



S&T Bancorp Inc.

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024
or

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

For the transition period from to
Commission file number 0-12508

S&T BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

25-1434426

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

800 Philadelphia Street

Indiana PA

15701

(Address of principal executive offices)

(zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (800) 325-2265

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$2.50 per share	STBA	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Yes ☒ No ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to § 240.10D-1(b). ☐

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. The aggregate estimated fair value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2024:

Common Stock, \$2.50 par value – \$1,262,919,520

The number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of February 21, 2025:

Common Stock, \$2.50 par value – 38,261,027

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement of S&T Bancorp, Inc., to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for the 2025 annual meeting of shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

	Page No.
Part I	
Item 1. Business	2
Item 1A. Risk Factors	11
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	21
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	21
Item 2. Properties	22
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	22
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	23
Part II.	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	24
Item 6. Reserved	25
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	26
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	48
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	50
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures	106
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	106
Item 9B. Other Information	106
Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	106
Part III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	107
Item 11. Executive Compensation	107
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	107
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	107
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	107
Part IV	
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	108
Signatures	112

PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

General

S&T Bancorp, Inc. was incorporated on March 17, 1983 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a bank holding company and is registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or the Federal Reserve Board, under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, or the BHCA, as a bank holding company and a financial holding company. S&T Bancorp, Inc. has four active direct wholly-owned subsidiaries including S&T Bank, 9th Street Holdings, Inc., STBA Capital Trust I and DNB Capital Trust II, and owns a 50 percent interest in Commonwealth Trust Credit Life Insurance Company, or CTCLIC. When used in this Report, “S&T,” “we,” “us” or “our” may refer to S&T Bancorp, Inc. individually, S&T Bancorp, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries or certain of S&T Bancorp, Inc.’s subsidiaries or affiliates, depending on the context. As of December 31, 2024, we had approximately \$9.7 billion in assets, \$7.7 billion in total loans, \$7.8 billion in deposits and \$1.4 billion in shareholders’ equity.

S&T Bank is a full-service bank that operates in Pennsylvania and Ohio. S&T Bank deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, to the maximum extent provided by law. S&T Bank has four active wholly-owned operating subsidiaries including S&T Insurance Group, LLC, S&T Banc Holdings, Inc., Stewart Capital Advisors, LLC and DN Acquisition Company, Inc.

Through S&T Bank and our non-bank subsidiaries, we offer consumer, commercial and small business banking services, which include accepting time and demand deposits and originating commercial and consumer loans, brokerage services and trust services including serving as executor and trustee under wills and deeds and as guardian and custodian of employee benefits. We also manage private investment accounts for individuals and institutions through our registered investment advisor. Total Wealth Management assets under administration, which are not accounted for as part of our assets, were \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2024.

The main office of both S&T Bancorp, Inc. and S&T Bank is located at 800 Philadelphia Street, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and our phone number is (800) 325-2265.

Human Capital Management

Our commitment to our customers starts with a talented team. To attract and retain our talented team, we strive to make S&T an inclusive workplace that provides our employees with opportunities to develop and grow. The S&T mindset is to encourage, develop and inspire all employees to achieve their best, motivated by their own personal progress and development. Our commitment is to foster an inclusive workplace where everyone utilizes their knowledge, skills, abilities and unique interests to help each other find success and drive positive results. S&T fosters an inclusive work culture where employees work together to better our company, products and services and community. We are committed to promoting a workplace that develops all people through ensuring fairness in all aspects of employment, educating our employees and fostering a culture to address employees’ and customers’ needs. As of December 31, 2024, we had approximately 1,206 full time equivalent employees.

Our Team and Culture

Our purpose is building a better future together through people-forward banking. We believe that all banking should be personal. We cultivate relationships rooted in trust, strengthened by going above and beyond and renewed with every interaction. We move banking forward, building better lives together by always putting people first.

Our team strives to embody values to encourage a culture that has enabled us to be named a top workplace. The following five core values support our purpose:

Make People our Purpose

Humility, empathy and a sincere desire to uplift each other and our community guide our actions every day. We are people in service of people, committed to constantly improving our communication and connection and delivering the right solutions.

Do the Right Thing

We are built on trust and following through on our promises. We hold ourselves accountable by delivering results, continuously learning and striving for better every day.

Go Above and Beyond

We go as far as we possibly can to help advance the cause of our colleagues, customers and communities. In every case, we seek the right solutions based on a holistic understanding of the opportunities ahead of us.

Value Every Voice

We stand for inclusivity, accessibility and opportunity. We listen for forward-looking ideas to better ourselves and improve our experience. And we always welcome an honest and open dialogue with our colleagues, customers and the community at large.

