.4 million as of December 31, 2025.

*Other Stock*—The Company invests in a small number of other restricted equity securities. As of March 31, 2026, the Company owned stock in other restricted equity securities with a carrying value of \$0.6 million, unchanged from December 31, 2025.

## Deposits

The following table presents the Company's deposit mix at the dates indicated.

	At March 31, 2026			At December 31, 2025		
	Amount	Percent of Total	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Percent of Total	Weighted Average Rate
(Dollars in Thousands)						
Non-interest-bearing deposits:						
Demand checking accounts	\$ 3,861,000	21.1 %	— %	\$ 4,032,529	20.7 %	— %
Interest-bearing deposits:						
NOW accounts	1,520,600	8.3 %	0.90 %	1,445,894	7.4 %	0.88 %
Savings accounts	3,088,857	16.9 %	1.85 %	2,954,029	15.1 %	1.82 %
Money market accounts	4,393,607	24.0 %	2.41 %	4,636,548	23.8 %	2.62 %
Payroll deposit accounts	1,213,861	6.6 %	2.98 %	1,878,758	9.6 %	3.42 %
Certificate of deposit accounts	4,085,511	22.3 %	3.43 %	4,156,540	21.3 %	3.59 %
Brokered deposit accounts	128,844	0.7 %	4.07 %	410,359	2.1 %	4.13 %
Total interest-bearing deposits	14,431,280	78.9 %	2.48 %	15,482,128	79.3 %	2.60 %
Total deposits	\$ 18,292,280	100.0 %	1.96 %	\$ 19,514,657	100.0 %	2.06 %

Total deposits decreased \$1.2 billion to \$18.3 billion as of March 31, 2026, compared to \$19.5 billion as of December 31, 2025. Deposits as a percentage of total assets was 82.3% and 84.0% as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, Core deposits decreased \$0.2 billion. The ratio of Core deposits to total deposits decreased to 70.3% as of March 31, 2026 from 67.0% as of December 31, 2025.

Payroll deposits totaled \$1.2 billion as of March 31, 2026, compared to \$1.9 billion as of December 31, 2025.

Certificate of deposit accounts were \$4.1 billion as of March 31, 2026, compared to \$4.2 billion as of December 31, 2025. Certificate of deposit accounts increased as a percentage of total deposits to 22.3% as of March 31, 2026 from 21.3% as of December 31, 2025.

Brokered deposits decreased \$281.5 million to \$128.8 million as of March 31, 2026, compared to \$410.4 million as of December 31, 2025. Brokered deposits decreased as a percentage of total deposits to 0.7% as of March 31, 2026 from 2.1% as of December 31, 2025. Brokered deposits allow the Company to seek additional funding by attracting deposits from outside the Company's core market. The Company's investment policy limits the total amount of brokered deposits the Company may hold to 15% of total assets.

The following table sets forth the distribution of the average balances of the Company's deposit accounts for the periods indicated and the weighted average interest rates on each category of deposits presented. Averages for the periods presented are based on daily balances.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2026			2025		
	Average Balance	Percent of Total Average Deposits	Weighted Average Rate	Average Balance	Percent of Total Average Deposits	Weighted Average Rate
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
<b>Core deposits:</b>						
Non-interest-bearing demand checking accounts	\$ 3,866,588	20.8 %	— %	\$ 1,680,527	18.9 %	— %
NOW accounts	1,494,773	8.1 %	0.96 %	628,346	7.1 %	0.65 %
Savings accounts	3,032,997	16.4 %	1.82 %	1,743,688	19.6 %	2.37 %
Money market accounts	4,513,420	24.3 %	2.42 %	2,187,581	24.6 %	2.52 %
Total core deposits	12,907,778	69.6 %	1.37 %	6,240,142	70.2 %	1.59 %
Certificate of deposit accounts	4,136,313	22.3 %	3.62 %	1,886,386	21.2 %	4.21 %
Brokered deposit accounts	307,179	1.7 %	4.06 %	767,275	8.6 %	4.82 %
Payroll deposits	1,196,070	6.4 %	3.05 %	—	— %	— %
Total deposits	\$ 18,547,340	100.0 %	2.01 %	\$ 8,893,803	100.0 %	2.41 %

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding certificates of deposit of \$250,000 or more, maturing as follows:

	At March 31, 2026		At December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
		(Dollars in Thousands)		
<b>Maturity period:</b>				
Six months or less	\$ 1,097,784	3.68 %	\$ 1,041,742	3.80 %
Over six months through 12 months	237,729	3.44 %	274,408	3.73 %
Over 12 months	68,265	3.35 %	82,779	3.49 %
Total certificates of deposit of \$250,000 or more	\$ 1,403,778	3.63 %	\$ 1,398,929	3.77 %

In accordance with the FDIC's Call Report instructions, the Company reported uninsured deposits of \$7.1 billion as of March 31, 2026 which includes approximately \$665.8 million of internal operating deposit accounts. The Company participates in the IntraFi Network. This allows customers to seek increased FDIC insurance protection above the federally insured limit of \$250,000. The Company had total IntraFi Network deposits as of March 31, 2026 of \$929.4 million which are excluded from our uninsured deposit total.

#### Borrowed Funds

The following table sets forth certain information regarding advances from the FHLB, subordinated debentures and notes and other borrowed funds for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
(Dollars in Thousands)		
<b>Borrowed funds:</b>		
Average balance outstanding	\$ 702,163	\$ 1,163,315
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end during the period	1,072,503	1,192,874
Balance outstanding at end of period	1,072,503	1,155,827
Weighted average interest rate for the period	4.87 %	4.96 %
Weighted average interest rate at end of period	4.38 %	4.89 %

***Advances from the FHLB***

The Company uses FHLB borrowings and other wholesale borrowings as part of the Company's overall strategy to fund loan growth and manage interest rate risk and liquidity. The advances are secured by a blanket security agreement which requires the Bank to maintain certain qualifying assets as collateral, principally mortgage loans and securities in an aggregate amount at least equal to outstanding advances. The maximum amount that the FHLB will advance to member institutions, including the Company, fluctuates from time to time in accordance with the policies of the FHLB.

FHLB borrowings increased \$266.3 million to \$822.1 million as of March 31, 2026 with a total capacity of \$4.6 billion. As of December 31, 2025, FHLB borrowings stood at \$555.8 million.

