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ACL on loans and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the ACL on loans when received. Changes to the ACL are recorded through the provision for credit losses on loans in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income. The ACL is maintained at a level considered appropriate to absorb credit losses over the expected life of the loan. The ACL for expected credit losses is determined based on a quantitative assessment of two categories of loans: collectively evaluated loans and individually evaluated loans. In addition, the ACL includes a qualitative component which adjusts the CECL model results for risk factors that are not considered within the CECL model but are relevant in assessing the expected credit losses within the loan classes. The ACL on loans is measured on a collective basis when similar risk characteristics exist within the Company's loan segments between commercial and consumer. For purposes of estimating the Company's ACL, management generally evaluates collectively evaluated loans by federal call code, which represents the loan classes based upon U.S. regulatory loan classification rules, in order to group loans with similar risk characteristics. Each of these loan segments are broken down into multiple loan classes, which are characterized by loan type, collateral type, risk attributions and the manner in which management monitors the performance of the borrower. The risks associated with lending activities differ and are subject to the impact of change in interest rates, market conditions and the impact of economic conditions on the collateral securing the loans, and general economic conditions. The commercial loan segment includes commercial real estate, acquisition and development, commercial and industrial and municipal loan classes. The consumer loan segment includes residential mortgage, installment and other consumer loans. Loans collectively evaluated includes loans on accrual status, except for loans previously restructured that do not share similar risk characteristics, which are individually evaluated. The ACL for loans collectively evaluated is measured using a lifetime expected loss rate model that considers historical loss performance and past events in addition to forecasts of future economic conditions. The Company elected to use the DCF methodology for the quantitative analysis for the majority of its loan segments, which applies the probability of default to future cash flows, using a loss driver model and loss given default factors, and then adjusts to the net present value to derive the required reserve. The probability of default estimates are derived through the application of reasonable and supportable economic forecasts to the regression models, which incorporates the Company's and peer loss-rate data, unemployment rate and GDP. The reasonable and supportable forecasts of the selected economic metrics are then input into the regression model to calculate an expected default rate. The expected default rates are then applied to expected loan balances estimated through the consideration of contractual repayment terms and expected prepayments. The prepayment and curtailment assumptions adjust the contractual terms of the loan to arrive at the expected cash flows. The development and validation of credit models also included determining the length of the reasonable and supportable forecast and regression period and utilizing national peer group historical loss rates. Management selected the national unemployment rate and GDP as the drivers of the quantitative portion of collectively evaluated reserves on loan classes reliant upon the DCF methodology. For the consumer loan segment, the quantitative reserve was calculated using the remaining life methodology where the average historical bank-specific and peer loss rates are applied to expected loan balances over an estimated remaining life of loans. The estimated remaining life is calculated using historical bank-specific loan attrition data. Loans that do not share similar risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis and are excluded from the collective evaluation for the ACL. Loans identified to be individually evaluated under CECL include loans on nonaccrual status and may include accruing loans that do not share similar risk characteristics to other accruing loans collectively evaluated. A specific reserve analysis is applied to the individually evaluated loans, which considers collateral value, an observable market price or the present value of expected future cash flows. A specific reserve may be assigned if the measured value of the loan using one of the before mentioned methods is less than the current carrying value of the loans. A loan is considered collateral-dependent when the Company determines foreclosure is probable or the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and the Company expects repayment to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. Collateral could be in the form of real estate, equipment or business assets. An ACL may result for a collateral-dependent loan if the fair value of the underlying collateral, as of the reporting date, adjusted for expected costs to repair or sell, was less than the amortized cost basis of the loan. If repayment of the loan is instead dependent only on the operation, rather than the sale of the collateral, the measure of the ACL does not incorporate estimated costs to sell. For loans evaluated on the basis of projected future principal and interest cash flows, the Company discounts the expected cash flows at the effective 13Table of Contentsinterest rate of the loan. An ACL will result if the present value of expected cash flows is less than the amortized cost basis of the loan. Based on management's analysis, adjustments may be applied for additional factors impacting the risk of loss in the loan portfolio beyond the quantitatively calculated reserve on collectively evaluated loans. As the quantitative reserve calculation incorporates historical conditions, management may consider an additional or reduced reserve is warranted through qualitative risk factors based on current and expected conditions. These qualitative risk factors include significant or unexpected changes in: *•* Lending policies, procedures, underwriting standards and recovery practices; *•* Nature and volume of loans; *•* Concentrations of credit; *•* Collateral valuation trends; *•* Delinquency and classified loan trends; *•* Experience, ability and depth of management and lending staff; *•* Quality of loan review system; and *•* Economic conditions and other external factors. For PCD loans, the nonaccrual status is determined in the same manner as for other loans. In accordance with the CECL standard, the Company accounts for its PCD loans under ASC 310-20, Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Assets ("ASC 310-20"). These loans are initially recorded at fair value and include credit and interest rate marks associated with acquisition accounting adjustments. Purchase premiums or discounts are subsequently amortized as an adjustment to yield over the estimated contractual lives of the loans. Under ASC 310-20, the acquired loans are evaluated on an individual asset level, and not maintained in pools and accounted for as units of accounts, which would permit treating each pool as a single asset. On January 1, 2023, the Company adopted ASU No. 2022-02, Financial Instruments *•* Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures (the ASU 2022-02a). ASU 2022-02 requires that the Company evaluate, based on the guidance for accounting for loan modifications, whether the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, if the modification results in a more-than-insignificant direct change in the contractual cash flows and whether the modifications represent terms that would result in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan. The Company refers to these loans as "financial difficulty modifications" or "FDMs." This change requires all loan modifications to be accounted for under the general loan modification guidance in ASC 310-20, Receivables *•* Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs, and subjects entities to new disclosure requirements on loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. If a modification occurs while the loan is on accrual status, it will continue to accrue interest under the modified terms. After the initial modification and recognition of a FDM, the Company will monitor the performance of the borrower. If no subsequent qualifying modifications are made to the FDM, the loan does not require disclosure in the current period's disclosures after the one-year period has elapsed. A comprehensive analysis of the ACL is performed by the Company on a quarterly basis. Management evaluates the adequacy of the ACL utilizing a defined methodology to determine if it properly addresses the current and expected risks in the loan portfolio, which considers the performance of borrowers and specific evaluation of individually evaluated loans including historical loss experiences, trends in delinquencies, nonperforming loans and other risk assets, and the qualitative factors. Risk factors are continuously reviewed and adjusted, as needed, by management when conditions support a change. Management believes its approach properly addresses relevant accounting and bank regulatory guidance for loans both collectively and individually evaluated. The results of the comprehensive analysis, including recommended changes, are governed by the Company's Reserve Adequacy Committee. See Note 4, Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses, to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under Part I, Item 1, "Financial Information," for a description of the Company's loan classes and differing levels of associated credit risk. Allowance for Credit Losses on AFS Securities Under CECL. The Company is still required to conduct an impairment evaluation on AFS securities to determine whether the Company has the intent to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery. If these situations apply, the guidance continues to require the Company to reduce the security's amortized cost basis down to its fair value through earnings. The Company also evaluates the unrealized losses on AFS securities to determine if a 14Table of Contentssecurity's decline in fair value below its amortized cost basis is due to credit factors. The evaluation is based upon factors such as the creditworthiness of the underlying borrowers, performance of the underlying collateral, if applicable, and the level of credit support in the security structure. Management also evaluates other factors and circumstances that may be indicative of a decline in the fair value of the security due to a credit factor. This includes, but is not limited to, an evaluation of the type of security, length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost and near-term prospects of the issuer. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of the expected cash flows of the security is compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost, an ACL is recorded for the credit loss, which is limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any additional amount of loss would be due to non-credit factors and is recorded in AOCL, net of taxes. If a credit loss is recognized in earnings, subsequent improvements to the expectation of collectability will be recognized through the ACL. If the fair value of the security increases above its amortized cost, the unrealized gain will be recorded in AOCL, net of taxes, on the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. Accrued interest receivable on AFS securities is excluded from the estimate of credit losses. See Note 3, Investment Securities, to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under Part I, Item 1, "Financial Information," for a description of the Company's investment securities and impairment evaluation. Recent Accounting Pronouncements In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. The updated guidance requires enhanced disclosures for significant expenses by reportable operating segments. The significant expense categories would be those regularly provided to the Company's chief operating decision-maker ("CODM") and included in an operating segment's measures of profit or loss. Other required disclosures include the composition of other segment items, the title and position of the CODM and an explanation on how the CODM evaluates and uses the reportable segment's performance. This guidance for segment reporting is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods with fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company will adopt the new standard for the annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2024 and for interim periods beginning January 1, 2025. The Company is not currently required to report segment information and, as such, does not anticipate that the updated guidance will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which will require updates to the disclosures of the income tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The income tax rate reconciliation will require expanded disclosure, using percentages and reporting currency amounts, to include specific categories, including state and local income tax, net of the federal income tax effect, tax credits and nontaxable and nondeductible items, with additional qualitative explanations of individually significant reconciling items. The amount of income taxes paid will require disaggregation by jurisdictional categories: federal, state and foreign. This guidance for income tax disclosures is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company is currently evaluating the updated guidance; however, management does not expect it will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. In March 2024, the SEC adopted the final rule under SEC Release No. 33-11275, *•* The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors. This rule will require registrants to disclose certain climate-related information in registration statements and annual reports. The disclosure requirements will apply to the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2026. The Company is currently evaluating the final rule to determine its impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and disclosures. NOTE 2. MERGER On July 1, 2024, Orrstown completed the previously announced merger of equals (the *•* Merger) with Codorus Valley, pursuant to that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger (the *•* Merger Agreement), dated as of December 12, 2023, by and between Orrstown and Codorus Valley. At the effective time of the Merger (the *•* Effective Time), Codorus Valley was merged with and into Orrstown, with Orrstown as the surviving corporation, which was promptly followed by the merger of Codorus Valley's wholly-owned bank subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company, with and into Orrstown Bank, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Orrstown, with Orrstown Bank as the surviving bank. Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, each share of Codorus Valley common stock, \$2.50 par value per share (the *•* Codorus Common Stock), outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time was canceled and converted into the right to receive 0.875 shares (the *•* Exchange Ratio) of Orrstown common stock, no par value per share (the *•* Orrstown Common Stock), with an amount in cash, without interest, to be paid in lieu of fractional shares. 15Table of Contents In addition, at the Effective Time, (i) each option to purchase Codorus Valley common stock issued under Codorus Valley's 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended, 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended, and any other similar plan (collectively, the *•* Codorus Valley Equity Plans), outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time was automatically converted into an option to purchase a number of shares of Orrstown common stock equal to the product of the number of shares of Codorus Valley common stock subject to such stock option immediately prior to the Effective Time and the Exchange Ratio, at an exercise price per share (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) equal to (a) the exercise price per share of Codorus Valley common stock of such stock option immediately prior to the Effective Time divided by (b) the Exchange Ratio; (ii) all time-based restricted stock awards and time-based restricted stock unit awards granted under the Codorus Valley Equity Plans were vested in full; and (iii) all performance-based restricted stock awards and performance-based restricted stock unit awards granted under the Codorus Valley Equity Plans were vested in full. In addition, the 2007 Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan was terminated prior to the closing date of the Merger. Each outstanding share of Orrstown Common Stock remained outstanding and was unaffected by the Merger. As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Codorus Valley had total assets of \$2.2 billion, total loans of \$1.7 billion and total deposits of \$1.9 billion. Common shares outstanding totaled 9,751,323 and 9,642,851 at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. PeoplesBank operated 22 full-service branches and eight limited purpose branches in Pennsylvania and Maryland as of June 30, 2024. Following the Merger, Orrstown operated 51 branches as of July 1, 2024. On August 5, 2024, Orrstown announced the Bank intends to close six of its branches. Five of the branch closures are subject to regulatory approval and are expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2024 and one of the branch closures qualifies as a branch consolidation and will be completed in the third quarter of 2024. After the branch closures are complete, the Bank will have 38 full-service branches and seven limited purpose branches. The total aggregate consideration delivered to holders of Codorus Valley common stock was approximately 8,532,107 shares of Orrstown common stock. The issuance of shares of Orrstown common stock in connection with the Merger was registered under the Securities Act on a registration statement initially filed by Orrstown with the SEC on March 29, 2024 and declared effective on April 23, 2024 (the *•* Registration Statement). The consideration transferred at the close of the transaction is estimated at \$233.4 million based on the closing market price of Orrstown common stock of \$27.36 on June 28, 2024. The Merger accomplishes the Company's objectives of providing increased market opportunities and expanding its branch network through a contiguous footprint in Central and Eastern Pennsylvania and the Greater Baltimore, Maryland area. Further, the merger creates an expanded product suite based on the complementary nature of the products and customers of both companies and increases lending capacity, which will support growth of the existing client base and is expected to provide an opportunity to mitigate risks and increase potential returns. The initial purchase accounting for the Merger in accordance with GAAP for this business combination is not finalized, therefore the Company is not yet able to disclose the preliminary fair value of the Codorus Valley assets acquired and liabilities assumed. 16Table of Contents NOTE 3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, all investment securities were classified as AFS. The following table summarizes amortized cost, fair value and ACL of investment securities, and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in AOCL, and the allowance for credit losses at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Allowance for Credit Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2024	U.S. Treasury securities	\$20,050	\$2	\$23,374
U.S. Government Agencies	3,444	129	\$2	\$3,733
States and political subdivisions	221,404	7	\$20,965	\$200,446
GSE residential MBSs	60,430	\$2	3,587	\$56,843
GSE commercial MBSs	3,778	311	\$2	3,467
Non-agency CMOs	314	71	\$116,243	\$34,704
Non-agency CMOs	248	3,544	\$2	31,408
Asset-backed	99,386	4,571	\$2	94,815
Other	1,215	\$98,658	\$2	1,094
Totals	\$566,421	\$1,253	\$38,592	\$529,082
December 31, 2023	U.S. Treasury securities	\$20,487	\$2	\$23,171
U.S. Government Agencies	3,994	157	\$2	\$4,151
States and political subdivisions	221,624	18	\$530	\$223,122
GSE residential MBSs	61,669	\$2	57,632	\$4,037
GSE commercial MBSs	3,387	356	\$2	3,031
GSE residential CMOs	79,284	18	6,200	\$73,102
Non-agency CMOs	48,162	316	\$44,669	\$3,809
Asset-backed	109,786	442	\$2,094	\$108,134
Other	126	\$2	\$126	\$75,089
Totals	\$549,084	\$1,317	\$36,887	\$513,519

The following table summarizes investment securities with unrealized losses at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, aggregated by major investment security type and the length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position:

Less Than 12 Months	12 Months or More	Total
# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
subdivisions	2,029	45
42	197,920	20,920
48	199,949	20,965
GSE residential MBSs	\$2	\$2
15	56,843	3,587
15	56,843	3,587
GSE residential CMOs	10	42
061	326	16
59	426	6,181
26	101,487	6,944
Non-agency CMOs	\$1	929
24	5	22,280
3,542	6	23,209
3,544	6	3,544