Win as One Team

We function as one connected team working together to deliver a seamless experience. We communicate, collaborate and care enough to go the extra mile for the colleagues we work alongside, the customers we serve and the communities where we live.

Talent Development and Training

S&T strives to provide our employees access to comprehensive training to enhance all job positions. Our corporate training department maintains oversight of trainings to ensure it is implemented and monitored properly and encourages career development for our employees. Our training programs offer a blended learning approach comprised of classroom, asynchronous online learning and synchronous online sessions. Our learning management systems and vendor relationships provide employees regulatory, compliance, skill-based, technology, leadership and career development trainings.

We encourage all employees to develop their skill sets and careers through a variety of internal and external training opportunities to align our organization for long-term success. We are dedicated to investing in and developing our managers, supervisors and future leaders of S&T. Our multi-tier succession plan includes replacement planning of vacancies, ongoing talent development and career path design of current employees. Additional resources that support these initiatives include S&T's annual training and recruitment plans that identify specific actionable programs and efforts. In 2024, our employees logged approximately 77,290 training hours, on average 64 hours per employee.

Safety, Health and Wellness

The safety, health and well-being of our employees is a top priority. We offer our employees and their families access to a variety of flexible and convenient health and welfare programs that provide resources to help them maintain and/or improve their physical and mental health. We also have a financial wellness program that assists our employees and their families with budgeting and various personal financial content consisting of an online personal financial program and internally produced webinars. We believe in the education and offering of programs and initiatives that make lasting positive impacts in the lives of our employees.

Access to United States Securities and Exchange Commission Filings

All of our reports filed electronically with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, including this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, our prior annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and our annual proxy statements, as well as any amendments to those reports, are accessible at no cost on our website at www.stbancorp.com under Financials, SEC Filings. These filings are also accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The charters of the Audit Committee, the Compensation and Benefits Committee, the Credit Risk Committee, the Executive Committee, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Risk Committee as well as the Complaints Regarding Accounting, Internal Accounting Controls or Auditing Matters ("Whistleblower Policy"), the Code of Conduct for the CEO and CFO, the General Code of Conduct, the Shareholder Communications Policy and the Corporate Governance Guidelines are also available at www.stbancorp.com under Governance.

Supervision and Regulation

General

S&T is extensively regulated under federal and state law. Regulation of bank holding companies and banks is intended primarily for the protection of consumers, depositors, borrowers, the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund, or DIF, and the banking system as a whole, and not for the protection of shareholders or creditors. The following describes certain aspects of that regulation and does not purport to be a complete description of all regulations that affect S&T, or all aspects of any regulation discussed here. To the extent statutory or regulatory provisions are described, the description is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory or regulatory provisions. The discussion of the regulations applicable to S&T provided below is based on our status as an institution with less than \$10 billion in assets. If S&T's assets cross the \$10 billion threshold, we will be subject to different and additional regulations than those described below.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or Dodd-Frank Act, enacted in July 2010, has had and will continue to have a broad impact on the financial services industry, including significant regulatory and compliance changes addressing, among other things: (i) enhanced resolution authority of troubled and failing banks and their holding companies; (ii) increased capital and liquidity requirements; (iii) increased regulatory examination fees; (iv) changes to assessments to be paid to the FDIC for federal deposit insurance; (v) enhanced corporate governance and executive compensation requirements and disclosures; and (vi) numerous other provisions designed to improve supervision and oversight of, and strengthen safety and soundness for, the financial services sector. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act established a new framework for systemic risk oversight within the financial system to be distributed among new and existing federal regulatory agencies, including the Financial Stability Oversight Council, the Federal Reserve Board, or FRB, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or OCC, and the FDIC. While many requirements called for in the Dodd-Frank Act have been implemented, these regulations are subject to continuing interpretation and potential amendment. Given the continued uncertainty associated with the ongoing implementation of the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act by the various regulatory agencies, including the manner in which the remaining provisions will be implemented and the interpretation of and potential amendments to existing regulations, the full extent of the impact of such requirements on financial institutions' operations remains unclear, but management expects will continue to affect us in some way. The continuing changes resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act may impact the profitability of our business activities, require changes to business practices, increase our operating and compliance costs, or otherwise adversely affect our business. These changes may also require us to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make necessary changes in order to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements.