***Subordinated Debentures and Notes***

The Company has two \$5.0 million subordinated debentures due on June 26, 2033 and March 17, 2034, respectively. The Company is obligated to pay 3-month CME term SOFR plus spread adjustment of 0.26% plus 3.10% and 3-month CME term SOFR plus spread adjustment of 0.26% plus 2.79%, respectively, on a quarterly basis until the debentures mature.

The Company sold \$75.0 million of 6.0% fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes due September 15, 2029. The Company is obligated to pay 3-month CME term SOFR plus spread adjustment of 0.26% plus 3.32% quarterly until the notes mature in September 2029.

In connection with the Transaction, the Company assumed ten year subordinated notes in the amount of \$100.0 million. The interest rate is fixed at 5.50% until June 30, 2027, after which the notes become callable and will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to a benchmark rate (which is expected to be Three-Month Term SOFR), plus 249 basis points.

The Company holds 100% of the common stock of Berkshire Hills Capital Trust I ("Trust I") which is included in other assets with a cost of \$0.5 million. The sole asset of Trust I is \$15.5 million of the Company's junior subordinated debentures due in 2035. These debentures bear interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.85%. The Company has the right to defer payments of interest for up to five years on the debentures at any time, or from time to time, with certain limitations, including a restriction on the payment of dividends to shareholders while such interest payments on the debentures have been deferred. The Company has not exercised this right to defer payments. The Company has the right to redeem the debentures at par value on each quarterly payment date. Trust I is considered a variable interest entity for which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, Trust I is not consolidated into the Company's financial statements.

The Company holds 100% of the common stock of SI Capital Trust II ("Trust II") which is included in other assets with a cost of \$0.2 million. The sole asset of Trust II is \$8.2 million of the Company's junior subordinated debentures due in 2036. These debentures bear interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.70%. The Company has the right to defer payments of interest for up to five years on the debentures at any time, or from time to time, with certain limitations, including a restriction on the payment of dividends to shareholders while such interest payments on the debentures have been deferred. The Company has not exercised this right to defer payments. The Company has the right to redeem the debentures at par value. Trust II is considered a variable interest entity for which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, Trust II is not consolidated into the Company's financial statements.

The following table summarizes the Company's subordinated debentures and notes at the dates indicated.

Issue Date	Rate	Maturity Date	Next Call Date	Carrying Amount	
				March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
(Dollars in Thousands)					
June 26, 2003	Variable; 3-month CME term SOFR + spread adjustment of 0.26% + 3.10%	June 26, 2033	June 26, 2026	\$ 4,938	\$ 4,935
March 17, 2004	Variable; 3-month CME term SOFR + spread adjustment of 0.26% + 2.79%	March 17, 2034	June 17, 2026	4,907	4,902
June 30, 2005	Variable; 3-month CME term SOFR + spread adjustment of 0.26% + 1.85%	August 23, 2035	May 26, 2026	13,981	13,943
September 21, 2006	Variable; 3-month CME term SOFR + spread adjustment of 0.26% + 1.70%	March 17, 2034	June 15, 2026	7,253	7,232
September 15, 2014	Variable; 3-month CME term SOFR + spread adjustment of 0.26% + 3.32%	September 15, 2029	June 15, 2026	72,529	72,528
June 30, 2022	5.5% Fixed-to-Variable; 3-month CME term SOFR + 2.49%	July 1, 2032	June 30, 2027	95,381	95,032
Total				\$ 198,989	\$ 198,572

The above carrying amounts of the subordinated debentures included \$0.2 million of accretion adjustments and \$0.4 million of capitalized debt issuance costs as of March 31, 2026. This compares to \$0.2 million of accretion adjustments and \$0.4 million of capitalized debt issuance costs as of December 31, 2025.

#### **Other Borrowed Funds**

In addition to advances from the FHLB and subordinated debentures and notes, the Company utilizes other funding sources as part of the overall liquidity strategy. Those funding sources include repurchase agreements, and committed and uncommitted lines of credit with several financial institutions.

As of March 31, 2026, the Bank also has access to funding through certain uncommitted lines via AFX as well as other large financial institution specific lines. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company did not have borrowings on outstanding uncommitted lines of credit.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company had \$50.5 million in interest-bearing cash received on collateral from dealer counterparties. This compares to \$33.1 million outstanding as of December 31, 2025. This cash collateralizes the fair value of the dealer side of derivative transactions.

## Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has entered into loan level derivatives, risk participation agreements, and foreign exchange contracts with certain of its commercial customers and concurrently enters into offsetting swaps with third-party financial institutions. The Company may also, from time to time, enter into risk participation agreements. The Company uses interest rate futures that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedging instruments.

The following table summarizes certain information concerning the Company's loan level derivatives, interest rate derivatives, risk participation agreements, and foreign exchange contracts at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

	At March 31, 2026	At December 31, 2025
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Interest rate derivatives (Notional amounts):	\$ 149,679	\$ 192,468
Loan level derivatives (Notional principal amounts):		
Receive fixed, pay variable	\$ 3,500,284	\$ 3,505,840
Pay fixed, receive variable	3,504,381	3,505,840
Risk participation-out agreements	681,207	670,834
Risk participation-in agreements	147,069	153,185
Foreign exchange contracts (Notional amounts):		
Buys foreign currency, sells U.S. currency	\$ 2,965	\$ 2,785
Sells foreign currency, buys U.S. currency	2,978	2,800
Fixed weighted average interest rate from the Company to counterparty	4.02 %	4.03 %
Floating weighted average interest rate from counterparty to the Company	4.63 %	4.75 %
Weighted average remaining term to maturity (in months)	55	56
Fair value:		
Recognized as an asset:		
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 77	\$ 185
Loan level derivatives	98,732	102,237
Risk participation-out agreements	575	532
Foreign exchange contracts	360	274
Recognized as a liability:		
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 123	\$ 179
Loan level derivatives	113,495	115,937
Risk participation-in agreements	141	139
Foreign exchange contracts	—	258

## Stockholders' Equity and Dividends

The Company's total stockholders' equity was \$2.5 billion as of March 31, 2026 representing an \$8.7 million increase compared to \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2025. The increase for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was primarily driven by net income of \$46.2 million, offset by dividends paid by the Company of \$27.0 million, and unrealized loss on securities available for sale of \$11.3 million.

Stockholders' equity represented 11.27% of total assets as of March 31, 2026 and 10.75% of total assets as of December 31, 2025. Tangible stockholders' equity (total stockholders' equity less goodwill and identified intangible assets, net) represented 9.07% of tangible assets (total assets less goodwill and identified intangible assets, net) as of March 31, 2026 and 8.62% as of December 31, 2025.