Asset-

**backed3A 18,648Å 54Å 1Å 51,393Å 1,161Å 13Å 70,041Å 1,215Å Totals200Å \$63,667Å \$427Å 91Å \$405,575Å \$38,165Å 111Å \$469,242Å \$38,592Å December 31, 2023U.S. Treasury securities\$æ" Å \$æ" Å 3Å \$17,840Å 2,217Å 3Å \$17,840Å 2,217Å States and political subdivisions4Å 2,419Å 53Å 40Å 199,933Å 18,477Å 44Å 202,352Å 18,530Å GSE residential MBSSæ" Å æ" Å 15Å \$7,632Å 4,037Å 15Å \$7,632Å 4,037Å GSE residential CMOs4Å 12,710Å 186Å 14Å 156,765Å 6,014Å 18Å 69,475Å 6,200Å Non-agency CMOs3A 11,531Å 83Å 4Å 16,334Å 4Å 16,334Å 3,726Å 7Å 27,865Å 3,809Å Asset-backed1A 865Å 4Å 15Å 74,407Å 2,090Å 16Å 75,272Å 2,094Å Totals12Å \$27,525Å \$326Å 91Å \$422,911Å \$36,561Å 103Å \$450,436Å \$36,887Å 17Table of ContentsThe Company is required to conduct an impairment evaluation on AFS securities to determine whether the Company has the intent to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery. If these situations apply, the guidance requires the Company to reduce the security's amortized cost basis down to its fair value through earnings. The Company also evaluates the unrealized losses on AFS securities to determine if a security's decline in fair value below its amortized cost basis is due to credit factors. The evaluation is based upon factors such as the creditworthiness of the underlying issuers, performance of the underlying collateral, if applicable, and the level of credit support in the security structure. Management also evaluates other factors and circumstances that may be indicative of a decline in the fair value of the security due to a credit factor. This includes, but is not limited to, an evaluation of the type of security, length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost and near-term prospects of the issuer. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of the expected cash flows of the security is compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. Under the CECL standard, if the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost, an ACL is recorded for the credit loss, which is limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any additional amount of loss would be due to non-credit factors and is recorded in AOCl, net of taxes. If a credit loss is recognized in earnings, subsequent improvements to the expectation of collectability will be recognized through the ACL. If the fair value of the security increases above its amortized cost, the unrealized gain will be recorded in AOCl, net of taxes, on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.The Company did not record an ACL on the AFS securities at JuneÅ 30, 2024, DecemberÅ 31, 2023 or upon implementation of CECL on JanuaryÅ 1, 2023. As of these periods, the Company considers the unrealized losses on the AFS securities to be related to fluctuations in market conditions, primarily interest rates, and not reflective of deterioration in credit. In addition, the Company maintains that it has the intent and ability to hold these AFS securities until the amortized cost is recovered and it is more likely than not that any of AFS securities in an unrealized loss position would not be required to be sold. At JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, unrealized losses were due to market uncertainty resulting from inflation and higher interest rates from the time of the security purchase.U.S. Treasury Securities. The unrealized losses presented in the table above have been caused by an increase in rates from the time these securities were purchased. Management considers the full faith and credit of the U.S. government in determining whether declines in fair value are due to credit factors.States and Political Subdivisions. The unrealized losses presented in the table above have been caused by a rise in interest rates from the time these securities were purchased. Management evaluates the financial performance of the issuers, including the investment rating, the state of the issuer of the security and other support in determining whether declines in fair value are due to credit factors.GSE Residential CMOs and GSE Residential MBS. The unrealized losses presented in the table above have been caused by a widening of spreads and a rise in interest rates from the time these securities were purchased. The contractual terms of these securities do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than its par value basis.Non-Agency CMOs. The unrealized losses presented in the table above were caused by a widening of spreads and a rise in interest rates from the time the securities were purchased. Management considers the investment rating and other credit support in its evaluation, including delinquencies and credit enhancements, in determining whether declines in fair value are due to credit factors.Asset-backed. The unrealized losses presented in the table above were caused by a widening of spreads and a rise in interest rates from the time the securities were purchased. Management considers the investment rating and other credit support in its evaluation, including delinquencies and credit enhancements, in determining whether declines in fair value are due to credit factors.The Company does not intend to sell the aforementioned investment securities with unrealized losses and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell them before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity. In addition, the unrealized losses are not credit related. Therefore, the Company has concluded that the unrealized losses for these securities do not require an ACL at JuneÅ 30, 2024.18Table of ContentsThe following table summarizes amortized cost and fair value of investment securities by contractual maturity at JuneÅ 30, 2024. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities if issuers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities not due at a single maturity date are shown separately.AmortizedÅ Cost/Fair ValueDue in one year or less\$æ" Å \$æ" Å Due after one year through five years36,406Å 32,567Å Due after five years through ten years58,620Å 53,071Å Due after ten years149,981Å 136,203Å CMOs and MBSS222,028Å 208,583Å Asset-backed99,386Å 98,658Å Totals\$566,421Å \$529,082Å The following table summarizes proceeds from sales of investment securities and gross gains and gross losses for the three and six months ended JuneÅ 30, 2024 and 2023:Three months endedJuneÅ 30, 2024Six months endedJuneÅ 30, 2024202320242023Proceeds from sale of investment securities\$æ" Å \$æ" Å Gross gains\$æ" Å æ" Å Gross losses12Å 2Å 17Å 10Å During the three and six months ended JuneÅ 30, 2024, the Company recorded investment security losses of \$12 thousand and \$17 thousand, respectively, compared to net losses of \$2 thousand and \$10 thousand for the three and six months ended JuneÅ 30, 2023, from mark-to-market losses on an equity security. During the three and six months ended JuneÅ 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not sell any investment securities. Investment securities with a fair value of \$480.7 million and \$439.7 million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, respectively, were pledged to secure public funds and for other purposes as required or permitted by law. NOTE 4. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSESThe Companyæ" s loan portfolio is grouped into segments, which are further broken down into classes to allow management to monitor the performance by the borrower and to monitor the yield on the portfolio. The risks associated with lending activities differ among the various loan classes and are subject to the impact of changes in interest rates, market conditions of collateral securing the loans, and general economic conditions. All of these factors may adversely impact both the borroweræ" s ability to repay its loans and the value of its associated collateral.The Company has various types of commercial real estate loans, which have differing levels of credit risk. Owner-occupied commercial real estate loans are generally dependent upon the successful operation of the borroweræ" s business, with the cash flows generated from the business being the primary source of repayment of the loan. If the business suffers a downturn in sales or profitability, the borroweræ" s ability to repay the loan could be in jeopardy.Non-owner occupied and multi-family commercial real estate loans and non-owner occupied residential loans present a different credit risk to the Company than owner-occupied commercial real estate loans, as the repayment of the loan is dependent upon the borroweræ" s ability to generate a sufficient level of occupancy to produce rental income that exceeds debt service requirements and operating expenses. Lower occupancy or lease rates may result in a reduction in cash flows, which hinders the ability of the borrower to meet debt service requirements and may result in lower collateral values. The Company generally recognizes that greater risk is inherent in these credit relationships compared to owner-occupied loans mentioned above.Acquisition and development loans consist of 1-4 family residential construction and commercial and land development loans. The risk of loss on these loans is largely dependent on the Companyæ" s ability to assess the propertyæ" s value at the completion of the project, which should exceed the propertyæ" s construction costs. During the construction phase, a number of factors could potentially negatively impact the collateral value, including cost overruns, delays in completing the project, competition, and real estate market conditions, which may change based on the supply of similar properties in the area. In the event the collateral value at the completion of the project is not sufficient to cover the outstanding loan balance, the Company must rely upon other repayment sources, if any, including the guarantors of the project or other collateral securing the loan.19Table of ContentsCommercial and industrial loans include advances to businesses for general commercial purposes and include permanent and short-term working capital, machinery and equipment financing, and may be either in the form of lines of credit or term loans. Although commercial and industrial loans may be unsecured to our highest-rated borrowers, the majority of these loans are secured by the borroweræ" s accounts receivable, inventory and machinery and equipment. In a significant number of these loans, the collateral also includes the business real estate or the business owneræ" s personal real estate or assets. Commercial and industrial loans present credit exposure to the Company, as they are more susceptible to risk of loss during a downturn in the economy as borrowers may have greater difficulty in meeting their debt service requirements and the value of the collateral may decline. The Company attempts to mitigate this risk through its underwriting standards, including evaluating the creditworthiness of the borrower and, to the extent available, credit ratings on the business. Additionally, monitoring of the loans through annual renewals and meetings with the borrowers is typical. However, these procedures cannot eliminate the risk of loss associated with commercial and industrial lending. At JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, commercial and industrial loans include \$5.2 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, net of deferred fees and costs, originated through the SBA PPP. At JuneÅ 30, 2024, the Bank has \$43 thousand of net deferred SBA PPP fees remaining to be recognized through net interest income over the remaining life of the loans. As these loans are 100% guaranteed by the SBA, there is no associated ACL at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023.Municipal loans consist of extensions of credit to municipalities and school districts within the Companyæ" s market area. These loans generally present a lower risk than commercial and industrial loans, as they are generally secured by the municipalityæ" s full taxing authority, by revenue obligations, or by its ability to raise assessments on its clients for a specific utility.The Company originates loans to its retail clients, including fixed-rate and adjustable first lien mortgage loans, with the underlying 1-4 family owner occupied residential property securing the loan. The Companyæ" s risk exposure is minimized in these types of loans through the evaluation of the creditworthiness of the borrower, including credit scores and debt-to-income ratios, and underwriting standards, which limit the loan-to-value ratio to generally no more than 80% upon loan origination, unless the borrower obtains private mortgage insurance.Home equity loans, including term loans and lines of credit, present a slightly higher risk to the Company than 1-4 family first liens, as these loans can be first or second liens on 1-4 family owner occupied residential property, but can have loan-to-value ratios of no greater than 85% of the value of the real estate taken as collateral. The creditworthiness of the borrower is also considered, including credit scores and debt-to-income ratios.Installment and other loansæ" credit risk is mitigated through prudent underwriting standards, including evaluation of the creditworthiness of the borrower through credit scores and debt-to-income ratios and, if secured, the collateral value of the assets. These loans can be unsecured or secured by assets the value of which may depreciate quickly or may fluctuate and may present a greater risk to the Company than 1-4 family residential loans.20Table of ContentsThe following table presents the loan portfolio by segment and class, excluding residential LHTF, at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023:June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Commercial real estate:Owner occupied\$371,301Å \$373,757Å Non-owner occupied\$710,477Å 694,638Å Multi-family151,542Å 150,675Å Non-owner occupied residential\$89,156Å 95,040Å Acquisition and development:1-4 family residential construction\$32,439Å 24,516Å Commercial and land development\$129,883Å 115,249Å Commercial and industrial\$374,976Å 367,085Å Municipal\$10,594Å 9,812Å Residential mortgage:First lien\$271,153Å 266,239Å Home equity - term\$4,633Å 5,078Å Home equity - lines of credit\$192,736Å 186,450Å Installment and other loans\$8,713Å 9,774Å Total loans \$2,347,603Å \$2,298,313Å In order to monitor ongoing risk associated with its loan portfolio and specific loans within the segments, management uses an internal grading system. The first several rating categories, representing the lowest risk to the Bank, are combined and given a ÆœPassÆ rating. Management generally follows regulatory definitions in assigning criticized ratings to loans, including "Special Mention," "Substandard," "Doubtful" or "Loss." The Special Mention category includes loans that have potential weaknesses that may, if not monitored or corrected, weaken the asset or inadequately protect the Bank's position at some future date. These assets pose elevated risk, but their weakness does not yet justify a more severe, or classified rating. Substandard loans are classified as they have a well-defined weakness, or weaknesses that jeopardize liquidation of the debt. These loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Substandard loans include loans that management may determine to be either individually evaluated, referred to as "Substandard - Individually Evaluated Loan," or collectively evaluated, referred to as "Substandard Non-Individually Evaluated Loan." A Doubtful loan has a high probability of total or substantial loss, but because of specific pending events that may strengthen the asset, its classification as Loss is deferred. Loss loans are considered uncollectible, as the borrowers are often in bankruptcy, have suspended debt repayments, or have ceased business operations. Once a loan is classified as Loss, there is little prospect of collecting the loanæ" s principal or interest and it is charged off.The Company has a loan review policy and program, which is designed to identify and monitor risk in the lending function. The Management ERM Committee, comprised of executive officers, senior officers and loan department personnel, is charged with the oversight of overall credit quality and risk exposure of the Company's loan portfolio. This includes the monitoring of the lending activities of all Company personnel with respect to underwriting and processing new loans and the timely follow-up and corrective action for loans showing signs of deterioration in quality. A loan review program provides the Company with an independent review of the commercial loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. Generally, consumer and residential mortgage loans are included in the Pass categories unless a specific action, such as extended delinquencies, bankruptcy, repossession or death of the borrower occurs, which heightens awareness as to a possible credit event.Internal loan**