In addition, proposals to change the laws and regulations governing the banking industry are frequently raised in Congress, in state legislatures and before the various bank regulatory agencies that may impact S&T. Such initiatives to change the laws and regulations may include proposals to expand or contract the powers of bank holding companies and depository institutions or proposals to substantially change the financial institution regulatory system. Any such legislation could change bank statutes and our operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways. If enacted, such legislation could affect how S&T and S&T Bank operate and could significantly increase costs, impede the efficiency of internal business processes, limit our ability to pursue business opportunities in an efficient manner, or affect the competitive balance among banks, credit unions and other financial institutions, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The likelihood and timing of any changes and the impact such changes might have on S&T is impossible to determine with any certainty.

S&T

We are a bank holding company subject to regulation under the BHCA and the examination and reporting requirements of the FRB. Under the BHCA, a bank holding company may not directly or indirectly acquire ownership or control of more than five percent of the voting shares or substantially all of the assets of any additional bank, or merge or consolidate with another bank holding company, without the prior approval of the FRB.

As a bank holding company, we are expected under statutory and regulatory provisions to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to our subsidiary bank. A bank holding company is also expected to commit resources, including capital and other funds, to support its subsidiary bank.

We elected to become a financial holding company under the BHCA in 2001 and thereby may engage in a broader range of financial activities than are permissible for traditional bank holding companies. In order to maintain our status as a financial holding company, we must remain "well-capitalized" and "well-managed" and the depository institutions controlled by us must remain "well-capitalized," "well-managed" (as defined in federal law) and have at least a "satisfactory" Community Reinvestment Act, or CRA, rating. Refer to Note 23. Regulatory Matters to the consolidated financial statements contained in Part II, Item 8 of this Report for information concerning the current capital ratios of S&T and S&T Bank. No prior regulatory approval is required for a financial holding company with total consolidated assets less than \$50 billion to acquire a company, other than a bank or savings association, engaged in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to activities that are financial in nature, as determined by the FRB, unless the total consolidated assets to be acquired exceed \$10 billion. The BHCA identifies several activities as "financial in nature" including, among others, securities underwriting; dealing and market making; sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies; insurance underwriting and sales agency; investment advisory activities; merchant banking activities and activities that the FRB has determined to be closely related to banking. Banks may also engage in, subject to limitations on investment, activities that are financial in nature, other than insurance underwriting, insurance company portfolio investment, real estate development and real estate investment, through a financial subsidiary of the bank, if the bank is "well-capitalized," "well-managed" and has at least a "satisfactory" CRA rating.

If S&T or S&T Bank ceases to be "well-capitalized" or "well-managed," we will not be in compliance with the requirements of the BHCA regarding financial holding companies or requirements regarding the operation of financial subsidiaries by insured banks.

If a financial holding company is notified by the FRB of such a change in the ratings of any of its subsidiary banks, it must take certain corrective actions within specified time frames. Furthermore, if S&T Bank was to receive a CRA rating of less than “satisfactory,” then we would be prohibited from engaging in certain new activities or acquiring companies engaged in certain financial activities until the rating is raised to “satisfactory” or better.

We are presently engaged in non-banking activities through the following six entities:

- 9th Street Holdings, Inc. was formed in June 1988 to hold and manage a group of investments previously owned by S&T Bank and to give us additional latitude to purchase other investments.
- S&T Banc Holdings, Inc. was formed in August 2002 to hold and manage a group of investments previously owned by S&T Bank and to give us additional latitude to purchase other investments.
- CTCLIC is a joint venture with another financial institution, and acts as a reinsurer of credit life, accident and health insurance policies that were sold by S&T Bank and the other institution. S&T Bank and the other institution each have ownership interests of 50 percent in CTCLIC.
- S&T Insurance Group, LLC distributes life insurance and long-term disability income insurance products. During 2001, S&T Insurance Group, LLC and Attorneys Abstract Company, Inc. entered into an agreement to form S&T Settlement Services, LLC, or STSS, with respective ownership interests of 55 percent and 45 percent. STSS is a title insurance agency servicing commercial customers. We also have a 30 percent partnership interest in Evergreen Insurance, LLC.
- Stewart Capital Advisors, LLC was formed in August 2005 and is a registered investment advisor that manages private investment accounts for individuals and institutions.
- DN Acquisition Company, Inc. was acquired with the DNB First merger on November 30, 2019. DN Acquisition Company, Inc. was formed to acquire and hold Other Real Estate Owned acquired through foreclosure or deed in-lieu-of foreclosure, as well as Bank-occupied real estate.