The dividend payout ratio was 58.49% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 62.98% for the same period in 2025.

## Results of Operations

The primary drivers of the Company's net income are net interest income, which is strongly affected by the net yield on and growth of interest-earning assets and liabilities, the quality of the Company's assets, its levels of non-interest income and non-interest expense, and its tax provision.

The Company's net interest income represents the difference between interest income earned on its investments, loans and leases, and its cost of funds. Interest income is dependent on the amount of interest-earning assets outstanding during the period and the yield earned thereon. Cost of funds is a function of the average amount of deposits and borrowed money outstanding during the year and the interest rates paid thereon. The net interest margin is calculated by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets. Net interest spread is the difference between the average rate earned on interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. The increases or decreases, as applicable, in the components of interest income and interest expense, expressed in terms of fluctuation in average volume and rate, are summarized under "*Rate/Volume Analysis*" below. Information as to the components of interest income, interest expense and average rates is provided under "*Average Balances, Net Interest Income, Interest-Rate Spread and Net Interest Margin*" below.

Because the Company's assets and liabilities are not identical in duration and in repricing dates, the differential between the two is vulnerable to changes in market interest rates as well as the overall shape of the yield curve. These vulnerabilities are inherent to the business of banking and are commonly referred to as "interest-rate risk." How interest-rate risk is measured and, once measured, how much interest-rate risk is taken on, are based on numerous assumptions and other subjective judgments. See the discussion in "*Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*" below.

The quality of the Company's assets also influences its earnings. Loans and leases that are not paid on a timely basis and exhibit other weaknesses can result in the loss of principal and/or interest income. Additionally, the Company must make timely provisions to the allowance for loan and lease losses based on estimates of probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio. These additions, which are charged against earnings, are necessarily greater when greater probable losses are expected. Further, the Company incurs expenses as a result of resolving troubled assets. These variables reflect the "credit risk" that the Company takes on in the ordinary course of business and are further discussed under "*Financial Condition—Asset Quality*" above.

### Net Interest Income

Net interest income increased \$104.9 million to \$190.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from \$85.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. This increase reflects a \$123.6 million increase in interest income on loans and leases, along with a \$15.0 million increase in interest income in investment securities, partially offset by a \$33.7 million increase in interest expense on deposits and borrowings. The increases year over year are primarily a result of the Transaction. Refer to "*Results of Operations - Comparison of the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 — Interest Income*" and "*Results of Operations - Comparison of the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 — Interest Expense -Deposit and Borrowed Funds*" below for more details.

Net interest margin increased 56 basis points to 3.78% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from 3.22% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The Company's weighted average interest rate on loans increased to 5.96% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from 5.92% for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

The yield on interest-earning assets increased to 5.70% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from 5.67% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company recorded \$0.6 million in prepayment penalties and late charges, which contributed 1 basis point to yields on interest-earning assets, compared to \$0.6 million, or 2 basis points, for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

The cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased 61 basis points to 2.68% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from 3.29% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. Refer to "*Financial Condition - Borrowed Funds*" above for more details.

Management aims to position the balance sheet to be neutral to changes in interest rates. With the market's expectation for no additional FRB rate cuts in 2026 and with the Treasury yield curve becoming steeper since the prior quarter end, management anticipates that the net interest margin will be stable in the near term.

If the FRB cuts rates in the coming quarters, the net interest income and the net interest margin will be highly dependent on the Company's ability and timing to reduce deposit pricing as well as the overall mix of funding.

***Average Balances, Net Interest Income, Interest-Rate Spread and Net Interest Margin***

The following table sets forth information about the Company's average balances, interest income and interest rates earned on average interest-earning assets, interest expense and interest rates paid on average interest-bearing liabilities, interest-rate spread and net interest margin for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. Average balances are derived from daily average balances and yields include fees, costs and purchase-accounting-related premiums and discounts which are considered adjustments to coupon yields in accordance with GAAP.

	Three Months Ended					
	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Average Balance	Interest (1)	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest (1)	Average Yield/ Cost
(Dollars in Thousands)						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Interest-earning assets:						
Debt securities	\$ 1,684,382	\$ 17,153	4.07 %	\$ 888,913	\$ 6,814	3.07 %
Restricted equity securities	84,281	845	4.01 %	69,784	1,204	6.90 %
Short-term investments	879,562	8,096	3.68 %	202,953	2,451	4.83 %
Total investments	2,648,225	26,094	3.94 %	1,161,650	10,469	3.60 %
Commercial real estate loans <sup>(2)</sup>	9,974,029	143,162	5.74 %	5,651,390	77,243	5.47 %
Commercial loans <sup>(2)</sup>	2,877,031	44,646	6.21 %	1,237,078	19,698	6.37 %
Equipment financing <sup>(2)</sup>	1,117,336	23,545	8.43 %	1,281,425	25,965	8.11 %
Consumer loans <sup>(2)</sup>	4,006,808	56,561	5.66 %	1,548,973	20,861	5.41 %
Total loans and leases	17,975,204	267,914	5.96 %	9,718,866	143,767	5.92 %
Total interest-earning assets	20,623,429	294,008	5.70 %	10,880,516	154,236	5.67 %
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(254,743)			(124,538)		
Non-interest-earning assets	1,767,171			787,352		
Total assets	\$ 22,135,857			\$ 11,543,330		
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:</b>						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
NOW accounts	\$ 1,494,773	3,526	0.96 %	\$ 628,346	1,005	0.65 %
Savings accounts	3,032,997	13,612	1.82 %	1,743,688	10,173	2.37 %
Money market accounts	5,709,490	35,969	2.55 %	2,187,581	13,587	2.52 %
Certificate of deposit accounts	4,136,313	36,870	3.62 %	1,886,386	19,593	4.21 %
Brokered deposit accounts	307,179	3,079	4.06 %	767,275	9,120	4.82 %
Total interest-bearing deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	14,680,752	93,056	2.57 %	7,213,276	53,478	3.01 %
Advances from the FHLB	476,434	4,678	3.93 %	1,007,508	11,847	4.70 %
Subordinated debentures and notes	198,755	3,588	7.22 %	84,345	1,701	8.07 %
Other borrowed funds	26,974	288	4.33 %	71,462	872	4.95 %
Total borrowed funds	702,163	8,554	4.87 %	1,163,315	14,420	4.96 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	15,382,915	101,610	2.68 %	8,376,591	67,898	3.29 %
Non-interest-bearing liabilities:						
Non-interest-bearing demand checking accounts <sup>(3)</sup>	3,866,588			1,680,527		
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities	362,368			251,011		
Total liabilities	19,611,871			10,308,129		
Total stockholders' equity	2,523,986			1,235,201		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 22,135,857			\$ 11,543,330		
Net interest income (tax-equivalent basis) / Interest-rate spread <sup>(4)</sup>		192,398	3.02 %		86,338	2.38 %
Less adjustment of tax-exempt income		1,624			508	
Net interest income		\$ 190,774			\$ 85,830	
Net interest margin <sup>(5)</sup>			3.78 %			3.22 %

(1) Tax-exempt income on debt securities, equity securities and industrial revenue bonds are included in commercial loans on a tax-equivalent basis.