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loansâ€”A â€”A 31â€”A â€”A â€”A 3A Total\$15A \$4,027A \$20A â€”A \$4,214A â€”A \$8,276A December 31, 2023Commercial real estate:Owner occupied\$â€”A \$15,786A â€”A â€”A â€”A â€”A \$15,786A Non-owner occupiedâ€”A 240A â€”A â€”A â€”A 240A Multi-familyâ€”A 1,233A â€”A â€”A 1,233A Non-owner occupied residentialâ€”A 2,572A â€”A â€”A â€”A â€”A 2,572A Acquisition and development:Commercial and land developmentâ€”A â€”A â€”A 1,361A â€”A â€”A 1,361A Commercial and industrial2A 76A 594A â€”A â€”A â€”A â€”A 672A Residential mortgage:First lienâ€”A â€”A â€”A â€”A 2,231A â€”A 2,231A Home equity - termâ€”A â€”A â€”A 3A â€”A 3A Home equity - lines of creditâ€”A â€”A â€”A â€”A 1,312A â€”A 1,312A Installment and other loansâ€”A â€”A 18A â€”A â€”A 18A Total\$2A \$19,907A \$612A \$1,361A \$3,546A â€”A \$25,428A ASU 2022-02 requires that the Company evaluate, based on the accounting for loan modifications, whether the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and the modification results in a more-than-insignificant direct change in the contractual cash flows and represents a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan. This change requires all loan modifications to be accounted for under the general loan modification guidance in ASC 310-20, Receivables â€” Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs, and subjects entities to new disclosure requirements on loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.The Company may modify loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty by providing principal forgiveness, term extension, interest rate reduction or an other-than-insignificant payment delay. When principal forgiveness is provided, the amount of forgiveness is charged off against the ACL. The Company may also provide multiple types of modifications on an individual loan. During the six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not extend any modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that had a more-than-insignificant direct change in the contractual cash flows of the loan. For loans previously modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, there was a payoff of a loan within the Acquisition and Development segment totaling \$1.3 million during the six months ended JuneA 30, 2024. In addition, there were no payment defaults in the subsequent twelve months and the Company has not committed to lend additional amounts to those borrowers.29Table of ContentsManagement further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio by analyzing the length of time a portfolio is past due by aggregating loans based on its delinquencies. The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by aging categories at JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023:30-59 Days Past Due60-89 Days Past Due90+ Days Past DueTotalPastA DueLoans Not Past DueTotalLoansJune 30, 2024Commercial real estate:Owner occupied\$328A â€”A \$1,327A \$1,655A \$369,64A \$371,301A Non-owner occupiedâ€”A â€”A â€”A 710,477A 710,477A Multi-familyâ€”A â€”A â€”A 151,542A 151,542A Non-owner occupied residential79A 69A 185A 333A 88,823A 89,156A Acquisition and development:1-4 family residential constructionâ€”A â€”A â€”A 32,439A 32,439A Commercial and land developmentâ€”A â€”A â€”A 129,883A 129,883A Commercial and industrial168A 3,022A 33A 3,223A 371,753A 374,976A Municipalâ€”A â€”A â€”A 10,594A 10,594A Residential mortgage:First lien976A 935A 1,078A 2,989A 268,164A 271,153A Home equity - termâ€”A â€”A â€”A 4,633A 4,633A Home equity - lines of credit683A 1,120A 762A 2,565A 190,171A 192,736A Installment and other loans91A 45A 3A 139A 8,574A 8,713A 2,325A \$5,191A \$3,388A \$2,336,699A \$2,347,603A December 31, 2023Commercial real estate:Owner occupied\$13,852A â€”A \$117A \$13,969A \$359,788A \$373,757A Non-owner occupied152A â€”A â€”A 152A 69A 486A 694,638A Multi-familyâ€”A â€”A â€”A 150,675A 150,675A Non-owner occupied residentialâ€”A â€”A 192A 192A 94,848A 95,040A Acquisition and development:1-4 family residential constructionâ€”A â€”A â€”A 24,516A 24,516A Commercial and land development16A â€”A â€”A 16A 115,233A 115,249A Commercial and industrial27A 69A 625A 721A 366,364A 367,085A Municipalâ€”A â€”A â€”A 9,812A 9,812A Residential mortgage:First lien5,433A 1,058A 721A 7,212A 259,027A 266,239A Home equity - term20A 2A â€”A 22A 5,056A 5,078A Home equity - lines of credit1,801A 100A 839A 2,740A 183,710A 186,450A Installment and other loans84A 28A 19A 131A 9,643A 9,774A \$21,385A \$1,257A \$2,513A \$25,155A \$2,273,158A \$2,298,313A The Companyâ€”s ACL is calculated quarterly, with any adjustment recorded to the provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of income. Management calculates the quantitative portion of collectively evaluated loans for all loan categories, with the exception of the consumer loan segment, using DCF methodology. For purposes of calculating the quantitative portion of collectively evaluated reserves on the consumer loan segment, the remaining life methodology is utilized. For purposes of estimating the Companyâ€”s ACL, management generally evaluates collectively evaluated loans by 30Table of Contentsfederal call code, which represents the loan classes based upon U.S. regulatory loan classification rules, in order to group loans with similar risk characteristics. Loans that do not share similar risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual loan basis, and are excluded from the collective evaluation for the ACL. Loans identified to be individually evaluated under CECL include loans on nonaccrual status and may include accruing loans that do not share similar risk characteristics to other accruing loans that are collectively evaluated on a loan pool basis. A specific analytical method is applied to the individually evaluated loans, which considers collateral value, an observable market price or the present value of expected future cash flows. A specific reserve is assigned if the measured value of the loan using one of the before mentioned methods is less than the current carrying value of the loan. Based on management's analysis, adjustments may be applied for additional factors impacting the risk of loss in the loan portfolio beyond the quantitatively calculated reserve calculated on collectively evaluated loans. As the quantitative reserve calculation incorporates historical conditions, management may consider an additional or reduced reserve is warranted through qualitative risk factors based on current and expected conditions. These qualitative risk factors considered by management are comparable to legacy factors prior to the adoption of CECL and include significant or unexpected changes in:Nature and Volume of Loans â€” including loan growth in the current and subsequent quarters based on the Companyâ€”s targeted growth and strategic plan, coupled with the types of loans booked based on risk management and credit culture; the number of exceptions to loan policy; and supervisory loan to value exceptions.Concentrations of Credit and Changes within Credit Concentrations â€” including the composition of the Companyâ€”s overall portfolio makeup and management's evaluation related to concentration risk management and the inherent risk associated with the concentrations identified.Lending Policies and Procedures, Underwriting Standards and Recovery Practices â€” including changes to credit policies and procedures, underwriting standards and perceived impact on anticipated losses, trends in the number of exceptions to loan policy, supervisory loan to value exceptions; and administration of loan recovery practices.Delinquency and Classified Loan Trends â€” including delinquency percentages and internal loan ratings noted in the portfolio relative to economic conditions, severity of the delinquencies and the ratings and whether the ratios are trending upwards or downwards.Collateral Valuation Trends â€” including underlying market conditions and impact on the collateral values securing the loans.Experience, Ability and Depth of Management/Lending staff â€” including the level of experience of senior and middle management and the lending staff, turnover of the staff, and instances of repeat criticisms.Quality of Loan Review System â€” including the level of experience of the loan review staff, in-house versus outsourced provider of review, turnover of the staff and instances of repeat criticisms from independent testing, which includes the evaluation of internal loan ratings of the portfolio.Economic Conditions â€” including trends in the international, national, regional and local conditions that monitor the interest rate environment, inflationary pressures, the consumer price index, the housing price index, housing statistics, and bankruptcy rates.Other External Factors - including regulatory and legal environment risks and competition.All factors noted above were deemed appropriate at JuneA 30, 2024. For the three and six months ended JuneA 30, 2024, these factors were unchanged from DecemberA 31, 2023, except for the removal of the Economic Conditions qualitative factor for the residential mortgage loan segment during the three months ended June 30, 2024 and a decrease in the Collateral Valuation Trends qualitative factor from a moderate to low level in the ACL model for the residential mortgage and installment and other loan segments applied during the three months ended March 31, 2024. These changes were based on the stabilization in real estate collateral valuations and housing demand and overall portfolio performance.31Table of ContentsThe following table presents the activity in the ACL for the three and six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and 2023:CommercialConsumerCommercialReal EstateAcquisitionandDevelopmentCommercialandIndustrialMunicipalTotalResidentialmortgageInstallmentand OtherTotalUnallocatedTotalThree Months EndedJune 30, 2024Balance, beginning of period\$17,975A \$2,233A \$5,389A \$164A \$25,761A \$3,193A \$211A \$3,404A â€”A \$29,165A Provision for credit losses236A 423A 267A (3)923A (126)15A (111)â€”A 812A Charge-offs(12)(23)(14)â€”A (49)(50)(65)(115)â€”A (164)Recoveries4A 1A 10A â€”A 15A 6A 30A 36A â€”A 51A Balance, end of period\$18,203A 2,634A \$5,652A \$161A \$26,650A \$3,023A \$191A \$3,214A â€”A \$29,864A June 30, 2023Balance, beginning of period\$16,697A \$3,217A \$5,787A \$177A \$25,878A \$2,78A \$208A 2,486A â€”A \$28,364A Provision for loan losses246A (451)440A (10)225A 64A 110A 174A â€”A 399A Charge-offs(12)â€”A (395)â€”A (407)(98)(67)(165)â€”A (572)Recoveries65A 1A 22A â€”A 88A 63A 41A 104A â€”A 192A Balance, end of period\$16,996A 2,767A \$5,854A \$167A \$25,784A \$2,307A \$292A \$2,599A â€”A \$28,383A Six Months EndedJune 30, 2024Balance, beginning of period\$17,873A 2,241A \$5,806A \$157A \$26,077A \$3,424A \$201A \$2,625A â€”A \$28,702A Provision for credit losses314A 414A (194)4A 538A 637A 58A 695A â€”A 1,233A Charge-offs(12)(23)(60)â€”A (95)(50)(118)(168)â€”A (263)Recoveries28A 2A 100A â€”A 130A 12A 50A 62A â€”A 192A Balance, end of period\$18,203A 2,634A \$5,652A \$161A \$26,650A \$3,023A \$191A \$3,214A â€”A \$29,864A June 30, 2023Balance, beginning of period\$13,558A \$3,214A \$4,505A \$24A \$21,301A \$3,444A \$188A \$3,632A \$245A \$25,178A Impact of adopting ASC 3262,857A (214)928A 169A 3,740A (1,121)49A (1,072)(245)2,423A Provision for loan losses508A (236)852A (261,098A (76)106A 30A â€”A 1,128A Charge-offs(12)â€”A (481)â€”A (493)(98)(123)(221)â€”A (714)Recoveries85A 3A 50A â€”A 138A 158A 72A 230A â€”A 368A Balance, end of period\$16,996A 2,767A \$5,854A \$167A \$25,784A \$2,307A \$292A \$2,599A â€”A \$28,383A NOTE 5. LEASES lease provides the lessee the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company has primarily entered into operating leases for branches and office space. Most of the Company's leases contain renewal options, which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise. Including renewal options, the Company's leases range from 4 to 29 years. Operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are included in other assets and accrued interest and other liabilities on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate to determine the present value of the lease payments, as the rate implicit in the Company's leases is not readily determinable. Lease agreements that contain non-lease components are generally accounted for as a single lease component, while variable costs, such as common area maintenance expenses and property taxes, are expensed as incurred.The following table summarizes the Company's operating leases at JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023:Operating lease ROU assets\$10,360A \$10,824A Operating lease ROU liabilities11,189A 11,614A Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years)14.915.1Weighted-average discount rate4.4A %4.4A %32Table of ContentsThe following table presents information related to the Company's operating leases for the three and six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and 2023: Three Months EndedSix Months EndedJune 30, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2024June 30, 2023Cash paid for operating lease liabilities\$336A \$287A \$671A \$571A Operating lease expense355A 302A 711A 611A The following table presents expected future maturities of the Company's lease liabilities as of JuneA 30, 2024:2024\$678A 20251,371A 20261,403A 20271,437A 20281,194A Thereafter10,187A 16,270A Less: imputed interest5,081A Total lease liabilities\$11,189A NOTE 6. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETSA At JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023, goodwill was \$18.7 million. No impairment charges were recorded in the three and six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and 2023.Goodwill is not amortized, but is reviewed for potential impairment on at least an annual basis, with testing between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that could potentially reduce the fair value of a reporting unit. The Company conducted its last annual goodwill impairment test as of November 30, 2023 using generally accepted valuation methods. As a result of that impairment test, no goodwill impairment was identified. No changes occurred that would impact the results of that analysis through JuneA 30, 2024.The following table presents changes in and components of other intangible assets for the three and six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and 2023. No impairment charges were recorded on other intangible assets during the three and six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and JuneA 30, 2023.Three Months Ended June 30,Six Months Ended June 30,2024202320242023Beginning of period\$2,189A \$2,828A \$2,414A \$3,078A Amortization expense(215)(239)(440)(489)Balance, end of period\$1,974A \$2,589A \$1,974A \$2,589A The following table presents the components of other identifiable intangible assets at JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023:June 30, 2024December 31, 2023GrossA AmountAccumulatedAmortizationGrossA AmountAccumulatedAmortizationAmortized intangible assets:Core deposit intangibles\$8,390A \$6,651A \$8,390A \$6,247A Other customer relationship intangibles289A 54A 289A 18A Total\$8,679A \$6,705A \$8,679A \$6,265A 33Table of ContentsThe following table presents future estimated aggregate amortization expense for other identifiable intangible assets at JuneA 30, 2024:2024\$396A 2025656A 2026647A 2027279A 2028120A Thereafter29A \$1,974A NOTE 7. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS The Company maintains share-based compensation plans under the shareholder-approved 2011 Plan. The purpose of the share-based compensation plans is to provide officers, employees, and non-employee members of the Board of Directors of the Company with additional incentive to further the success of the Company, and awards may consist of grants of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, deferred stock units and performance shares. All employees and members of the Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries are eligible to participate in the 2011 Plan. The 2011 Plan allows for the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors to determine the type of incentive to be awarded, its term, manner of exercise, vesting and restrictions on shares. Generally, awards are nonqualified under the IRC, unless the awards are deemed to be incentive awards to employees at the Compensation Committeeâ€”s discretion. At JuneA 30, 2024, 1,281,920 shares of the common stock of the Company were reserved, of which 267,885 shares are available to be issued.The following table presents a summary of nonvested restricted shares activity for the six months ended JuneA 30, 2024:SharesWeighted Average Grant Date Fair ValueNonvested shares, beginning of year291,231A \$22.85A Granted158,684A 27.48A Forfeited(3,330)23.62A Vested(128,574)21.02A Nonvested shares, at period end318,011A \$25.89A The following table presents restricted share compensation expense, with tax benefit information, and fair value of shares vested, for the three and six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and 2023:Three months ended June 30,Six months ended June 30,2024202320242023Restricted share award expense\$864A \$534A \$1,809A \$1,150A Restricted share award tax benefit181A 112A 380A 242A Fair value of shares vested578A 423A 3,466A 2,460A The unrecognized compensation expense related to the share awards totaled \$5.9 million at JuneA 30, 2024 and \$3.4 million at DecemberA 31, 2023. The unrecognized compensation expense at JuneA 30, 2024 is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.7 years, which reflects the accelerated vesting of time-based restricted stock awards totaling 198,462 shares with compensation expense of \$4.0 million recognized on July 1, 2024 pursuant to the Merger closing.The Company maintains an employee stock purchase plan to provide employees of the Company with an opportunity to purchase Company common stock. Eligible employees may purchase shares in an amount that does not exceed the lesser of the IRS limit of 25,000 or 10% of their annual salary at the lower of 95% of the fair market value of the shares on the semi-annual offering date, or related purchase date. The purchases occur in March and September of each year. The Company reserved 350,000 shares of its common stock to be issued under the employee stock purchase plan. At JuneA 30, 2024, 135,296 shares were available to be issued. 34Table of ContentsThe following table presents information for the employee stock purchase plan for the three and six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and 2023:Three months ended June 30,Six months ended June 30,2024202320242023Shares purchasedâ€”A â€”A 3,850A 3,003A Weighted average price of shares purchased\$â€”A \$â€”A \$20.67A \$21.85A Compensation expense recognizedâ€”A â€”A \$22A \$3A The Company issues new shares or treasury shares, depending on market conditions, in its share-based compensation plans.NOTE 8. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS The Company is exposed to certain risks arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. The Company principally manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of its core business activities. The Company manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk primarily by managing the amount, sources, and duration of its assets and liabilities and the use of derivative financial instruments. Specifically, the Company may enter into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the receipt or payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. The Company's derivative financial instruments are used as risk management tools by the Company to manage differences in the amount, timing, and duration of the Companyâ€”s known or expected cash receipts and its known or expected cash payments principally related to the Companyâ€”s investment securities and borrowings and are not used for trading or speculative purposes.The Companyâ€”s objectives in using interest rate derivatives are to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish this objective, the Company uses interest rate swaps and interest rate caps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve limiting the Company's exposure to fluctuations in future cash flows through the receipt of fixed or variable amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making variable-rate or fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount. The Company discontinues cash flow hedge accounting if it is probable the forecasted hedged transactions will not occur in the initially identified time period due to circumstances. Upon discontinuance, the associated gains