(2) Loans on nonaccrual status are included in the average balances.

(3) Including non-interest-bearing checking accounts, the average interest rate on total deposits was 2.03% and 2.44% in the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

(4) Interest-rate spread represents the difference between the yield on interest-earning assets and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

(5) Net interest margin represents net interest income (tax equivalent basis) divided by average interest-earning assets.

### Rate/Volume Analysis

The following table presents, on a tax-equivalent basis, the extent to which changes in interest rates and changes in volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities have affected the Company's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to: (i) changes attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate), (ii) changes attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume), and (iii) the net change. The changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the changes due to volume and the changes due to rate.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 as Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025		
	Increase (Decrease) Due To		Net Change
	Volume	Rate	
	(In Thousands)		
<b>Interest and dividend income:</b>			
Investments:			
Debt securities	\$ 7,580	\$ 2,759	\$ 10,339
Marketable and restricted equity securities	211	(570)	(359)
Short-term investments	6,343	(698)	5,645
Total investments	14,134	1,491	15,625
Loans and leases:			
Commercial real estate loans	61,923	3,996	65,919
Commercial loans and leases	25,442	(494)	24,948
Equipment financing	(3,396)	976	(2,420)
Consumer loans	34,330	1,370	35,700
Total loans	118,299	5,848	124,147
Total change in interest and dividend income	132,433	7,339	139,772
<b>Interest expense:</b>			
Deposits:			
NOW accounts	1,873	648	2,521
Savings accounts	6,217	(2,778)	3,439
Money market accounts	22,218	164	22,382
Certificate of deposit accounts	20,372	(3,095)	17,277
Brokered deposit accounts	(4,783)	(1,258)	(6,041)
Total deposits	45,897	(6,319)	39,578
Borrowed funds:			
Advances from the FHLB	(5,469)	(1,700)	(7,169)
Subordinated debentures and notes	2,079	(192)	1,887
Other borrowed funds	(486)	(98)	(584)
Total borrowed funds	(3,876)	(1,990)	(5,866)
Total change in interest expense	42,021	(8,309)	33,712
Change in tax-exempt income	1,116	—	1,116
Change in net interest income	\$ 89,296	\$ 15,648	\$ 104,944

## Interest Income

### Loans and Leases

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2026	2025		
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Interest income—loans and leases:				
Commercial real estate loans	\$ 142,516	\$ 77,139	\$ 65,377	84.8 %
Commercial loans	44,313	19,344	24,969	129.1 %
Equipment financing	23,545	25,965	(2,420)	(9.3)%
Residential mortgage loans	44,283	13,422	30,861	229.9 %
Other consumer loans	12,277	7,439	4,838	65.0 %
Total interest income—loans and leases <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 266,934	\$ 143,309	\$ 123,625	86.3 %

(1) Change in tax-exempt income of \$522 thousand is excluded from the three months ended tables above.

Total interest income from loans and leases was \$266.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and represented a yield on total loans of 5.96%. This compares to \$143.3 million of interest on loans and a yield of 5.92% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The \$123.6 million increase in interest income from loans and leases was primarily due to an increase of \$118.3 million in the portfolio composition in origination volume and due to the Transaction and a \$5.8 million increases in changes to interest rates, partially offset by a decrease of \$0.5 million in the change of tax-exempt income.

### Investments

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2026	2025		
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Interest income—investments:				
Debt securities	\$ 16,510	\$ 6,765	\$ 9,745	144.1 %
Restricted equity securities	843	1,203	(360)	(29.9)%
Short-term investments	8,096	2,451	5,645	230.3 %
Total interest income—investments <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 25,449	\$ 10,419	\$ 15,030	144.3 %

(1) Change in tax-exempt income of \$595 thousand is excluded from the three months ended table above.

Total interest income from investments was \$25.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$10.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the yield on total investments was 3.9% and 3.6%, respectively. The year over year increase in interest income on investments of \$15.0 million, or 144.3%, was primarily driven by a \$13.5 million increase due to volume and a \$1.5 million increase due to rates.

**Interest Expense—Deposits and Borrowed Funds**

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2026	2025		
(Dollars in Thousands)				
<b>Interest expense:</b>				
<b>Deposits:</b>				
NOW accounts	\$ 3,526	\$ 1,005	\$ 2,521	250.8 %
Savings accounts	13,612	10,173	3,439	33.8 %
Money market accounts	35,969	13,587	22,382	164.7 %
Certificate of deposit accounts	36,870	19,593	17,277	88.2 %
Brokered deposit accounts	3,079	9,120	(6,041)	(66.2)%
Total interest expense - deposits	93,056	53,478	39,578	74.0 %
<b>Borrowed funds:</b>				
Advances from the FHLB	4,678	11,847	(7,169)	(60.5)%
Subordinated debentures and notes	3,588	1,701	1,887	110.9 %
Other borrowed funds	288	872	(584)	(67.0)%
Total interest expense - borrowed funds	8,554	14,420	(5,866)	(40.7)%
Total interest expense	\$ 101,610	\$ 67,898	\$ 33,712	49.7 %

**Deposits**

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, interest expense on deposits increased \$39.6 million, or 74.0%, compared to the same period in 2025. The increase in interest expense on deposits was driven by an increase of \$45.9 million primarily driven by the growth in volume of average customer deposits partially offset by a decline in average brokered deposits balance, offset by a decrease of \$6.3 million due to lower interest rates. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the purchase accounting amortization on acquired deposits was \$887.0 thousand, compared to \$112.0 thousand for the same period in 2025.

**Borrowed Funds**

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, interest expense on borrowed funds decreased \$5.9 million, or 40.7% year over year. The decrease in interest expense on borrowed funds was primarily driven by a decrease of \$3.9 million due to volume and a decrease of \$2.0 million due to borrowing rates which decreased to 4.87% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from 4.96% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the purchase accounting amortization on acquired borrowed funds was \$92.0 thousand, compared to \$9.0 thousand for the same period in 2025.

**Provision for Credit Losses**

The provisions for credit losses are set forth below:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2026	2025		
(Dollars in Thousands)				
<b>Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses:</b>				
Commercial real estate	\$ 15,040	\$ (172)	\$ 15,212	(8,844)%
Commercial	4,418	6,834	(2,416)	(35)%
Consumer	(14,369)	(3)	(14,366)	478,867 %
Total provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	5,089	6,659	(1,570)	(24)%
Provision (credit) for unfunded commitments	2,810	(685)	3,495	(510)%
Investment securities available-for-sale	47	12	35	292 %
Total provision (credit) for credit losses	\$ 7,946	\$ 5,986	\$ 1,960	33 %

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the provision for credit losses increased \$2.0 million to \$7.9 million, compared to a provision for credit losses of \$6.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase in the provision for credit losses for the three months ended March 31, 2026 is primarily driven by the Transaction.

See management’s discussion of “*Financial Condition — Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses*” and Note 5, “*Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses*,” to the unaudited consolidated financial statements for a description of how management determined the allowance for loan and lease losses for each portfolio and class of loans.

### Non-Interest Income

The following table sets forth the components of non-interest income:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2026	2025		
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Deposit fees	\$ 8,347	\$ 2,361	\$ 5,986	253.5 %
Loan fees	2,366	393	1,973	502.0 %
Loan level derivative income, net	775	70	705	1,007.1 %
Gain on sales of loans and leases held-for-sale	2,689	24	2,665	11,104.2 %
Wealth management fees	4,464	1,491	2,973	199.4 %
Other	5,306	1,321	3,985	301.7 %
Total non-interest income	\$ 23,947	\$ 5,660	\$ 18,287	323.1 %

Deposit fees increased \$6.0 million, or 253.5%, to \$8.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$2.4 million for the same period in 2025, primarily driven by activity due to the Transaction.

Loan fees increased \$2.0 million, or 502.0%, to \$2.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$0.4 million for the same period in 2025, primarily driven by activity due to the Transaction.

Loan level derivative income increased to \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$0.1 million for the same period in 2025, as there were no loan level derivative transactions completed for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Gains on sales of loans and leases held-for-sale, wealth management fees, and other income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 increased compared to the same period in 2025, primarily as a result of the Transaction.

### Non-Interest Expense

The following table sets forth the components of non-interest expense:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2026	2025		
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Compensation and employee benefits	\$ 69,650	\$ 35,853	\$ 33,797	94.3 %
Occupancy	13,097	5,721	7,376	128.9 %
Equipment and data processing	20,127	7,012	13,115	187.0 %
Professional services	2,462	1,726	736	42.6 %
FDIC insurance	4,320	2,037	2,283	112.1 %
Advertising and marketing	1,679	868	811	93.4 %
Amortization of identified intangible assets	8,328	1,430	6,898	482.4 %
Merger and restructuring expense	13,025	971	12,054	1,241.4 %
Other	8,134	4,404	3,730	84.7 %
Total non-interest expense	\$ 140,822	\$ 60,022	\$ 80,800	134.6 %

Merger and restructuring expense increased to \$13.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$1.0 million for the same period in 2025. Excluding merger and restructuring expense, non-interest expense (non-GAAP) increased \$68.7 million to \$127.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$59.1 million for the same period in 2025.

Compensation and employee benefits expense increased \$33.8 million, or 94.3%, to \$69.7 for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$35.9 million for the same period in 2025, primarily driven by activity due to the Transaction.

Equipment and data processing expense increased \$13.1 million, or 187.0%, to \$20.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$7.0 million for the same period in 2025, primarily driven by activity due to the Transaction.

### Provision for Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2026	2025		
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 65,953	\$ 25,482	\$ 40,471	158.8 %
Provision for income taxes	19,736	6,382	13,354	209.2 %
Net income	\$ 46,217	\$ 19,100	\$ 27,117	142.0 %
Effective tax rate	29.9 %	25.0 %	N/A	19.6 %

The Company recorded an income tax expense of \$19.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to an income tax expense of \$6.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, representing effective tax rates of 29.9% and 25.0%, respectively. The increase in effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025 was primarily driven by Transaction related items, including the discrete tax impact of nondeductible expenses.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

#### Liquidity

Liquidity is defined as the ability to meet current and future financial obligations of a short-term nature. The Company further defines liquidity as the ability to respond to the needs of depositors and borrowers, as well as to earnings enhancement opportunities, in a changing marketplace. Liquidity management is monitored by the Company's ALCO, consisting of members of management, which is responsible for establishing and monitoring liquidity targets as well as strategies and tactics to meet these targets. The primary source of funds for the payment of dividends and expenses by the Company is dividends paid to it by the Bank. The primary sources of liquidity for the Bank consists of deposit inflows, loan repayments, borrowed funds, and maturing investment securities.

In the first quarter, the Company operated with decreased liquidity. Due to the Transaction, the Company shifted its balance sheet asset mix to include additional cash and available for sale securities. Management will continue to monitor the economic markets and evaluate changes to the Company's liquidity position.

The Company held lower levels of on balance sheet liquidity in the form of cash and available for sale securities in the first quarter. Cash and equivalents at the end of the quarter were \$1.1 billion, or 5.0% of the balance sheet, compared to \$2.0 billion, or 8.8% of the balance sheet, as of December 31, 2025. In general, in a normal operating environment, the Company seeks to maintain liquidity levels of cash, cash equivalents and investment securities available-for-sale of between 10% and 14% of total assets. As of March 31, 2026, cash, cash equivalents and investment securities available-for-sale totaled \$2.8 billion, or 12.7% of total assets. This compares to \$3.7 billion, or 16.1% of total assets, as of December 31, 2025.