losses deferred in AOCI are reclassified immediately into earnings and subsequent changes in the fair value of the cash flow hedge are recognized in earnings. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had two interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges with a total notional value of \$125.0 million, which included a pay-fixed hedge with a notional value of \$75.0 million for the purpose of hedging variable cash flows associated with the Company's borrowings and a pay-float hedge of \$50.0 million for the purpose of hedging the variable cash flows of selected AFS securities or loans. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company did not enter into new interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. The gain or loss on the fair value hedge, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized in current earnings as the fair value changes. When a fair value hedge is discontinued, the hedged asset or liability is no longer adjusted for changes in fair value and the existing basis adjustment is amortized or accreted over the remaining life of the asset or liability. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had three pay-fixed interest rate swaps on certain closed portfolio loans with our commercial clients with a total notional value of \$100.0 million. The commercial loans are scheduled to mature at various dates ranging from December 2026 to October 2054. The interest rate swaps are designated as fair value hedges and allow the Company to offer long-term fixed rate loans to commercial clients while mitigating the interest rate risk of a long-term asset by converting fixed rate interest payments to floating rate interest payments indexed to a synthetic U.S. SOFR rate. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company did not enter into new interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges. The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements that allow its commercial loan customers to effectively convert a variable-rate commercial loan agreement to a fixed-rate commercial loan agreement. Under these agreements, the Company's Table of Contents sets into a variable-rate loan agreement with a customer in addition to an interest rate swap agreement, which serves to effectively swap the customer's variable-rate loan into a fixed-rate loan. In addition, the Company may enter into interest rate caps that allow its commercial loan customers to gain protection against significant interest rate increases and provide an upper limit, or cap, on the variable interest rate. The Company then enters into a corresponding swap or cap agreement with a third party in order to economically hedge its exposure through the customer agreement. The interest rate swaps and interest rate caps with both the customers and third parties are not designated as hedges and are marked through earnings. At June 30, 2024, the Company had 39 customer and 39 corresponding third-party broker interest rate derivatives not designated as a hedging instrument with an aggregate notional amount of \$593.4 million compared to \$444.8 million in notional amount of such derivative instruments at December 31, 2023. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company entered into four and five, respectively, new interest rate swaps with a commercial loan customer and recorded swap fee income of \$375.4 thousand and \$574 thousand, respectively. The Company entered into two new interest rate swaps and recorded \$196.4 thousand in swap fee income during the three and six months ended June 30, 2023. Swap fee income is included in noninterest income in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company held cash collateral of \$6.8 million and \$6.6 million with third parties for certain of these derivatives, respectively. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company held cash collateral of \$9.8 million and \$4.4 million from a counterparty for these derivatives, respectively. The Company also may enter into risk participation agreements with a financial institution counterparty for an interest rate derivative contract related to a loan in which the Company may be a participant or the agent bank. The risk participation agreement provides credit protection to the agent bank should the borrower fail to perform on its interest rate derivative contracts with the agent bank. The Company manages its credit risk on the risk participation agreement by monitoring the creditworthiness of the borrower, which is based on the same credit review process as though the Company had entered into the derivative instruments directly with the borrower. The notional amount of such risk participation agreement reflects the Company's pro-rata share of the derivative instrument, consistent with its share of the related participated loan. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had four risk participation agreements with sold protection with a notional value of \$33.0 million and \$32.7 million, respectively. In addition, the Company had five risk participations with purchased protection with a notional value of \$23.8 million at June 30, 2024 compared to three risk participations with purchased protection with a notional value of \$11.0 million at December 31, 2023. The Company did not enter into any risk participation agreements during the three months ended June 30, 2024. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company entered into two risk participation agreements with purchased protection. The Company entered into one new risk participation with sold protection during the three and six months ended June 30, 2023. As a part of its normal residential mortgage operations, the Company will enter into an interest rate lock commitment with a potential borrower. The Company may enter into a corresponding commitment with an investor to sell that loan at a specific price shortly after origination. In accordance with FASB ASC 820, adjustments are recorded through earnings to account for the net change in fair value of these transactions for the held for sale loan pipeline. The fair value of held for sale loans can vary based on the interest rate locked with the customer and the current market interest rate at the balance sheet date. 36Table of ContentsThe following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023: June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Notional AmountBalance Sheet LocationFair ValueNotional AmountBalance Sheet LocationFair ValueDerivatives designated as hedging instruments:Cash flow hedge designation:Interest rate swaps - FHLB advances\$75,000A Other assets\$1,746A \$75,000A Other assets\$1,355A Interest rate swaps - AFS securities50,000A Other liabilities(175)50,000A Other liabilities(426)Fair value hedge designation:Interest rate swaps - commercial loans100,000A Other assets(414)A \$4 Other assets(4)A Interest rate swaps - commercial loans(1)A Other liabilities(1)A 100,000A Other liabilities(1,718)Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments\$1,985A (\$2,009)Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:Interest rate swaps\$262,458A Other assets\$11,803A \$216,485A Other assets\$11,157A Interest rate swaps\$262,458A Other liabilities(11,828)A \$216,485A Other liabilities(11,253)Purchased options (a) (b) (c) cap\$5,861A Other assets\$7,909A Other assets\$8A Written options (a) (b) (c) cap\$5,861A Other liabilities(75,909)A Other liabilities(8)Risk participations - sold credit protection32,952A Other liabilities(30)32,722A Other liabilities(59)Risk participations - purchased credit protection23,832A Other assets72A 11,035A Other assets28A Interest rate lock commitments with customers3,133A Other assets71A 2,181A Other assets55A Forward sale commitments1,538A Other assets688A Other assets(4)Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments\$92A (\$76)The following table presents the carrying amount and associated cumulative basis adjustment related to the application of fair value hedge accounting that is included in the carrying amount of hedged assets as of June 30, 2024 and 2023. Carrying Amounts of Hedged AssetsCumulative Amounts of Fair Value Hedging Adjustments Included in the Carrying Amounts of the Hedged AssetsThree Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024202320242023Commercial loans\$100,000A \$(415)A \$(415)A The following tables summarize the effect of the Company's derivative financial instruments on OCI and net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: Amount of Gain Recognized in OCI on DerivativeAmount of Gain Recognized in OCI on DerivativeThree Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024202320242023Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:Interest rate products\$434A \$1,073A \$1,862A \$1,392A Total\$434A \$1,073A \$1,862A \$1,392A 37Table of ContentsAmount of Loss Reclassified from AOCI into IncomeAmount of Loss Reclassified from AOCI into IncomeLocation of Loss Recognized from AOCI into IncomeThree Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024202320242023Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:Interest rate products\$(A) \$(A) \$(A) \$(A) A Interest incomeTotal\$(A) \$(A) \$(A) \$(A) A Amount of Gain Recognized in IncomeAmount of Gain Recognized in IncomeLocation of Gain Recognized in IncomeThree Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024202320242023Derivatives designated as hedging instrumentsFair value hedge designation:Interest rate swaps - commercial loans(1)5A n/a\$8A n/aInterest income on loansDerivatives not designated as hedging instruments:Interest rate products\$27A \$40A \$71A (\$119)Other operating expensesRisk participation agreements(8)37A 73A 27A Other operating expensesInterest rate lock commitments with customers15A 10A 17A 32A Mortgage banking activitiesForward sale commitments5A (7)7A (139)Mortgage banking activitiesTotal derivatives not designated as hedging instruments\$39A \$80A \$168A (\$199)1 Amount includes the net of the change in the fair value of the interest rate swaps hedging commercial loans and the change in the carrying value included in the hedged commercial loans. The following table is a summary of components for interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023: Weighted Average Pay RateWeighted Average Receive RateWeighted Average Maturity in YearsJune 30, 2024Cash flow hedge designation:Interest rate swaps - FHLB advances3.49A %5.34A %3.8Interest rate swaps - AFS securities5.33A %6.73A %0.2Fair value hedge designation:Interest rate swaps - commercial loans4.12A %5.34A %3.2December 31, 2023Cash flow hedge designation:Interest rate swaps - FHLB advances3.49A %5.34A %4.3Interest rate swaps - AFS securities5.34A %6.73A %0.7Fair value hedge designation:Interest rate swaps - commercial loans4.12A %5.34A %3.738Table of ContentsNOTE 9. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGSThe Company has short-term borrowing capability from the FHLB and the FRB discount window. The following table summarizes these short-term borrowings at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and for the six and twelve months then ended: June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Balance at period-end\$75,000A \$97,500A Weighted average interest rate during the period6.67A %5.68A %Average balance during the period\$75,000A \$87,370A Average interest rate during the period5.77A %5.46A %Maximum month-end balance during the period\$105,000A \$120,984A At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had availability under FHLB lines for its short-term borrowings totaling \$75.0 million and \$52.5 million, respectively. NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBTThe following table presents components of the Company's long-term debt at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023: A AmountWeighted Average RateJune 30, 2024December 31, 2023June 30, 2024December 31, 2023FHLB fixed rate advances mature: 2025\$15,000A \$15,000A 4.57A %4.57A %202825,000A 25,000A 3.98A %3.98A %Total FHLB Advances\$40,000A \$40,000A 4.20A %4.20A %The Bank is a member of the FHLB of Pittsburgh and has access to the FHLB program of overnight and term advances. Under terms of a blanket collateral agreement for advances, lines and letters of credit from the FHLB, collateral for all outstanding advances, lines and letters of credit consisted of 1-4 family mortgage loans and other real estate secured loans totaling \$1.1 billion at both June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The Bank had additional availability of \$1.0 billion at the FHLB on June 30, 2024, based on its qualifying collateral, net of short-term borrowings and long-term debt detailed above, deposit letters of credit of \$1.0 million and non-deposit letters of credit of \$609 thousand at June 30, 2024. At December 31, 2023, the Bank had additional availability of \$973.3 million at the FHLB and \$609 thousand of non-deposit letters of credit. There were zero deposit letters of credit at December 31, 2023. The Bank had available unsecured lines of credit, with interest based on the daily Federal Funds rate, with two correspondent banks totaling \$20.0 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. There were no borrowings under these lines of credit at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. NOTE 11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND REGULATORY CAPITAL Banks and bank holding companies are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and, additionally for banks, prompt corrective action regulations, involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. Under the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. Banks, an entity must hold a capital conservation buffer above the adequately capitalized risk-based capital ratios. The Company and the Bank have elected not to include net unrealized gains or losses included in AOCI in computing regulatory capital. On January 1, 2023, the Company adopted ASU No. 2016-13, which replaced the existing incurred loss model for recognizing credit losses with an expected loss model referred to as the CECL model, and resulted in a reduction to opening retained earnings, net of income tax, and an increase to the allowance for credit losses for loans of approximately \$2.4 million and allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet exposures of \$100.4 thousand, which combined totals \$2.5 million. The federal bank regulatory agencies issued a rule, which provided for the option to elect a three-year transition provision of the 39Table of Contentsday-one impact of the CECL model beginning with regulatory capital at March 31, 2023. The Company elected the three-year phase in option. The Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion,

actual, or notional amounts at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Contractual Amount June 30, 2024 December 31, 2023 Commitments to fund: Home equity lines of credit \$343,976A \$337,460A 1-4 family residential construction loans \$9,901A 40,330A Commercial real estate, construction and land development loans \$150,073A 132,607A Commercial, industrial and other loans \$357,150A 357,099A Standby letters of credit \$30,653A 24,529A Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a client 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. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment 41Table of Contents amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each client's credit-worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the client. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, residential real estate, and income-producing commercial properties. Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees written are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a client to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to clients. The Company holds collateral supporting those commitments when deemed necessary by management. The liability at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 for guarantees under standby letters of credit issued was not considered to be material. The Company maintains a reserve on its off-balance sheet credit exposures, which totaled approximately \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, and is recorded in other liabilities on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. On January 1, 2023, the Company adopted CECL and recorded a day-one adjustment, which increased the allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet credit exposures by \$100A thousand. The reserve is based on management's estimate of expected losses in its off-balance sheet credit exposures. The reserve specific to unfunded loan commitments is determined by applying utilization assumptions based on historical experience and applying the expected loss rates by loan class. Following adoption of CECL, the change in the reserve for off-balance sheet credit exposures is recorded as a provision or reduction to expense through the provision for credit losses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income. The Company recorded no provision for credit losses and a reversal of \$123A thousand for off-balance sheet credit exposures for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, the Company recorded expense of zero to other operating expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income associated with its reserve for off-balance sheet credit exposures. NOTE 14. FAIR VALUE Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments are excluded from disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company. The fair value hierarchy distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) an entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are: Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 - significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data. Level 3 - at least one significant unobservable input that reflects a company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. In instances in which multiple levels of inputs are used to measure fair value, hierarchy classification is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability. The Company used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate fair value for instruments measured on a recurring basis: Where quoted prices are available in an active market, investment securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 investment securities include highly liquid government bonds, mortgage products and exchange traded equities. If quoted market prices are not available, investment securities are classified within Level 2 and fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or DCF. Level 2 investment securities include U.S. agency securities, MBS, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset backed and 42Table of Contents other securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, investment securities are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. The Company's investment securities are classified as AFS. The fair values of interest rate swaps, interest rate caps and risk participation derivatives are determined using models that incorporate readily observable market data into a market standard methodology. This methodology nets the discounted future cash receipts and the discounted expected cash payments. The discounted variable cash receipts and payments are based on expectations of future interest rates derived from observable market interest rate curves. In addition, fair value is adjusted for the effect of nonperformance risk by incorporating credit valuation adjustments for the Company and its counterparties. These assets and liabilities are classified as Level 2 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value Measurements																																																																																																																																																						
June 30, 2024 Financial Assets Investment securities: U.S. Treasury securities	\$17,713A	\$A	\$A	\$17,713A																																																																																																																																																						
U.S. Government Agencies	\$3,573A	\$A	\$A	\$3,573A																																																																																																																																																						
States and political subdivisions	\$194,114A	\$6,332A	\$200,446A	GSE residential MBS	\$56,843A	\$A	\$56,843A	GSE commercial MBS	\$4,089A	\$A	\$4,089A	GSE residential CMOs	\$116,243A	\$A	\$116,243A	Non-agency CMOs	\$20,173A	\$11,235A	\$31,408A	Asset-backed	\$98,658A	\$A	\$98,658A	Other	\$109A	\$A	\$109A	Loans held for sale	\$1,562A	\$A	\$1,562A	Derivatives	\$14,042A	\$71A	\$14,113A	Totals	\$17,822A	\$509,297A	\$17,638A	\$544,757A	Financial Liabilities Derivatives	\$12,040A	\$A	\$12,040A	December 31, 2023 Financial Assets Investment securities: U.S. Treasury securities	\$17,840A	\$A	\$A	\$17,840A	U.S. Government Agencies	\$4,151A	\$A	\$4,151A	States and political subdivisions	\$197,060A	\$6,662A	\$203,122A	GSE residential MBS	\$57,632A	\$A	\$57,632A	GSE commercial MBS	\$4,743A	\$A	\$4,743A	GSE residential CMOs	\$73,102A	\$A	\$73,102A	Non-agency CMOs	\$22,878A	\$21,791A	\$44,669A	Asset-backed	\$108,134A	\$A	\$108,134A	Other	\$126A	\$A	\$126A	Loans held for sale	\$5,816A	\$A	\$5,816A	Derivatives	\$11,328A	\$55A	\$11,383A	Totals	\$17,966A	\$484,844A	\$27,908A	\$530,716A	Financial Liabilities Derivatives	\$13,464A	\$A	\$13,464A	The Company had one municipal bond and two CMOs measured at fair value on a recurring basis requiring significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, the 43Table of Contents Company had one non-agency CMO security totaling \$2.9 million called by the issuer. The Level 3 valuation is based on a non-executable broker quote, which is considered a significant unobservable input. Such quotes are updated as available and may remain constant for a period of time for certain broker-quoted securities that do not move with the market or that are not interest rate sensitive as a result of their structure or overall attributes. The Company's residential mortgage LHFS are recorded at fair value utilizing Level 2 measurements. This fair value measurement is determined based upon third party quotes obtained on similar loans. For loans held-for-sale, for which the fair value option has been elected, the aggregate fair value was greater than the aggregate principal balance by \$31 thousand as of June 30, 2024 and below the aggregate principal balance by \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2023. The determination of the fair value of interest rate lock commitments on residential mortgages is based on agreed upon pricing with the respective investor on each loan and includes a pull through percentage. The pull through percentage represents an estimate of loans in the pipeline to be delivered to an investor versus the total loans committed for delivery. Significant changes in this input could result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. As the pull through percentage is a significant unobservable input, this is deemed a Level 3 valuation input. The average pull through percentage, which is based upon historical experience, was 92% as of June 30, 2024. An increase or decrease of 5% in the pull through assumption would result in a positive or negative change of \$4 thousand in the fair value of interest rate lock commitments at June 30, 2024. The following provides details of the Level 3 fair value measurement activity for the periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th></th><th>Three Months Ended June 30, 2024</th><th>Six Months Ended June 30, 2024</th><th>2023 Balance, beginning of period</th><th>17,734A</th><th>\$28,190A</th><th>\$27,853A</th><th>\$27,193A</th><th>Unrealized (losses) gains included in OCI</th><th>(14)</th><th>(84)</th><th>82A</th><th>136A</th><th>Purchases</th></tr></thead></table>		Three Months Ended June 30, 2024	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	2023 Balance, beginning of period	17,734A	\$28,190A	\$27,853A	\$27,193A	Unrealized (losses) gains included in OCI	(14)	(84)	82A	136A	Purchases	\$A	\$A	\$A	\$71A	Net discount accretion	16A	10A	33A	23A	Principal payments and other	(169)	(122)	(294)	(229)	Calls	\$A	\$A	(10,107)	\$A	\$A	Balance, end of period	\$17,567A	\$27,994A	\$17,567A	Interest rate lock commitments on residential mortgages: Three Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	2023 Balance, beginning of period	\$56A	\$57A	\$55A	\$35A	Total gains included in earnings	15A	10A	16A	32A	Balance, end of period	\$71A	\$67A	\$71A	\$67A	Certain financial assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Adjustments to the fair value of these assets usually result from the application of lower of cost or market accounting or write-downs of individual assets. The Company used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate fair value for these financial assets. There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 at June 30, 2024 and 2023. Individually Evaluated Loans Loans individually evaluated for credit expected losses include nonaccrual loans and other loans that do not share similar risk characteristics to loans in the CECL loan pools, which have been classified as Level 3. Individually evaluated loans with an allocation to the ACL are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for credit losses on the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income. The measurement of loss associated with loans evaluated individually for all loan classes was based on either the observable market price of the loan, the fair value of the collateral or DCF. For collateral-dependent loans, fair value was measured based on the value of the collateral securing the loan, less estimated costs to sell. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory and accounts receivable. The value of the real estate collateral is determined utilizing an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using observable market data (Level 2). However, if the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction or if management adjusts the appraisal value, then the fair value is considered Level 3. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal, if deemed significant, or the net book value on the applicable business' financial statements if not considered significant using observable market data. Likewise, values for inventory and accounts receivable collateral are based on financial statement balances or aging reports (Level 3). Changes in the fair value of individually evaluated loans still held and considered in the determination of the provision for credit losses were declines of \$136 thousand and \$431 thousand for the three and six months ended June 30,
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	2023 Balance, beginning of period	17,734A	\$28,190A	\$27,853A	\$27,193A	Unrealized (losses) gains included in OCI	(14)	(84)	82A	136A	Purchases																																																																																																																																													

compression in an elevated interest rate environment while generating prudent growth. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred merger-related expenses of \$1.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, which were included in non-interest expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income. Cautionary Note About Forward-Looking Statements Certain statements appearing herein, which are not historical in nature, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, we may make other written and oral communications, from time to time, that contain such statements. Such forward-looking statements reflect the current views of the Company's management with respect to, among other things, future events and the Company's financial performance. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as "may," "should," "could," "predict," "potential," "believe," "will likely result," "expect," "continue," "will," "anticipate," "seek," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "project," "forecast," "goal," "target," "would" and "outlook," or the negative variations of those words or other comparable words of a future or forward-looking nature. Forward-looking statements are statements that include projections, predictions, expectations, estimates or beliefs about events or results or otherwise are not statements of historical facts, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and beyond the Company's control, and include, but are not limited to, statements related to new business development, new loan opportunities, growth in the balance sheet and fee-based revenue lines of business, merger and acquisition activity, cost savings initiatives, reducing risk assets, and mitigating losses in the future. Accordingly, the Company cautions you that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, assumptions and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable as of the date made, actual results may prove to be materially different from the results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements and there can be no assurances that the Company will achieve the desired level of new business development and new loans, growth in the balance sheet and fee-based revenue lines of business, successful merger and acquisition activity and cost savings initiatives, and continued reductions in risk assets or mitigate losses in the future. Factors which could cause the actual results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions (including inflation and concerns about liquidity) on a national basis or in the local markets in which the Company operates; ineffectiveness of the Company's strategic growth plan due to changes in current or future market conditions; changes in interest rates; the diversion of management's attention from ongoing business operations and opportunities; the effects of competition and how it may impact our community banking model, including industry consolidation and development of competing financial products and services; changes in consumer behavior due to changing political, business and economic conditions, or legislative or regulatory initiatives; changes in laws and regulations; changes in credit quality; inability to raise capital, if necessary, under favorable conditions; volatility in the securities markets; the demand for our products and services; deteriorating economic conditions; geopolitical tensions; operational risks including, but not limited to, cybersecurity incidents, fraud, natural disasters and future pandemics; expenses associated with litigation and legal proceedings; the possibility that the anticipated benefits of the merger with Codorus Valley (the "Merger") are not realized when expected or at all; the possibility that the Merger may be more expensive to complete and integrate than anticipated; the possibility that revenues following the Merger may be lower than expected; potential adverse reactions or changes to business or employee relationships, including those resulting from the 48Table of Contents completion of the Merger; the ability to complete the integration of the two companies successfully; the dilution caused by the Company's issuance of additional shares of its capital stock in connection with the Merger; and other risks and uncertainties, including those detailed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q under the sections titled "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and in other filings made with the SEC. The statements are valid only as of the date hereof and we disclaim any obligation to update this information. Economic Climate, Inflation and Interest Rates Preliminary real GDP for the second quarter of 2024 increased 2.8% on an annualized basis, which represents an increase from 1.4% during the first quarter of 2024 and an increase from 2.1% during the second quarter of 2023. The increase in preliminary GDP during the second quarter of 2024 compared to the first quarter of 2024 reflected increases in consumer spending, wholesale and retail trade and nonresidential fixed investment, specifically within equipment and intellectual property. The notable drivers to the increase in consumer spending were health care, housing, utilities and recreational services and goods and purchases of motor vehicles and household equipment. Fluctuations in real GDP in recent periods, due to inflation, credit conditions and geopolitical tensions, continue to create uncertainty in the current economic environment. The personal consumption expenditures ("PCE") price index increased by 2.6% in the second quarter of 2024 compared to an increase of 3.4% for first quarter of 2024 and 3.0% for the second quarter of 2023. Excluding food and energy prices, the PCE price index increased by 2.9% in the second quarter of 2024 compared to 3.7% in the first quarter of 2024 and 4.2% in the second quarter of 2023. The national unemployment rate increased to 4.1% in June 2024 compared to 3.8% in March 2024 and 3.6% in June 2023. Within the Company's geographic footprint, the unemployment rate decreased in Pennsylvania from 3.8% in June 2023 to 3.4% in June 2024. The unemployment rate increased in Maryland from 2.0% in June 2023 to 2.8% in June 2024; however, it remains significantly below the national level. These state-wide unemployment rates are consistent with those experienced by the counties in which the Company operates branches and other corporate offices. There were notable job gains nationally in healthcare, construction and government during the second quarter of 2024. At June 30, 2024, the 10-year Treasury bond yield was 4.36%, a considerable increase from 3.88% at December 31, 2023 and 3.81% at June 30, 2023 due to current economic conditions influenced by the labor market and inflationary pressures. In an attempt to combat the impact of inflation, the current level in the consumer price index and geopolitical tensions, the FOMC has increased the Fed Funds rate by 525 basis points since March 2022. In June of 2024, the FOMC signaled that job gains and the low unemployment rate have demonstrated progress towards its 2.0% target; however, economic concerns persist due to inflationary risks. The Fed Funds rate remains unchanged during 2024 as the FOMC does not believe it is appropriate yet to reduce the rate until there is greater certainty in the economic outlook and inflation trending towards the 2.0% target. The majority of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature and, therefore, differ greatly from most commercial and industrial companies that have significant investments in fixed assets or inventories. However, inflation does have an impact on the Company, particularly with respect to the growth of total assets and noninterest expenses, which tend to rise during periods of general inflation. Risks also exist due to supply and demand imbalances, employment shortages, the interest rate environment, and geopolitical tensions. It is reasonably foreseeable that estimates made in the financial statements could be materially and adversely impacted in the near term as a result of these conditions, including expected credit losses on loans and the fair value of financial instruments that are carried at fair value. Critical Accounting Estimates The Company's accounting and reporting policies are in accordance with GAAP and follow accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by bank regulatory authorities and general practices within the financial services industry in which it operates. Our financial position and results of operations are affected by management's application of accounting policies, including estimates, and assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates, assumptions, and judgments are based on information available as of the balance sheet date and through the date the financial statements are filed with the SEC. Different assumptions in the application of these policies could result in material changes in the consolidated financial position and/or consolidated results of operations and related disclosures. The more critical accounting estimates include accounting for credit losses and income tax methodologies. Accordingly, these critical accounting estimates are discussed in detail in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. Significant accounting policies and any changes in accounting principles and effects of new accounting pronouncements are discussed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. 49Table of Contents RESULTS OF OPERATION Three months ended June 30, 2024 compared with three months ended June 30, 2023 Summary Net income totaled \$7.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$9.8 million for the same period in 2023. Diluted earnings per share for the three months ended June 30, 2024 totaled \$0.73 compared to \$0.94 for the three months ended June 30, 2023. For the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred merger-related expenses of \$1.1 million, which were included in non-interest expenses of the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of income. Excluding the merger-related expenses incurred during the second quarter of 2024, net income and diluted earnings per share totaled \$8.7 million and \$0.83, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2024. For the three months ended June 30, 2023, the Company recorded a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of the Bank's Path Valley branch. See "Supplemental Reporting of Non-GAAP Measures" for additional information. Net interest income totaled \$26.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$26.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023. The provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance sheet reserves totaled \$812 thousand and \$399 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Noninterest income totaled \$7.2 million for both the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. There was an increase of \$14 thousand during the second quarter of 2024 due to an increase in wealth management income of \$490 thousand and an increase in swap fee income of \$179 thousand. During the second quarter of 2023, other income increased primarily due to the impact from the sale of the Path Valley branch of \$1.2 million. Noninterest expenses totaled \$22.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$20.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023. The increase of \$1.9 million is primarily due to merger-related expenses of \$1.1 million. Income tax expense totaled \$2.1 million and \$2.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate was 21.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 20.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Net Interest Income Net interest income decreased by \$272 thousand from \$26.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$26.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Interest income on loans increased by \$4.3 million, from \$31.2 million to \$35.5 million. Interest income on investment securities increased by \$600 thousand, from \$5.3 million to \$5.9 million, for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in the prior year. Total interest expense increased by \$6.7 million from \$10.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$17.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Interest expense on deposits increased by \$6.7 million from \$8.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$15.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Interest expense on borrowings was relatively flat at \$1.9 million for both the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. 50Table of Contents The following table presents net interest income, net interest spread and net interest margin for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 on a taxable-equivalent basis: Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 Versus Three Months Ended June 30, 2023

	Average Balance	Interest Income	Interest Expense	Net Interest Income	Net Interest Spread	Net Interest Margin
Assets	\$142,868A	\$1,864A	\$525A	\$1,339A	0.83A	0.58A
Liabilities	\$37,895A	\$418A	\$424A	-\$6A	-0.02A	-0.01A
Net	\$104,973A	\$1,446A	\$941A	\$505A	0.81A	0.57A

Investment securities (1)(2) 538,451A 6,114A 4,54A 526,225A 5,510A 4.19A Loans (1)(3) 324,942A 35,690A 6,17A 2,233,312A 31,329A 5.63A Total interest-earning assets 3,006,261A 43,668A 5.84A 2,797,432A 37,257A 5.34A Other assets 204,863A 191,983A Total \$3,211,124A \$2,989,415A Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity Time deposits 481,721A 5,007A 4.18A 326,034A 2,200A 2.71A Total interest-bearing deposits 2,996,941A 15,265A 2.67A 2,042,086A 6,608A 1.69A Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and federal funds purchased 413,142A 27A 0.81A 13,685A 28A 0.82A FHLB advances and other borrowings 115,000A 1,152A 4.03A 132,094A 1,386A 4.21A Subordinated notes 32,118A 3,919A 9.19A 32,049A 504A 6.29A Total interest-bearing liabilities 2,457,471A 17,178A 2.81A 2,219,914A 10,526A 1.90A Noninterest-bearing demand deposits 423,037A 476,123A Other liabilities 57,828A 50,851A Total liabilities 2,938,336A 2,746,888A Shareholders' equity 272,788A 242,527A Total \$3,211,124A \$2,989,415A Taxable-equivalent net interest income / net interest spread 26,490A 3.02A % 26,731A 3.44A % Taxable-equivalent net interest margin 3.54A % 3.83A % Taxable-equivalent adjustment (387)(356) Net interest income \$26,103A \$26,375A NOTES TO ANALYSIS OF NET INTEREST INCOME: (1) Yields and interest income on tax-exempt assets have been computed on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a 21% tax rate. (2) Average balance of investment securities is computed at fair value. (3) Average balances include nonaccrual loans. (4) Interest income on loans includes prepayment and late fees, where applicable. 51Table of Contents The following table presents changes in net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 by rate and volume components. Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 Versus 2023 Increase (Decrease) Due to Change In (in thousands) Average Volume Average Rate Total Interest Income Federal funds sold and interest-bearing bank balances \$1,154A \$292A \$1,446A Taxable securities \$1,427A \$427A Tax-exempt securities (22) \$42A \$20A Loans \$1,226A \$3,135A 4,361A Total interest income \$2,515A \$3,896A 6,411A Interest Expense Interest-bearing demand deposits \$649A \$3,196A \$3,845A Savings deposits (26) \$31A \$5A Time deposits (1,048) \$1,759A 2,807A Total interest-bearing deposits 1,671A 4,986A 6,657A Securities purchases under agreements to repurchase and federal funds purchased (1) \$-A (1) FHLB advances and other borrowings (179)(55) (234) Subordinated notes 1A 229A 230A Total interest expense 1,492A \$5,160A 6,652A Taxable-Equivalent Net Interest Income \$1,023A \$(1,264) \$(241) Net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis decreased by \$241 thousand to \$26.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from \$26.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023. The Company's net interest spread decreased by 42 basis points from 3.44% for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to 3.02% for the three months ended June 30, 2024 primarily due to the increase in cost of funds. Taxable-equivalent net interest margin decreased by 29 basis points to 3.54% for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from 3.83% for the three months ended June 30, 2023. The taxable-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets increased by 50 basis points from 5.34% for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to 5.84% for the three months ended June 30, 2024, reflecting the benefit of both the deployment of cash into higher yielding loans and investment securities and the impact of higher interest rates on these interest-earning assets. This increase in yield on interest earning assets was more than offset by the increase of 91 basis points in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities from 1.90% to 2.81% due to increased funding costs on deposits from higher market interest rates and competitive pressures. Average loans increased by \$91.6 million to \$2.3 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$2.2 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Average investment securities increased by \$12.2 million from \$526.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$538.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Average interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$237.6 million to \$2.5 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from \$2.2 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2023. The yield on loans increased by 54 basis points to 6.17% for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 5.63% for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Taxable-equivalent interest income earned on loans increased by \$4.4 million due to higher interest rates, which increased interest income by \$3.1 million, and an increase in the average balances of loans resulted in an increase to interest income by \$1.2 million. The average balance of commercial loans, excluding SBA PPP loan forgiveness activity, increased by \$51.5 million from the three months ended June 30, 2023 to the three months ended June 30, 2024. SBA PPP loans, net of deferred fees and costs, averaged \$9.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 compared to \$5.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. This decrease was due to forgiveness of SBA PPP loans. 52Table of Contents Average residential mortgage loans increased by \$39.0 million from \$237.7 million during the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$276.7 million during the three months ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to mortgages originated for the portfolio. Average home equity loans increased by \$9.0 million from \$188.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$197.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Average installment and other consumer loans decreased by \$4.1 million from \$20.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$16.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Accretion of purchase accounting adjustments included in interest income was \$152 thousand and \$215 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease in accretion was primarily due to a decline in accelerated accretion from acquired loan payoffs or significant loan repayments. Accelerated accretion totaled \$72 thousand and \$138 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2024, interest income on loans included \$12 thousand of interest and net deferred fee income associated with SBA PPP loans compared to \$66 thousand of such interest and fee income for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Interest income on investment securities on a tax-equivalent basis increased by \$604 thousand to \$6.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from \$5.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023, with the taxable equivalent yield increasing from 4.19% for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to 4.54% for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The 35 basis point increase primarily reflected the impact from the higher interest rates. The average balance of investment securities increased by \$12.2 million to \$538.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from \$526.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 due primarily to purchase activity. Interest income on federal funds sold and interest-bearing bank balances on a tax-equivalent basis increased by \$1.4 million to \$1.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from \$1.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023. The average balance of federal funds sold



and interest-bearing bank balances increased by \$105.0 million from \$37.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$142.9 million, which resulted in an increase in interest income of \$1.2 million. Since June 30, 2023, the FOMC increased the Federal Funds rate by 25 basis points, which contributed to the increase in interest income on federal funds sold and interest-bearing bank balances by \$292 thousand during the three months ended June 30, 2024. Interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$6.7 million from \$10.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$17.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased by 91 basis points from 1.90% for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to 2.81% for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as funding costs increased due to higher market interest rates and competitive pressures on deposit pricing. The average balance of interest-bearing deposits increased by \$254.9 million to \$2.3 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from \$2.0 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Average time deposits increased by \$155.7 million and average interest-bearing demand deposits increased by \$138.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the prior period due to strong deposit gathering efforts by the Bank's sales teams. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in average savings deposits of \$39.1 million between the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 as clients sought higher-yielding products during the rising interest rate environment. Interest expense on borrowings was \$1.9 million for both the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. The cost of borrowings increased by 47 basis points to 4.79% for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from 4.32% for the three months ended June 30, 2023. The interest rate increased on the Company's outstanding subordinated notes of \$32.1 million, which converted from a fixed rate to a floating rate on December 30, 2023. The contractual interest rate on the subordinated notes was 8.72% at June 30, 2024 compared to 6.00% at June 30, 2023. Average borrowings decreased by \$17.3 million from \$177.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$160.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 due to repayment of overnight funds.