Deposits, which are considered the most stable source of liquidity, totaled \$18.3 billion as of March 31, 2026 and represented 94.4% of total funding (the sum of total deposits and total borrowings), compared to deposits of \$19.5 billion, or 96.1% of total funding, as of December 31, 2025. Core deposits totaled \$12.9 billion as of March 31, 2026 and represented 70.3% of total deposits, compared to Core deposits of \$13.1 billion, or 67.0% of total deposits, as of December 31, 2025. Additionally, the Company had \$128.8 million of brokered deposits as of March 31, 2026, which represented 0.7% of total deposits, compared to \$410.4 million or 2.1% of total deposits, as of December 31, 2025. The Company offers attractive interest rates based on market conditions to increase deposits balances, while managing the cost of funds.

Borrowings are used to diversify the Company's funding mix and to support asset growth. When profitable lending and investment opportunities exist, access to borrowings provides a means to grow the balance sheet. Borrowings totaled \$1.1 billion as of March 31, 2026, representing 5.5% of total funding, compared to \$0.8 billion, or 3.9% of total funding, as of

December 31, 2025. The growth in the balance sheet is driven by the Transaction, management will continue to monitor economic conditions and make adjustments to the balance sheet mix as appropriate.

As members of the FHLB, the Bank has access to both short- and long-term borrowings. As of March 31, 2026, the Company's total borrowing limit from the FHLB for advances and repurchase agreements was \$4.6 billion, compared to \$4.6 billion as of December 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2026, the Bank also has access to funding through certain uncommitted lines via AFX as well as other large financial institution specific lines. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company had no borrowings on outstanding uncommitted lines of credit.

The Company has access to the Federal Reserve Discount Window to supplement its liquidity. The Company had \$607.2 million of borrowing capacity at the FRB as of March 31, 2026. As of March 31, 2026, the Company did not have any outstanding borrowings with the FRB.

Additionally, the Bank has access to liquidity through repurchase agreements and additional untapped brokered deposits.

While management believes the Company has adequate liquidity to meet its commitments and to fund the Bank's lending and investment activities, the availabilities of these funding sources are subject to broad economic conditions and could be restricted in the future. Such restrictions would impact the Company's immediate liquidity and/or additional liquidity needs.

#### ***Off-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments***

The Company is party to off-balance-sheet financial instruments in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include loan commitments, standby and commercial letters of credit and interest-rate swaps. According to GAAP, these financial instruments are not recorded in the financial statements until they are funded or related fees are incurred or received. See Note 12, "Commitments and Contingencies", to the consolidated financial statements for a description of off-balance-sheet financial instruments.

**Capital Resources**

As of March 31, 2026, the Company and the Bank are under the primary regulation of, and must comply with, the capital requirements of the FRB. Under these rules, the Company and the Bank are required to maintain a minimum common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, a minimum Tier 1 capital leverage ratio of 6.0%, a minimum total risk based capital ratio of 8% and a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%. Additionally, the Company and the Bank are required to establish a capital conservation buffer of common equity Tier 1 capital in an amount above the minimum risk-based capital requirements for “adequately capitalized” institutions equal to 2.5% of total risk weighted assets, or face restrictions on the ability to pay dividends, pay discretionary bonuses, and to engage in share repurchases. As of March 31, 2026, the Company and the Bank exceeded all regulatory capital requirements, and the Bank was considered “well-capitalized” under prompt corrective action regulations.

The following table presents actual and required capital amounts and capital ratios as of March 31, 2026 for the Company and the Bank.

	Actual		Minimum Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Required for Fully Phased in Capital Adequacy Purposes plus Capital Conservation Buffer		Minimum Required to be Considered “Well-Capitalized” Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<b>(Dollars in Thousands)</b>								
<b>At March 31, 2026:</b>								
<b>Beacon Financial Corporation</b>								
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 2,048,559	11.24 %	\$ 820,153	4.50 %	\$ 1,275,793	7.00 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 leverage capital ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	2,079,001	9.59 %	867,154	4.00 %	867,154	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	2,079,001	11.40 %	1,094,211	6.00 %	1,550,132	8.50 %	N/A	N/A
Total risk-based capital ratio <sup>(4)</sup>	2,420,211	13.27 %	1,459,057	8.00 %	1,915,012	10.50 %	N/A	N/A
<b>Beacon Bank &amp; Trust</b>								
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 2,090,009	11.47 %	\$ 819,969	4.50 %	\$ 1,275,507	7.00 %	\$ 1,184,399	6.50 %
Tier 1 leverage capital ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	2,090,009	9.64 %	867,224	4.00 %	867,224	4.00 %	1,084,030	5.00 %
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	2,090,009	11.47 %	1,093,292	6.00 %	1,548,830	8.50 %	1,457,722	8.00 %
Total risk-based capital ratio <sup>(4)</sup>	2,292,321	12.58 %	1,457,756	8.00 %	1,913,304	10.50 %	1,822,195	10.00 %

(1) Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio is calculated by dividing common equity Tier 1 capital by risk-weighted assets.

(2) Tier 1 leverage capital ratio is calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital by average assets.

(3) Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio is calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital by risk-weighted assets.

(4) Total risk-based capital ratio is calculated by dividing total capital by risk-weighted assets.

The following table presents actual and required capital amounts and capital ratios as of December 31, 2025 for the Company and the Bank.

	Actual		Minimum Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Required for Fully Phased in Capital Adequacy Purposes plus Capital Conservation Buffer		Minimum Required To Be Considered “Well-Capitalized” Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<b>At December 31, 2025:</b>								
Beacon Financial Corporation								
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 2,021,589	10.95 %	\$ 830,790	4.50 %	\$ 1,292,340	7.00 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 leverage capital ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	2,051,965	9.25 %	887,336	4.00 %	887,336	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	2,051,965	11.12 %	1,107,175	6.00 %	1,568,498	8.50 %	N/A	N/A
Total risk-based capital ratio <sup>(4)</sup>	2,400,786	13.01 %	1,476,271	8.00 %	1,937,606	10.50 %	N/A	N/A
Beacon Bank & Trust								
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 2,069,767	11.22 %	\$ 830,120	4.50 %	\$ 1,291,298	7.00 %	\$ 1,199,063	6.50 %
Tier 1 leverage capital ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	2,069,767	9.39 %	881,690	4.00 %	881,690	4.00 %	1,102,112	5.00 %
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	2,069,767	11.22 %	1,106,827	6.00 %	1,568,005	8.50 %	1,475,770	8.00 %
Total risk-based capital ratio <sup>(4)</sup>	2,280,038	12.36 %	1,475,753	8.00 %	1,936,925	10.50 %	1,844,691	10.00 %

(1) Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio is calculated by dividing common equity Tier 1 capital by risk-weighted assets.