53Table of ContentsProvision for Credit LossesThe Company recorded a provision for credit losses of \$812 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$399 thousand for the same period in 2023. For the three months ended June 30, 2024, the provision for credit losses increased primarily due to loan growth and the slowing in prepayment speed assumptions within the quantitative model based on current economic conditions. The impact of these factors was partially offset by a decrease in the Economic Conditions qualitative factor for the residential mortgage segment based on the stabilization in real estate collateral valuations and housing demand and overall portfolio performance, which is reflected in the provision for credit losses noted above. This resulted in a decrease to the ACL of \$228 thousand. The remaining change in the ACL is due to normal fluctuations from the changes in loan balances and loss rates by loan segment. The ACL to total loan ratio was 1.27% at both June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024. For the three months ended June 30, 2023, the provision for credit losses was driven by an increase in commercial loans and an increase in the Delinquency and Classified Loan Trends qualitative factor for the commercial & industrial and owner-occupied commercial real estate loan classes. The change in this qualitative factor was based on a recent trend of increases in loans downgraded to the special mention risk rating, which is reflected in the provision for credit losses noted above. In addition, the provision for credit losses was impacted by the change in expected loss rates under CECL. Favorable published trends in unemployment and GDP rates impacted the extent of provisioning required in the second quarter of 2023. Net charge-offs for the three months ended June 30, 2024 totaled \$113A thousand compared to net charge-offs of \$380A thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Nonaccrual loans were 0.36% of gross loans at June 30, 2024, compared with 0.94% of gross loans at June 30, 2023. Nonaccrual loans decreased by \$12.7 million from \$21.1 million at June 30, 2023 to \$8.4 million at June 30, 2024, primarily due to the payoff of one owner-occupied commercial real estate loan with a balance of \$14.8 million at June 30, 2023, partially offset by an addition of one owner-occupied commercial real estate loan with a balance of \$1.2 million at June 30, 2024. Additional information is included in the "Credit Risk Management" section herein.

54Table of ContentsNoninterest IncomeThe following table compares noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: Three Months Ended June 30, \$ Change% Change202420232024-20232024-2023Service charges on deposit accounts\$1,018A \$984A \$34A 3.5A %Interchange income\$961A \$93A (32)(3.2)%Other service charges, commissions and fees265A 267A (2)(0.7)%Swap fee income\$375A 196A 179A 91.3A %Trust and investment management income2,132A 1,927A 205A 10.6A %Brokerage income1,180A 895A 285A 31.8A %Mortgage banking activities369A 112A 257A 229.5A %Income from life insurance\$646A 645A 1A 0.2A %Other income238A 1,141A (903)(79.1)%Investment securities losses(12)(210)(500.0)%Total noninterest income\$7,172A \$7,158A \$14A 0.2A %Noninterest income increased by \$14 thousand from \$7.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$7.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The following were significant components in this line item: a) Wealth management income, which includes trust and investment management income and brokerage income, increased by \$490 thousand due to strong market performance and growth in managed assets. b) Mortgage banking income increased by \$257 thousand. Mortgage loans sold totaled \$8.4 million in the second quarter of 2024 compared to \$5.1 million in the second quarter of 2023. In addition, the fair value mark on the mortgage loans held-for-sale increased by \$151 thousand from a negative fair value mark of \$138 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to a positive fair value mark of \$13 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024. c) Swap fee income increased by \$179 thousand as swap fee income will fluctuate based on market conditions and client demand. d) Other income decreased by \$903 thousand due primarily to a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of the Bank's Path Valley branch recorded during the second quarter of 2023. e) Other line items within noninterest income showed fluctuations attributable to normal business operations.

55Table of ContentsNoninterest ExpensesThe following table compares noninterest expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: Three Months Ended June 30, \$ Change% Change202420232024-20232024-2023Salaries and employee benefits\$13,195A \$13,054A \$141A 1.1A %Occupancy1,178A 1,054A 124A 11.8A %Furniture and equipment1,527A 1,212A 315A 26.0A %Data processing1,237A 1,201A 36A 3.0A %Automated teller machine and interchange fees341A 308A 33A 10.7A %Advertising and bank promotions774A 919A (145)(15.8)%FDIC insurance419A 519A (100)(19.3)%Professional services801A 504A 297A 58.9A %Directors' compensation272A 221A 51A 23.1A %Taxes other than income49A 3A 46A 1533.3A %Intangible asset amortization215A 239A (24)(10.0)%Merger-related expenses1,135A a/c/A 1,135A 100.0A %Other operating expenses1,496A 1,515A (19)(1.3)%Total noninterest expenses\$22,639A \$20,749A \$1,890A 9.1A %Noninterest expense increased by \$1.9A million from \$20.7A million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 to \$22.6A million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The following were significant components in this line item: a) Merger-related expenses totaled \$1.1 million related to the merger with Codorus Valley. b) Furniture and equipment expense increased by \$315 thousand due primarily to an increase in software maintenance and services to support technology improvements. c) Professional services expense increased by \$297 thousand due primarily to increases in audit-related and consulting fees. d) Salaries and employee benefits expense increased by \$141 thousand due primarily to increases in incentive compensation and other employee benefit costs. e) Occupancy expense increased by \$124 thousand due to additional building maintenance expenses and operating lease expenses from a new lease agreement entered into during the second quarter of 2023. f) Advertising and bank promotions expense decreased by \$145 thousand as the timing of promotions, advertising, and sponsorships can vary. g) FDIC insurance expense decreased by \$100 thousand due primarily to a decrease in the assessment rate caused by a decrease in the loan mix index factor and a decrease in nonaccrual loans. h) Other line items within noninterest expenses showed fluctuations attributable to normal business operations.

Income Tax ExpenseIncome tax expense totaled \$2.1A million, an effective tax rate of 21.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared with \$2.5A million and an effective tax rate of 20.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2023. The Company's effective tax rate is greater than the 21% federal statutory rate due to disallowed interest expenses and the impact of nondeductible merger-related costs, partially offset by tax-exempt income, including interest earned on tax-exempt loans and investment securities, income from life insurance policies and tax credits. The increase in the effective tax rate from the three months ended June 30, 2023 to the three months ended June 30, 2024 was primarily due to an increase in the portion of interest expense disallowed as a deduction against earnings under the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, an increase in state taxes as a result of a greater percentage of taxable income earned in a state with a state income tax and the non-deductible merger-related expenses.

56Table of ContentsSix months ended June 30, 2024 compared with six months ended June 30, 2023SummaryNet income totaled \$16.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$19.0 million for the same period in 2023. Diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2024 totaled \$1.55 compared to \$1.82 for the six months ended June 30, 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred merger-related expenses of \$1.8 million, which were included in non-interest expenses of the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of income. Excluding the merger-related expenses incurred during the period, net income and diluted earnings per common share totaled \$17.9 million and \$1.71, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2024. For the six months ended June 30, 2023, the Company recorded a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of the Bank's Path Valley branch. See a) Supplemental Reporting of Non-GAAP Measures for additional information. Net interest income totaled \$53.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$52.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. This increase in net interest income reflected the impact of \$1.6 million of interest recovered from the payoff of a commercial real estate loan on nonaccrual status in the six months ended June 30, 2024, partially offset by the impact of an increase in cost of funds and an increase in average interest-bearing liabilities. The provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance sheet reserves totaled \$1.1 million for both the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Noninterest income totaled \$13.8 million and \$13.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase of \$566 thousand was due to an increase in wealth management income of \$845 thousand, an increase in swap fee income of \$378 thousand and an increase in mortgage banking income of \$237 thousand. These increases were offset by the gain of \$1.2 million recorded to other income from the sale of the Path Valley branch during the second quarter of 2023. Noninterest expenses totaled \$45.1 million and \$41.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase of \$4.1 million is primarily due to merger-related expenses of \$1.8 million and an increase in salaries and employee benefits expense of \$1.7 million. Income tax expense totaled \$4.3 million and \$4.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate was 20.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 20.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2023 due primarily to the impact of non-deductible merger-related expenses in 2024. Net Interest IncomeNet interest income increased by \$315 thousand from \$52.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$53.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Interest income on loans increased by \$11.9 million, from \$59.9 million to \$71.8 million. Interest income on investment securities increased by \$826 thousand, from \$10.5 million to \$11.3 million, for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in the prior year. Total interest expense increased by \$14.4 million from \$18.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$32.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Interest expense on deposits increased by \$14.0 million from \$14.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$28.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Interest expense on borrowings increased by \$467 thousand from \$3.7 million from the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$4.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

57Table of ContentsThe following table presents net interest income, net interest spread and net interest margin for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 on a taxable-equivalent basis: Six Months Ended June 30, 2024Six Months Ended June 30, 2023AverageBalanceTaxable-EquivalentInterestTaxable-EquivalentRateAverageBalanceTaxable-EquivalentInterestTaxable-EquivalentRateAssetsFederal funds soldA & interest-bearing bank balances\$108,695A \$2,820A 5.22A %\$33,770A \$716A 4.27A %Investment securities(1)(2)529,151A 11,808A 4.47A 525,957A 10,975A 4.19A Loans(1)(3)(4)(5)2,316,522A 72,072A 6.25A 2,206,914A 60,173A 5.49A Total interest-earning assets2,954,368A 86,700A 5.90A 2,766,641A 71,864A 5.23A Other assets200,580A 194,786A Total\$3,154,948A \$2,961,427A Liabilities and Shareholders' EquityInterest-bearing demand deposits\$1,610,188A 19,310A 2.41A \$1,507,467A 11,135A 1.49A Savings deposits167,736A 284A 0.34A 211,955A 268A 0.25A Time deposits455,082A 9,187A 4.06A 301,095A 3,407A 2.28A Total interest-bearing deposits2,233,006A 28,781A 2.59A 2,020,517A 14,810A 1.48A Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and federal funds purchased12,711A 52A 0.83A 13,776A 53A 0.77A FHLB advances and other borrowings126,253A 2,626A 4.18A 119,335A 2,638A 4.46A Subordinated notes32,109A 1,488A 9.32A 32,041A 1,008A 6.29A Total interest-bearing liabilities2,404,079A 32,947A 2.76A 2,185,669A 18,509A 1.71A Noninterest-bearing demand deposits420,253A 485,789A Other liabilities60,078A 51,736A Total liabilities2,884,410A 2,723,194A Shareholders' equity270,538A 238,233A Total\$3,154,948A \$2,961,427A Taxable-equivalent net interest income / net interest spread53,753A 3.14A %53,355A 3.52A %Taxable-equivalent net interest margin3.65A %3.88A %Taxable-equivalent adjustment(769)(686)Net interest income\$52,984A \$52,669A NOTES TO ANALYSIS OF NET INTEREST INCOME:(1)Yields and interest income on tax-exempt assets have been computed on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a 21% tax rate.(2)Average balance of investment securities is computed at fair value.(3)Average balances include nonaccrual loans.(4)Interest income on loans includes prepayment and late fees, where applicable.(5)Interest income on loans includes interest recovered of \$1.6 million from the payoff of a commercial real estate loan on nonaccrual status during the six months ended June 30, 2024.

58Table of ContentsThe following table presents changes in net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 by rate and volume components. Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 Versus 2023 Increase (Decrease) Due to Change In (in thousands)Average VolumeAverage RateTotalInterest IncomeFederal funds sold and interest-bearing bank balances\$1,597A \$507A \$2,104A Taxable securities172A 626A 798A Tax-exempt securities(23)58A 35A Loans3,778A 8,121A 11,899A Total interest income\$5,244A 9,312A 14,836A Interest ExpenseInterest-bearing demand deposits881A 7,294A 8,175A Savings deposits(56)72A 16A Time deposits1,752A 4,028A 5,780A Total interest-bearing deposits2,577A 11,394A 13,971A Securities purchases under agreements to repurchase and federal funds purchased(4)3A (1)FHLB advances and other borrowings154A (166)(12)Subordinated notes4A 476A 480A Total interest expense2,731A 11,707A 14,438A Taxable-Equivalent Net Interest Income\$2,793A \$(2,395)\$398A Net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis increased by \$398 thousand to \$53.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from \$53.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. The Company's net interest spread decreased by 38 basis points from 3.52% for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to 3.14% for the six months ended June 30, 2024 primarily due to the increase in cost of funds. Taxable-equivalent net interest margin decreased by 23 basis points to 3.65% for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from 3.88% for the six months ended June 30, 2023. The recognition of interest income previously applied to principal of \$1.6 million from the payoff of a commercial real estate loan on nonaccrual status contributed 10 basis points to the Company's net interest margin during the six months ended June 30, 2024. The taxable-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets increased by 67 basis points from 5.23% for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to 5.90% for the six months ended June 30, 2024, reflecting the benefit of both the deployment of cash into higher yielding loans and investment securities and the impact of higher interest rates on these interest-earning assets. This increase in yield on interest earning assets was more than offset by the increase of 105 basis points in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities from 1.71% to 2.76% due to increased funding costs on deposits due to higher market interest rates and competitive pressures and an increase in the interest rate on subordinated notes, which converted from a fixed rate to a floating rate on December 30, 2023. Average loans increased by \$109.6 million to \$2.3 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$2.2 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Average investment securities increased by \$3.2 million from \$526.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$529.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Average interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$218.4 million to \$2.4 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from \$2.2 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2023. The yield on loans increased by 76 basis points to 6.25% for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 5.49% for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Taxable-equivalent interest income earned on loans increased by \$11.9 million due to higher interest rates, which increased interest income by \$8.1 million, and an increase in the average balances of loans resulted in an increase to interest income of \$3.8 million. The average balance of commercial loans, excluding SBA PPP loan forgiveness activity, increased by \$73.2 million from the six months ended June 30, 2023 to the six months ended June 30, 2024. SBA PPP loans, net of deferred fees and costs, averaged \$10.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 compared to \$5.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

59Table of Contents2023. This decrease was due to forgiveness of SBA PPP loans. Average residential mortgage loans increased by \$39.6 million from \$235.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$275.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to mortgages originated for the portfolio. Average home equity loans increased by \$7.1 million from \$187.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$194.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Average installment and other consumer loans decreased by \$4.1 million from \$20.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$16.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Accretion of purchase accounting adjustments included in interest income was \$147 thousand and \$454 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease in accretion was primarily due to a decline in loan repayments and payoffs. Accelerated accretion totaled \$138 thousand and \$182 thousand during the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Prepayment income on commercial loans decreased by \$17 thousand from \$274 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$257 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, interest income on loans includes \$26 thousand of interest and net deferred fee income associated with SBA PPP loans compared to \$146 thousand of such interest and fee income for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Interest income on investment securities on a tax-equivalent basis increased by \$833 thousand to \$11.8 million for the six months ended



June 30, 2024 from \$11.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023, with the taxable equivalent yield increasing from 4.19% for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to 4.47% for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The 28 basis point increase reflected the impact from the higher interest rates. The average balance of investment securities increased by \$3.2 million to \$529.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from \$526.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 due primarily to net purchase activity. Interest income on federal funds sold and interest-bearing bank balances on a tax-equivalent basis increased by \$2.1 million to \$2.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from \$716 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2023. The average balance of federal funds sold and interest-bearing bank balances increased by \$74.9 million from \$33.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$108.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024, which resulted in an increase in interest income of \$1.6 million. Since June 30, 2023, the FOMC increased the Federal Funds rate by 25 basis points, which contributed to the increase in interest income on federal funds sold and interest-bearing bank balances by \$507 thousand during the six months ended June 30, 2024. Interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$14.4 million from \$18.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$32.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased by 105 basis points from 1.71% for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to 2.76% for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as funding costs increased due to higher market interest rates and competitive pressures on deposit pricing. The average balance of interest-bearing deposits increased by \$212.5 million to \$2.2 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from \$2.0 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Average time deposits increased by \$154.0 million and average interest-bearing demand deposits increased by \$102.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 in relation to the comparable prior period. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in average savings deposits of \$44.2 million between the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 as clients sought higher-yielding products during the rising interest rate environment. Interest expense on borrowings increased by \$467 thousand to \$4.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from \$3.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 as the cost of borrowings increased by 39 basis points to 4.90% for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from 4.51% for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Average borrowings increased by \$5.9 million from \$165.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$171.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as the Bank opted to borrow funds to provide additional liquidity to meet the credit needs of its clients. In addition, the interest rate increased on the Company's outstanding subordinated notes, which converted from a fixed rate to a floating rate on December 30, 2023. The contractual interest rate on the subordinated notes was 8.72% at June 30, 2024 compared to 6.00% at June 30, 2023. 60 Table of Contents Provision for Credit Losses The Company recorded a provision for credit losses of \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$1.1 million for the same period in 2023, which included a reversal to the provision for credit losses for off-balance sheet credit exposures of \$123A thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the provision for credit losses was primarily based on loan growth and the slowing in prepayment speed assumptions within the quantitative model based on current economic conditions. This was partially offset by the impact of an improvement in the GDP forecasts and decreases in certain qualitative factors. The Collateral Valuation Trends qualitative factor was reduced for the residential mortgage and installment and other loan segments and the Economic Factors qualitative factor was reduced for the residential mortgage segment based on the stabilization in real estate collateral valuations and housing demand, which is reflected in the provision for credit losses noted above. The favorable published trends in unemployment and GDP rates, which are used in correlation with historical charge-offs to predict defaults and losses, resulted in a decrease to the required ACL. The remaining change in the ACL is due to normal fluctuations from the changes in loan balances and loss rates by loan segment. The ACL to total loan ratio remained at 1.27% at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024. The provision expense recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2023 was due to commercial loan growth and overall increase in expected loss rates under CECL, which was adopted on January 1, 2023. Net charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2024 totaled \$71 thousand compared to net charge-offs of \$346 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Nonaccrual loans were 0.36% of gross loans at June 30, 2024, compared with 0.94% of gross loans at June 30, 2023. Nonaccrual loans decreased by \$12.7 million from \$21.1 million at June 30, 2023 to \$8.4 million at June 30, 2024, primarily due to the payoff of one owner-occupied commercial real estate loan with a balance of \$14.8 million at June 30, 2023, partially offset by an addition of one owner-occupied commercial real estate loan with a balance of \$1.2 million at June 30, 2024. Additional information is included in the "Credit Risk Management" section herein. 61 Table of Contents Noninterest Income The following table compares noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: Six Months Ended June 30, \$ Change % Change 2024/2023 2024-2023 Service charges on deposit accounts \$2,023A \$1,946A \$77A 4.0A % Interchange income \$1,872A \$1,958A (\$86) (4.4)% Other service charges, commissions and fees \$460A \$462A (2) (0.4)% Swap fee income \$74A \$196A \$122A 165.3A % Trust and investment management income \$1,564A \$1,564A \$0A 0.0A % Brokerage income \$2,258A \$1,754A \$504A 28.7A % Mortgage banking activities \$274A \$90A \$184A 67.6A % Income from life insurance \$1,280A \$1,235A \$45A 3.6A % Other income \$369A \$1,290A (\$921) (71.4)% Investment securities losses (17) (10) (70.0)% Total noninterest income \$13,802A \$13,236A \$566A 4.3A % Noninterest income increased by \$566 thousand from \$13.2A million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$13.8A million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The following were significant components in this line item: ã Wealth management income, which includes trust and investment management income and brokerage income, increased by \$845 thousand due to strong market performance and growth in managed assets. ã Swap fee income increased by \$378 thousand as swap fee income will fluctuate based on market conditions and client demand. ã Mortgage banking income increased by \$237 thousand. Mortgage loans sold totaled \$23.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024, which included a \$7.2 million portfolio sold to another institution in the three months ended March 31, 2024, compared to \$14.7 million in the first half of 2023. ã Other income decreased by \$921 thousand due primarily to a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of the Bank's Path Valley branch during the second quarter of 2023. ã Other line items within noninterest income showed fluctuations attributable to normal business operations. 62 Table of Contents Noninterest Expenses The following table compares noninterest expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: Six Months Ended June 30, \$ Change % Change 2024/2023 2024-2023 Salaries and employee benefits \$26,947A \$25,250A \$1,697A 6.7A % Occupancy 2,379A 2,160A \$219A 10.1A % Furniture and equipment 2,965A 2,439A \$526A 21.6A % Data processing 2,502A 2,418A \$84A 3.5A % Automated teller machine and interchange fees 692A 606A \$86A 14.2A % Advertising and bank promotions 1,172A 1,324A (\$152) (11.5)% FDIC insurance \$860A \$1,023A (\$163) (15.9)% Professional services 1,432A 1,238A \$194A 15.7A % Directors' compensation \$23A \$46A \$23A 55.1A % Taxes other than income \$43A \$460A \$417A 970.0A % Intangible asset amortization 440A \$489A (\$49) (10.0)% Merger-related expenses 1,807A \$1,807A \$0A 0.0A % Other operating expenses 2,846A 3,129A (\$283) (9.0)% Total noninterest expenses \$45,108A \$41,004A \$4,104A 10.0A % Noninterest expense increased by \$4.1A million from \$41.0A million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$45.1A million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The following were significant components in this line item: ã Merger-related expenses totaled \$1.8A million during the first half of 2024 related to the merger with Codorus Valley compared to none in the first half of 2023. ã Salaries and employee benefits expense increased by \$1.7A million due primarily to increases in merit-based and incentive compensation. ã Furniture and equipment expense increased by \$526A thousand due primarily to an increase in software maintenance and services to support technology improvements. ã Occupancy expense increased by \$219A thousand due to additional building maintenance expenses and operating lease fees from a new lease agreement entered into during the second quarter of 2023. ã Professional services expense increased by \$194A thousand due primarily to an increase in audit-related fees. ã FDIC insurance expense decreased by \$163A thousand due primarily to a decrease in the assessment rate caused by a decrease in the loan mix index factor and a decrease in nonaccrual loans. ã Other operating expenses decreased by \$283A thousand due primarily to a decrease in credit valuation adjustments on derivatives of \$236 thousand. ã Other line items within noninterest expenses showed fluctuations attributable to normal business operations. Income Tax Expense Income tax expense totaled \$4.3 million, an effective tax rate of 20.9%, for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared with \$4.8 million and an effective tax rate of 20.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2023. The Company's effective tax rate is less than the 21% federal statutory rate due to tax-exempt income, including interest earned on tax-exempt loans and investment securities, income from life insurance policies and tax credits, partially offset by disallowed interest expense, state income taxes and nondeductible merger-related expenses. The increase in the effective tax rate from the six months ended June 30, 2023 to the six months ended June 30, 2024 was primarily due to an increase in the portion of interest expense disallowed as a deduction against earnings under the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, an increase in state taxes as a result of a greater percentage of taxable income earned in a state with a state income tax and the nondeductible merger-related expenses. 63 Table of Contents FINANCIAL CONDITION Management devotes substantial time to overseeing the investment in and costs to fund loans and investment securities through deposits and borrowings, as well as the formulation and adherence to policies directed toward enhancing profitability and managing the risks associated with these investments. Investment Securities The Company utilizes investment securities to manage interest rate risk, enhance income through interest and dividend income and collateralize certain deposits and borrowings. The Company has established investment policies and an asset/liability management policy to assist in administering its investment portfolio. Decisions to purchase or sell these securities are based on economic conditions and management's strategy to respond to changes in interest rates, liquidity, pledges to secure deposits and repurchase agreements and other factors while trying to maximize return on the investments. The Company may segregate its investment security portfolio into three categories: ã securities available-for-sale, ã trading securities and ã securities held-to-maturity. ã At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, management classified the entire investment securities portfolio as AFS, which is accounted for at current market value with non-credit related losses and gains reported in OCI, net of income taxes. The Company's investment securities portfolio includes debt investments that are subject to varying degrees of credit and market risks, which arise from general market conditions and factors impacting specific industries, as well as news that may impact specific issues. Management monitors its debt securities, using various indicators in determining whether unrealized losses on debt securities are credit related and require an ACL. These indicators include the amount of time the security has been in an unrealized loss position, the cause and extent of the unrealized loss and the credit quality of the issuer and underlying assets. In addition, management assesses whether it is likely the Company will have to sell the investment security prior to recovery, or it expects to be able to hold the investment security until the price recovers. The Company determined that the declines in market value were due to increases in interest rates and market movements, and not due to credit factors. The Company does not intend to sell these securities with unrealized losses and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell them before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity. Therefore, the Company has concluded that the unrealized losses for the AFS securities did not require an ACL at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. At June 30, 2024, AFS securities totaled \$529.1 million, an increase of \$15.6 million, from \$513.5 million at December 31, 2023. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company purchased \$50.3 million of AFS securities, which included \$48.0A million of agency MBS and CMO securities, \$1.5A million of non-agency CMO securities and \$788 thousand of investment securities issued by state and political subdivisions. The purchases were partially offset by calls of non-agency CMO securities totaling \$12.9A million and paydowns of \$19.4 million. The balance of investment securities included net unrealized losses of \$37.3 million at June 30, 2024 compared to net unrealized losses of \$35.6 million at December 31, 2023 for an increase of \$1.8 million. This increase in net unrealized losses was primarily due to higher treasury rates and wider credit spreads compared to December 31, 2023. The overall duration of the Company's investment securities portfolio was 4.2 years at June 30, 2024 compared to 4.3 years at December 31, 2023. The Company

Company refers to these loans as "financial culty modifications" or "FDMs." 66Table of ContentsThe following table presents the Company's risk elements and relevant quality ratios at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

June 30, 2024  
Total nonperforming assets\$8,363.3A \$25,527.5 OREOAe "A e" Total nonperforming assets\$8,363.3A \$25,527.5 FDMs still accruing\$6,511.8 \$11.1A Asset quality ratios: Total nonperforming loans to total loans0.36% %1.11A %Total nonperforming assets to total assets0.26A %0.83A %Total nonperforming assets to total loans and OREO0.36A %1.11A %Total risk assets to total loans and OREO0.36A %1.11A %Total risk assets to total assets0.27A %0.84A %ACL to total loans1.27A %1.25A %ACL to nonperforming loans357.10A %112.44A %ACL to nonperforming loans and FDMs still accruing357.10A %112.40A %Net charge-offs to total average loans (1)0.01A %0.03A %(1)

AnnualizedNonperforming assets include nonaccrual loans and foreclosed real estate. Risk assets, which include nonperforming assets, FDMs still accruing and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing, totaled \$8.6 million at June 30, 2024, a decrease of \$17.1 million from \$25.6 million at December 31, 2023. Nonaccrual loans decreased by \$17.1 million from December 31, 2023 to June 30, 2024 due primarily to the payoffs of two commercial real estate loans with outstanding balances totaling \$14.7 million with no charge-offs recorded on these relationships. During 2024, the Company did not have new loan modifications meeting the FDM criteria under ASU 2022-02.

67Table of ContentsThe following table presents the amortized cost basis of nonaccrual loans, according to loan class, with and without reserves on individually evaluated loans at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. At June 30, 2024, there was a specific reserve of \$3 thousand on nonaccrual loans compared to \$49 thousand at December 31, 2023.

June 30, 2024  
December 31, 2023  
Nonaccrual loans with a related ACLNonaccrual loans with no related ACLTotal nonaccrual loansLoans Past Due 90+ AccruingNonaccrual loans with a related ACLNonaccrual loans with no related ACLTotal nonaccrual loansLoans Past Due 90+ AccruingCommercial real estate:Owner-occupied\$3,450A \$3,450A sAc "A sAc "A \$15,786A \$15,786A sAc "A Non-owner occupied\$266A \$266A sAc "A \$2,572A \$2,572A sAc "A Acquisition and development:Commercial and land development\$1,361A \$1,361A sAc "A \$1,361A \$1,361A sAc "A Commercial and industrial\$29A \$29A sAc "A \$68A \$68A sAc "A Residential mortgage:First lien\$2,871A \$2,871A sAc "A \$2,309A \$2,309A sAc "A Home equity term\$2A \$2A sAc "A \$3A \$3A sAc "A Home equity lines of credit\$1,415A \$1,415A sAc "A \$1,312A \$1,312A sAc "A Installment and other loans\$3A \$3A sAc "A \$3A \$3A sAc "A Totals\$3A \$8,363A \$187A \$71A \$25,456A \$25,527A \$66A

During the first half of 2024, two commercial real estate loans on nonaccrual status totaling \$14.7 million were paid off. The following table presents our exposure to relationships that are individually evaluated and the partial charge-offs taken to date and specific reserves established on those relationships at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

oRelationshipsIndividually Evaluated LoansPartialCharge-offsto DateSpecificReservesJune 30, 2024Relationships greater than \$1,000,000\$2A \$3,126A sAc "A Relationships greater than \$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000\$2A \$3,126A sAc "A Relationships greater than \$250,000 but less than \$500,000\$2A \$500A sAc "A Relationships less than \$250,000\$8,436A \$214A \$35A \$84A \$8,532A \$214A \$35A December 31, 2023Relationships greater than \$1,000,000\$2A \$20,363A sAc "A Relationships greater than \$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000\$1A \$616A \$388A sAc "A Relationships greater than \$250,000 but less than \$500,000\$1A \$257A sAc "A Relationships less than \$250,000\$7A \$4,722A \$14A \$75A \$25,708A \$602A \$77A

The Company takes partial charge-offs on collateral-dependent loans when carrying value exceeds estimated fair value, as determined by the most recent appraisal adjusted for current (within the quarter) conditions, less costs to dispose. Specific reserves remain in place if updated appraisals are pending and represent management's estimate of potential loss. Internal loan reviews are completed annually on all commercial relationships, secured by commercial real estate, with a committed loan balance in excess of \$1.0 million, which includes confirmation of risk rating by an independent credit officer. In addition, all commercial relationships greater than \$500 thousand rated Substandard, Doubtful or Loss are reviewed and corresponding risk ratings are reaffirmed by the Bank's Problem Loan Committee, with subsequent reporting to the Management ERM Committee.