(2) Tier 1 leverage capital ratio is calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital by average assets.

(3) Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio is calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital by risk-weighted assets.

(4) Total risk-based capital ratio is calculated by dividing total capital by risk-weighted assets.

### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

#### ***Market Risk***

Market risk is the risk that the market value or estimated fair value of the Company's assets, liabilities, and derivative financial instruments will decline as a result of changes in interest rates or financial market volatility, or that the Company's net income will be significantly reduced by interest-rate changes.

#### ***Interest-Rate Risk***

The principal market risk facing the Company is interest-rate risk, which can occur in a variety of forms, including repricing risk, yield-curve risk, basis risk, and prepayment risk. Repricing risk occurs when the change in the average yield of either interest-earning assets or interest-bearing liabilities is more sensitive than the other to changes in market interest rates. Such a change in sensitivity could reflect a number of possible mismatches in the repricing opportunities of the Company's assets and liabilities. Yield-curve risk reflects the possibility that changes in the shape of the yield curve could have different effects on the Company's assets and liabilities. Basis risk occurs when different parts of the balance sheet are subject to varying base rates reflecting the possibility that the spread from those base rates will deviate. Prepayment risk is associated with financial instruments with an option to prepay before the stated maturity, often a disadvantage to person selling the option; this risk is most often associated with the prepayment of loans, callable investments, and callable borrowings.

#### ***Asset/Liability Management***

Market risk and interest-rate risk management is governed by the Company's ALCO. The ALCO establishes exposure limits that define the Company's tolerance for interest-rate risk. The ALCO and the Company's Treasury Group measure and manage the composition of the balance sheet over a range of possible changes in interest rates while remaining responsive to market demand for loan and deposit products. The ALCO monitors current exposures versus limits and reports those results to the Board of Directors. The policy limits and guidelines serve as benchmarks for measuring interest-rate risk and for providing a framework for evaluation and interest-rate risk-management decision-making. The Company measures its interest-rate risk by using an asset/liability simulation model. The model considers several factors to determine the Company's potential exposure to interest-rate risk, including measurement of repricing gaps, duration, convexity, value-at-risk, market value of portfolio equity under assumed changes in the level of interest rates, the shape of yield curves, and general market volatility.

Management controls the Company's interest-rate exposure using several strategies, which include adjusting the maturities of securities in the Company's investment portfolio, limiting or expanding the terms of loans originated, limiting fixed-rate customer deposits with terms of more than five years, and adjusting maturities of wholesale funding. The Company limits this risk by restricting the types of MBSs it invests into those with limited average life changes under certain interest-rate-shock scenarios, or securities with embedded prepayment penalties. The Company also places limits on holdings of fixed-rate mortgage loans with maturities greater than five years. The Company enters into interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. These interest rate swaps are designated as cash flow hedges and involve the receipt of variable rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed payments.

#### ***Measuring Interest-Rate Risk***

As noted above, interest-rate risk can be measured by analyzing the extent to which the repricing of assets and liabilities are mismatched to create an interest-rate sensitivity gap. An asset or liability is said to be interest-rate sensitive within a specific period if it will mature or reprice within that period. The interest-rate sensitivity gap is defined as the difference between the amount of interest-earning assets maturing or repricing within a specific time period and the amount of interest-bearing liabilities maturing or repricing within that same time period. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest-rate-sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest-rate-sensitive liabilities. A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest-rate-sensitive liabilities exceeds the amount of interest-rate-sensitive assets. During a period of falling interest rates, a positive gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income. Conversely, during a period of rising interest rates, a positive gap position would tend to result in an increase in net interest income.

The Company's interest-rate risk position is measured using both income simulation and interest-rate sensitivity "gap" analysis. Income simulation is the primary tool for measuring the interest-rate risk inherent in the Company's balance sheet at a given point in time by showing the effect on net interest income, over a twelve-month period, of a variety of interest-rate shocks. These simulations take into account repricing, maturity, and prepayment characteristics of individual products. The ALCO reviews simulation results to determine whether exposure resulting from changes in market interest rates remains within established tolerance levels over a one-year and two-year horizon, and develops appropriate strategies to manage this exposure. The Company's interest-rate risk analysis remains modestly asset-sensitive as of March 31, 2026.

The assumptions used in the Company's interest-rate sensitivity simulation discussed above are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the simulations cannot precisely measure net interest income or precisely predict the impact of changes in interest rates.

As of March 31, 2026, net interest income simulation indicated that the Company's exposure to changing interest rates was within tolerance. The ALCO reviews the methodology utilized for calculating interest-rate risk exposure and may periodically adopt modifications to this methodology. The following table presents the estimated impact of interest-rate changes on the Company's estimated net interest income over the twelve-month periods indicated while maintaining a flat balance sheet:

<u>Change in Interest Rate Levels</u>	Estimated Exposure to Net Interest Income over Twelve-Month Horizon Beginning			
	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Dollar Change	Percent Change
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Up 400 basis points shock	\$ 96,288	12.1 %	\$ 78,074	9.4 %
Up 200 basis points ramp	27,370	3.4 %	29,174	3.5 %
Up 100 basis points ramp	13,758	1.7 %	14,849	1.8 %
Down 100 basis points ramp	(14,169)	(1.8)%	(14,389)	(1.7)%
Down 200 basis points ramp	(28,384)	(3.6)%	(30,008)	(3.6)%
Down 400 basis points shock	(50,456)	(6.3)%	(58,232)	(7.0)%

Asset sensitivity increased at March 31, 2026 when compared to December 31, 2025 as a result of funding and asset mix changes. The estimated impact of a 400 basis point instantaneous increase in market interest rates on the Company's estimated net interest income over a twelve-month horizon was 12.1% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 9.4% as of December 31, 2025. The estimated impact of a 400 basis point instantaneous decrease in market interest rates on the Company's estimated net interest income over a twelve-month horizon was (6.3)% as of March 31, 2026, compared to (7.0)% as of December 31, 2025.

The Company also utilizes interest-rate sensitivity "gap" analysis to provide a broader overview of its interest-rate risk profile. The interest-rate sensitivity gap is defined as the difference between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities maturing or repricing within a given time period. As of March 31, 2026, the Company's one-year cumulative gap was a positive \$981.0 million, or 4.77% of total interest-earning assets, compared to a positive \$0.5 billion, or 2.14% of total interest-earning assets, as of December 31, 2025.

The assumptions used in the Company's interest-rate sensitivity simulation discussed above are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the simulations cannot precisely measure net interest income or precisely predict the impact of changes in interest rates. For additional discussion on interest-rate risk see Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

The EVE at Risk Simulation is conducted in tandem with net interest income simulations to ascertain a longer term view of the Company's interest-rate risk position by capturing longer-term repricing risk and options risk embedded in the balance sheet. It measures the sensitivity of the economic value of equity to changes in interest rates. The EVE at Risk Simulation values only the current balance sheet and does not incorporate growth assumptions. As with the net interest income simulation, this simulation captures product characteristics such as loan resets, repricing terms, maturity dates, and rate caps and floors. Key assumptions include loan prepayment speeds, deposit pricing elasticity, and non-maturity deposit attrition rates. These assumptions can have significant impacts on valuation results as the assumptions remain in effect for the entire life of each asset and liability. The Company conducts non-maturity deposit behavior studies on a periodic basis to support deposit assumptions used in the valuation process. All key assumptions are subject to a periodic review.

EVE at Risk is calculated by estimating the net present value of all future cash flows from existing assets and liabilities using current interest rates as well as parallel shocks to the current interest-rate environment. The following table sets forth the estimated percentage change in the Company's EVE at Risk, assuming various shifts in interest rates.

Parallel Shock in Interest Rate Levels	Estimated Percent Change in Economic Value of Equity	
	At March 31, 2026	At December 31, 2025
Up 400 basis points	(0.7)%	(1.8)%
Up 200 basis points	— %	(0.7)%
Up 100 basis points	0.1 %	0.1 %
Down 100 basis points	(0.7)%	(1.1)%
Down 200 basis points	(1.6)%	(3.2)%
Down 400 basis points	(5.7)%	(10.1)%

The Company's EVE-at-risk is modestly more asset sensitive from December 31, 2025 to March 31, 2026 driven by changes to the funding and asset mix.

#### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

##### Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer), the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer considered that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a -15(f). The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to its management and the Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this report. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, the Company completed a core banking system conversion as a result of the Transaction which resulted in material changes to certain key financial reporting processes and the corresponding internal controls over financial reporting. Management has designed and implemented new controls and updated existing controls to reflect these changes.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2025 and the related Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon appear on pages F-1 and F-2 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

**PART II — OTHER INFORMATION**

**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

We operate in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes us to potentially significant risks. For more information regarding the Company's exposure generally to legal and regulatory risks, see Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 filed with the SEC on March 2, 2026.

There are no threatened or pending legal proceedings other than those that arise in the normal course of business. As of March 31, 2026, we are not involved in any pending legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, are expected to be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

There have been no material changes in the risk factors described in Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 filed with the SEC on March 2, 2026.

**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

- a) Not applicable.
- b) Not applicable.
- c) Not applicable.

**Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities**

- a) None.
- b) None.

**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not applicable.

**Item 5. Other Information**

c) During the three months ended March 31, 2026, none of the Company's directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) adopted, terminated or modified a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

**Item 6. Exhibits**

<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	<a href="#">Amended Certificate of Incorporation of Beacon Financial Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Beacon Financial Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K)</a>
3.3	<a href="#">Amended and Restated Bylaws of Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference from Exhibits to the Form 8-K as filed on June 26, 2017)</a>
3.4	<a href="#">Certificate of Designations of the Series B Non-Voting Preferred Stock (incorporated herein by reference from the Exhibits to Form S-1, Registration Statement and amendments thereto, initially filed on March 10, 2000, Registration No. 333-32146)</a>
4.1	<a href="#">Description of Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. Securities (incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 4.3 to the Form 10-K as filed on February 28, 2020)</a>
4.2	<a href="#">Form of Common Stock Certificate of Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference from the Exhibits to Form 10-Q as filed on August 9, 2018)</a>
Exhibit 31.1*	<a href="#">Certification of Chief Executive Officer</a>
Exhibit 31.2*	<a href="#">Certification of Chief Financial Officer</a>
Exhibit 32.1**	<a href="#">Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer</a>
Exhibit 32.2**	<a href="#">Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer</a>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted in Inline XBRL and included in Exhibit 101)

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\* Filed herewith

\*\* Furnished herewith

+ Denotes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

**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.

**BEACON FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

Date: May 11, 2026

By: /s/ Paul A. Perrault  
Paul A. Perrault  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 11, 2026

By: /s/ Carl M. Carlson  
Carl M. Carlson  
Chief Financial and Strategy Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer  
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Paul A. Perrault, President and Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Beacon 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: May 11, 2026

/s/ PAUL A. PERRAULT  
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Paul A. Perrault  
*President and Chief Executive Officer*  
*(Principal Executive Officer)*

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer  
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Carl M. Carlson, Chief Financial and Strategy Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Beacon 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: May 11, 2026

/s/ CARL M. CARLSON

Carl M. Carlson

*Chief Financial and Strategy Officer*

*(Principal Financial Officer and*

*Principal Accounting Officer)*

**STATEMENT FURNISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT  
OF 2002, 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

The undersigned, Paul A. Perrault, is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Beacon Financial Corporation (the "Company").

This statement is being furnished in connection with the filing by the Company of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2026 (the "Report").

By execution of this statement, I certify that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a) or 78o(d)); and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of the dates and for the periods covered by the Report.

This statement is authorized to be attached as an exhibit to the Report so that this statement will accompany the Report at such time as the Report is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350. It is not intended that this statement be deemed to be filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Date: May 11, 2026

/s/ PAUL A. PERRAULT  
Paul A. Perrault  
*President and Chief Executive Officer*  
*(Principal Executive Officer)*

**STATEMENT FURNISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT  
OF 2002, 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

The undersigned, Carl M. Carlson, is the Chief Financial and Strategy Officer of Beacon Financial Corporation (the "Company").

This statement is being furnished in connection with the filing by the Company of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2026 (the "Report").

By execution of this statement, I certify that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a) or 78o(d)); and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of the dates and for the periods covered by the Report.

This statement is authorized to be attached as an exhibit to the Report so that this statement will accompany the Report at such time as the Report is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350. It is not intended that this statement be deemed to be filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Date: May 11, 2026

/s/ CARL M. CARLSON

Carl M. Carlson

*Chief Financial and Strategy Officer*

*(Principal Financial Officer and  
Principal Accounting Officer)*