68Table of ContentsIn its individually evaluated loan analysis, the Company determines the extent of any full or partial charge-offs that may be required, or any reserves that may be needed. The determination of the Company's charge-offs or specific reserve include an evaluation of the outstanding loan balance and the related collateral securing the credit. Through a combination of collateral securing the loans and partial charge-offs taken to date, the Company believes that it has adequately provided for the potential losses that it may incur on these relationships at June 30, 2024. However, over time, additional information may result in increased reserve allocations or, alternatively, it may be deemed that the reserve allocations exceed those that are needed. Credit Risk Management Allowance for Credit Losses The Company maintains the ACL at a level deemed adequate by management for expected credit losses. As disclosed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 4, Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses, on January 1, 2023 the Company implemented CECL and increased the ACL with a cumulative-effect adjustment to the ACL of \$2.4 million. In addition, the Company recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment to the ACL for off-balance sheet exposures of \$100A thousand. The Company's ACL is calculated quarterly, with any adjustment recorded to the provision for credit losses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of income. A comprehensive analysis of the ACL is performed by the Company on a quarterly basis. Management evaluates the adequacy of the ACL utilizing a defined methodology to determine if it properly addresses the current and expected risks in the loan portfolio, which considers the performance of borrowers and specific evaluation of individually evaluated loans, including historical loss experiences, trends in delinquencies, nonperforming loans and other risk assets, and the qualitative factors. Risk factors are continuously reviewed and adjusted, as needed, by management when conditions support a change. Management believes its approach properly addresses relevant accounting and bank regulatory guidance for loans both collectively and individually evaluated. The results of the comprehensive analysis, including recommended changes, are governed by the Company's Reserve Adequacy Committee and subsequently presented to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. The ACL is evaluated based on a review of the collectability of loans in light of historical experience; the nature and volume of the loan portfolio; adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay; estimated value of any underlying collateral; and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. A description of the methodology for establishing the allowance and provision for credit losses and related procedures in establishing the appropriate level of reserve is included in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 4, Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses, to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements under Part I, Item 1, "Financial Information."

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of the loan portfolio, by year of origination, loan class and credit quality as of June 30, 2024. For residential and consumer loan classes, the Company also evaluates credit quality based on the aging status of the loan and payment activity. Residential mortgage and installment and other consumer loans are presented below based on payment performance: performing or nonperforming. During the first half of 2024, commercial and land development loans totaling \$14.5 million were recharacterized to a permanent commercial real estate class upon the completion of construction or receiving a certificate of occupancy. In addition, 1-4 family residential construction loans totaling \$3.6 million were recharacterized to a permanent 1-4 family residential mortgage upon the completion of construction. Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination YearAs of June 30, 2024

20242023202220212020PriorRevolving Loans Amortized BasisRevolving Loans Converted to TermTotalCommercial Real Estate:Owner-occupied:Risk ratingPass\$16,172A \$54,321A \$99,774A \$68,370A \$20,368A \$78,843A \$5,518A sAc "A \$343,366A Special mention\$1,370A \$1,154A \$508A \$165A sAc "A \$3,197A Substandard - Non-IEL\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,450A Total owner-occupied loans\$16,172A \$55,025A \$109,774A \$73,936A \$27,516A \$83,100A \$5,778A sAc "A \$371,301A Current period gross charge offs - owner-occupied\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,450A Total owner-occupied loans\$16,172A \$55,025A \$109,774A \$73,936A \$27,516A \$83,100A \$5,778A sAc "A \$371,301A Current period gross charge offs - owner-occupied\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,450A Total owner-occupied loans\$16,172A \$55,025A \$109,774A \$73,936A \$27,516A \$83,100A \$5,778A sAc "A \$371,301A Current period gross charge offs - owner-occupied\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,450A Total owner-occupied loans\$16,172A \$55,025A \$109,774A \$73,936A \$27,516A \$83,100A \$5,778A sAc "A \$371,301A Current period gross charge offs - owner-occupied\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,450A Total owner-occupied loans\$16,172A \$55,025A \$109,774A \$73,936A \$27,516A \$83,100A \$5,778A sAc "A \$371,301A Current period gross charge offs - owner-occupied\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,450A Total owner-occupied loans\$16,172A \$55,025A \$109,774A \$73,936A \$27,516A \$83,100A \$5,778A sAc "A \$371,301A Current period gross charge offs - owner-occupied\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,450A Total owner-occupied loans\$16,172A \$55,025A \$109,774A \$73,936A \$27,516A \$83,100A \$5,778A sAc "A \$371,301A Current period gross charge offs - owner-occupied\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,450A Total owner-occupied loans\$16,172A \$55,025A \$109,774A \$73,936A \$27,516A \$83,100A \$5,778A sAc "A \$371,301A Current period gross charge offs - owner-occupied\$1,704A \$10,000A \$2,957A \$5,994A \$1,538A \$95A sAc "A \$1,218A Substandard - IEL\$1,239A \$1,239A sAc "A \$2,211A sAc "A \$3,

[illegible]

**As such as are such measures necessarily comparable to non-GAAP performance measures that may be presented by other companies. This supplemental presentation should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by similar adjustments to be determined in accordance with GAAP.** The increase in tangible book value per share (non-GAAP) from December 31, 2023 to June 30, 2024 is primarily due to net income of \$16.3 million, partially offset by dividends paid of \$4.3 million and other comprehensive income, net of taxes, of \$72 thousand due to net unrealized gains on interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments partially offset by net unrealized losses on AFS securities. The following table presents the computation of each non-GAAP based measure shown together with its most directly comparable GAAP-based measure. (dollars and shares in thousands)

	June 30, 2024	Tangible Book Value per Common Share	Shareholders' equity (most directly comparable GAAP-based measure)	\$278,376A Less: Goodwill	18,724A Other intangible assets	9,974A Related tax effect	(415)Tangible common equity (non-GAAP)\$258,093A	Common shares outstanding	10,720A Book value per share (most directly comparable GAAP based measure)\$25.97A	Intangible assets per share	1.89A Tangible book value per share (non-GAAP)\$24.08A																					
Table of Contents	Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended	(dollars and shares in thousands)	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	Net income (most directly comparable GAAP based measure)\$7,738A	\$9,838A	\$16,269A	\$18,994A Plus: Merger-related expenses	1,135A	Less: Related tax effect(139)A	Less: Adjusted net income (non-GAAP)\$8,734A	\$9,838A	\$17,936A	\$18,994A Weighted average shares - diluted (most directly comparable GAAP-based measure)	10,553A	10,421A	10,517A	10,458A	Diluted earnings per share (most directly comparable GAAP-based measure)\$0.73A	\$0.94A	\$1.55A	\$1.82A Weighted average shares - diluted (non-GAAP)	10,553A	10,421A	10,517A	10,458A	Diluted earnings per share, adjusted (non-GAAP)\$0.83A	\$0.94A	\$1.71A	\$1.82A Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk comprises exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, commodity price risk and other relevant market rate or price risks. In the banking industry, a major risk exposure is changing interest rates. The primary objective of monitoring our interest rate sensitivity, or risk, is to provide management the tools necessary to manage the balance sheet to minimize adverse changes in net interest income as a result of changes in the direction and level of interest rates. FRB monetary control efforts, the effects of deregulation, economic uncertainty and legislative changes have been significant factors affecting the task of managing interest rate sensitivity positions in recent years. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure to fluctuations in the Bank's future earnings (earnings at risk) and value (value at risk) resulting from changes in interest rates. This exposure results from differences between the amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities that reprice within a specified time period as a result of scheduled maturities, scheduled and unscheduled repayments, the propensity of borrowers and depositors to react to changes in their economic interests and loan contractual interest rate changes. We attempt to manage the level of repricing and maturity mismatch through our asset/liability management process so that fluctuations in net interest income are maintained within policy limits across a range of market conditions, while satisfying liquidity and capital requirements. Management recognizes that a certain amount of interest rate risk is inherent, appropriate and necessary to ensure the Bank's profitability. Thus, the goal of interest rate risk management is to evaluate the amount of reward for taking risk and adjusting both the size and composition of the balance sheet relative to the level of reward available for taking risk. Management endeavors to control the exposure to changes in interest rates by understanding, reviewing and making decisions based on its risk position. The Bank primarily uses its investment securities portfolio, FHLB advances, interest rate swaps and brokered deposits to manage its interest rate risk position. Additionally, pricing, promotion and product development activities are directed in an effort to emphasize the loan and deposit term or repricing characteristics that best meet current interest rate risk objectives. We use simulation analysis to assess earnings at risk and net present value analysis to assess value at risk. These methods allow management to regularly monitor both the direction and magnitude of our interest rate risk exposure. These analyses require numerous assumptions including, but not limited to, changes in balance sheet mix, prepayment rates on loans and investment securities, cash flows and repricing of all financial instruments, changes in volumes and pricing, future shapes of the yield curve, relationship of market interest rates to each other (basis risk), credit spread and deposit sensitivity. Assumptions are based on management's best estimates but may not accurately reflect actual results under certain changes in interest rates due to the timing, magnitude and frequency of rate changes and changes in market conditions and management strategies, among other factors. However, the analyses are useful in quantifying risk and providing a relative gauge of our interest rate risk position over time. Our Asset/Liability Committee operates under management policies, approved by the Board of Directors, which define guidelines and limits on the level of risk. The committee meets regularly and reviews our interest rate risk position and monitors various liquidity ratios to ensure a satisfactory liquidity position. By utilizing our analyses, we can determine changes that may need to be made to the asset and liability mixes to mitigate the change in net interest income under various interest rate scenarios. Management continually evaluates the condition of the economy, the pattern of market interest rates and other economic data to inform the committee on the selection of investment securities. Regulatory authorities also monitor our interest rate risk position along with other liquidity ratios. Net Interest Income Sensitivity Simulation analysis evaluates the effect of upward and downward changes in market interest rates on future net interest income. The analysis involves changing the interest rates used in determining net interest income over the next twelve months. The resulting percentage change in net interest income in various rate scenarios is an indication of our short-term interest rate risk. The analysis assumes recent pricing trends in new loan and deposit volumes will continue while balances remain constant. Additional assumptions are applied to modify pricing under the various rate scenarios. The simulation analysis results are presented in the table below. At June 30, 2024, the projected decrease in modeled net interest income in the falling interest rate scenario is due to an assumed lag in the repricing of interest-bearing liabilities in relation to the anticipated decline in yields on interest-earning assets. If interest-bearing liabilities reprice faster than modeled, the pressure on net interest income may be reduced. In the rising rate scenarios, net interest income increases due to floating rate loans and excess cash balances, which will reprice quicker than liabilities. Economic Value Net present value analysis provides information on the risk inherent in the balance sheet that might not be considered in the simulation analysis due to the short time horizon used in that analysis. The net present value of the balance sheet incorporates the discounted present value of expected asset cash flows minus the discounted present value of expected liability cash flows. The analysis involves changing the interest rates used in determining the expected cash flows and in discounting the cash flows. The resulting percentage change in net present value in various rate scenarios is an indication of the longer term repricing risk and options embedded in the balance sheet. Funding cost and repricing speed will continue to be a factor in the results of the model. The behavior of the business and retail clients also varies across the rate scenarios, which is reflected in the results. To improve the comparability across periods, the Bank strives to follow best practices related to the assumption setting and maintains the size and mix of the period end balance sheet; thus, the results do not reflect actions management may take through the normal course of business that would impact results. Net Interest Income Economic Value % Change in Net Interest Income % Change in Market Value % Change in Market Interest Rates (basis points)

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	Change in Market Interest Rates (basis points)	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	Change in Market Value %	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	Change in Net Interest Income %				
(100)(2.1)%	(4.3)%	100A	1.2A	%0.1A	%100A	0.2A	%0.1A	%200A	1.4A	(%1.0)%	%200A	(1.4)%	(2.2)%

Item 4. Controls and Procedures Based on the evaluation required by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b), the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e), at June 30, 2024. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at June 30, 2024. There were no significant changes made to the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to affect, our internal control over financial reporting during the six months ended June 30, 2024.

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Section 1. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings Information regarding legal proceedings is included in Note 15, Contingencies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part I, Item 1, "Financial Statements" and incorporated herein by reference. Item 1A. Risk Factors There have been no material changes from the risk factors as disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds (a)(b)(c)

(d) Period Total number of shares (or units) purchased Average price paid per share (or unit) Total number of shares (or units) purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares (or units) that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs April 1, 2024 to April 30, 2024

A\$6A A\$28,467A May 1, 2024 to May 31, 2024 A\$6A A\$28,467A June 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024 A\$6A A\$28,467A Total A\$6A A\$28,467A In September 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a share repurchase program pursuant to which the Company may repurchase up to 416,000 shares of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock, in accordance with all applicable securities laws and regulations, including Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act, as amended. On April 19, 2021, the Board of Directors authorized the additional future repurchase of up to 562,000 shares of its outstanding common stock for a total of 978,000 shares. When and if appropriate, repurchases may be made in open market or privately negotiated transactions, depending on market conditions, regulatory requirements and other corporate considerations, as determined by management. Share repurchases may not occur and may be discontinued at any time. For the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company repurchased zero shares of its common stock. At June 30, 2024, 949,533 shares had been repurchased under the program at a total cost of \$21.2 million, or \$22.36 per share. Common stock available for future repurchase totals approximately 28,467 shares, or 0.3% of the Company's outstanding common stock at June 30, 2024. Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities Not applicable. Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures Not applicable. Item 5. Other Information During the three months ended June 30, 2024, none of the Company's directors or executive officers adopted or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of the Company's common stock that was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or any "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" as such term is defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K.

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2. Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. and Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated and filed December 12, 2023.

3. Articles of Incorporation as amended, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed July 10, 2024.

4. Specimen Common Stock Certificate, incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed February 8, 2010 (File No. 333-164780).

10. Salary Continuation Agreement between Orrstown Bank and Craig L. Kauffman, Jr. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed July 11, 2024.

10. Second Amendment to the Salary Continuation Agreement between Orrstown Bank and Thomas R. Quinn, Jr. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed July 11, 2024.

31. Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.3 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.4 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.5 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.6 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.7 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.8 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.9 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.10 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.11 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.12 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.13 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.14 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.15 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.16 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.17 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.18 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.19 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.20 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.21 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.22 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer) 31.23 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer) 31.24 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (

Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that: (1)The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and(2)The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report. Date: August 8, 2024By:/s/ Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.President and Chief Executive Officer(Principal Executive Officer)DocumentExhibit 32.2 CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 In connection with the Quarterly Report of Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date therein specified (the "Report"), I, Neelesh Kalani, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that: (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and(2)The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report. Date: August 8, 2024By:/s/ Neelesh KalaniNeelesh KalaniExecutive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer(Principal Financial Officer)