S&T Bank

As a Pennsylvania-chartered, FDIC-insured non-member commercial bank, S&T Bank is subject to the supervision and regulation of the Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities, or PADBS, and the FDIC. We are also subject to various requirements and restrictions under federal and state law, including requirements to maintain reserves against deposits, restrictions on the types, amount and terms and conditions of loans that may be granted and limits on the types of other activities in which S&T Bank may engage and the investments it may make. In addition, pursuant to the Federal Bank Merger Act, S&T Bank must obtain the prior approval of the FDIC before it can merge or consolidate with or acquire the assets or assume the deposit liabilities of another bank.

S&T Bank is subject to affiliate transaction rules in Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act as implemented by the FRB's Regulation W, that limit the amount of transactions between itself and S&T or any other company or entity that controls or is under common control with any company or entity that controls S&T Bank, including for most purposes any financial or depository institution subsidiary of S&T Bank. Under these provisions, “covered” transactions, including making loans, purchasing assets, issuing guarantees and other similar transactions, between a bank and its parent company or any other affiliate, generally are limited to 10 percent of the bank subsidiary’s capital and surplus, and with respect to all transactions with affiliates, are limited to 20 percent of the bank subsidiary’s capital and surplus. Loans and extensions of credit from a bank to an affiliate generally are required to be secured by eligible collateral in specified amounts, and in general all affiliated transactions must be on terms consistent with safe and sound banking practices. Furthermore, in general, transactions between a bank and its affiliates must be on terms and conditions that are at least as favorable to the bank as the terms that would apply in comparable transactions between the bank and a third party. The Dodd-Frank Act expanded the affiliate transaction rules to broaden the definition of affiliate to include as covered transactions securities borrowing or lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements and derivative activities, and to strengthen collateral requirements and limit Federal Reserve exemptive authority.

Federal law also constrains the types and amounts of loans that S&T Bank may make to its executive officers, directors and principal shareholders. Among other things, these loans are limited in amount, must be approved by the bank’s board of directors in advance, and must be on terms and conditions as favorable to the bank as those available to an unrelated person. The Dodd-Frank Act strengthened restrictions on loans to insiders and expanded the types of transactions subject to the various limits to include credit exposure arising from a derivative transaction, a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement and a securities lending or borrowing transaction. The Dodd-Frank Act also placed restrictions on certain asset sales to and from an insider to an institution, including requirements that such sales be on market terms and, in certain circumstances, approved by the institution’s board of directors.

Insurance of Accounts; Depositor Preference

The deposits of S&T Bank are insured up to applicable limits per insured depositor by the Deposit Insurance Fund, or DIF, as administered by the FDIC. The Dodd-Frank Act codified FDIC deposit insurance coverage per separately insured depositor for all account types at \$250,000.

As an FDIC-insured bank, S&T Bank is subject to FDIC insurance assessments, which are imposed based upon the calculated risk the institution poses to the DIF.

Under the current assessment system, for an institution with less than \$10 billion in assets, assessment rates are determined based on a combination of financial ratios and CAMELS (capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity and sensitivity) composite ratings. The assessment rate schedule can change from time to time, at the discretion of the FDIC, subject to certain limits. Under the current system, premiums are assessed quarterly. Assessments are calculated as a percentage of average consolidated total assets less average tangible equity during the assessment period. As part of its semiannual update of the restoration plan established by the FDIC to facilitate restoration of the reserve ratio of the DIF to the statutory minimum in the mandated time frame, the FDIC adopted a final rule in October 2022. The new rule, applicable to all insured depository institutions, increased the initial base deposit insurance assessment rate schedules uniformly by 2 basis points, beginning in the first quarterly assessment period of 2023 (January 1 through March 31, 2023). The increase in assessment rate schedules is intended to increase the likelihood that the reserve ratio of the DIF reaches the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent by the statutory deadline of September 30, 2028. Second, the proposed change in assessment rates is further intended to support growth in the DIF in progressing toward the 2 percent Designated Reserve Ratio, or DRR, established by the FDIC. The FDIC has indicated that the new assessment rate schedules will remain in effect unless and until the DRR meets or exceeds 2 percent, absent further FDIC action. Under the new rule, the total base assessment rates on an annualized basis range from 2.5 basis points for certain “well-capitalized,” “well-managed” banks, with the highest ratings, to 42 basis points for complex institutions posing the most risk to the DIF compared to the 2022 rates that ranged from 1.5 to 40. S&T’s total assets were below \$10 billion at December 31, 2024.

In November 2023, the FDIC approved a final rule to implement special assessments to recover the loss to the DIF associated with protecting uninsured depositors following the closures of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank. The assessment base for the special assessment is equal to estimated uninsured deposits reported as of December 31, 2022, adjusted to exclude the first \$5 billion. The special assessment will be collected at an annual rate of approximately 13.4 basis points for an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning in the first quarterly assessment period of 2024 (January 1 through March 31, 2024). Because the Bank’s uninsured deposits were below \$5 billion at December 31, 2022, this special assessment is not applicable to S&T.

The FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of any insured depository institution if it determines, after hearing that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, that the institution is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the FDIC or the FRB. It also may suspend deposit insurance temporarily during the hearing process if the institution has no tangible capital. If insurance of accounts is terminated, the accounts at the institution at the time of termination, less subsequent withdrawals, will continue to be insured for a period of six months to two years, as determined by the FDIC.

Under federal law, deposits and certain claims for administrative expenses and employee compensation against insured depository institutions are afforded a priority over other general unsecured claims against such an institution, including federal funds and letters of credit, in the liquidation or other resolution of such an institution by a receiver. Such priority creditors would include the FDIC.

Capital

The FRB and the FDIC have issued substantially similar minimum risk-based and leverage capital rules applicable to the banking organizations they supervise. On December 31, 2024, both S&T and S&T Bank met the applicable minimum regulatory capital requirements.

The following table summarizes the leverage and risk-based capital ratios for S&T and S&T Bank:

(dollars in thousands)	Actual		Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirements		To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2024						
Leverage Ratio						
S&T	\$1,112,126	11.98 %	\$ 371,211	4.00 %	\$ 464,014	5.00 %
S&T Bank	1,060,010	11.43 %	371,002	4.00 %	463,752	5.00 %
Common Equity Tier 1 (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
S&T	1,088,126	14.58 %	335,888	4.50 %	485,172	6.50 %
S&T Bank	1,060,010	14.21 %	335,722	4.50 %	484,932	6.50 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
S&T	1,112,126	14.90 %	447,851	6.00 %	597,134	8.00 %
S&T Bank	1,060,010	14.21 %	447,629	6.00 %	596,839	8.00 %
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
S&T	1,230,497	16.49 %	597,134	8.00 %	746,418	10.00 %
S&T Bank	1,178,335	15.79 %	596,839	8.00 %	746,049	10.00 %

The banking regulatory agencies may from time to time require that a banking organization maintain capital above the minimum prescribed levels, whether because of its financial condition or actual or anticipated growth.

The risk-based capital standards establish a systematic, analytical framework that makes regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banking organizations, takes off-balance sheet exposures explicitly into account in assessing capital adequacy and minimizes disincentives to holding liquid, low-risk assets. For purposes of the risk-based ratios, assets and specified off-balance sheet instruments are assigned to broad risk categories, each with appropriate weights. The resulting capital ratios represent capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items. The leverage ratio represents capital as a percentage of total average assets adjusted as specified in the guidelines.

Generally, under the guidelines, common equity Tier 1 capital consists of common stock instruments that meet the eligibility criteria in the rule, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income and common equity Tier 1 minority interest, less applicable regulatory adjustments and deductions including goodwill, intangible assets subject to limitation and certain deferred tax assets subject to limitation. Tier 1 capital is comprised of common equity Tier 1 capital plus generally non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Tier 1 minority interests and, for bank holding companies with less than \$15 billion in consolidated assets at December 31, 2009, certain restricted capital instruments including qualifying cumulative perpetual preferred stock and grandfathered trust preferred securities, up to a limit of 25 percent of Tier 1 capital, less applicable regulatory adjustments and deductions. Tier 2, or supplementary, capital generally includes portions of trust preferred securities and cumulative perpetual preferred stock not otherwise counted in Tier 1 capital, as well as preferred stock, subordinated debt, total capital minority interests not included in Tier 1, and the allowance for credit losses, or ACL, in an amount not exceeding 1.25 percent of standardized risk-weighted assets, less applicable regulatory adjustments and deductions. Total capital is the sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.

The regulatory capital rules also require a banking organization to maintain a capital conservation buffer composed of common equity Tier 1 capital in an amount greater than 2.50 percent of total risk-weighted assets beginning in 2019. As a result, since 2019, a banking organization has been required to maintain a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio greater than 7.00 percent, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio greater than 8.50 percent and a Total risk-based capital ratio greater than 10.50 percent; otherwise, it will be subject to restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments. Since 2019, the minimum capital requirements plus the capital conservation buffer exceed the regulatory capital ratios required for an insured depository institution to be well-capitalized under prompt corrective action law, described in "Other Safety and Soundness Regulations."

Federal regulators periodically propose amendments to the regulatory capital rules and the related regulatory framework and consider changes to the capital standards that could significantly increase the amount of capital needed to meet applicable standards. The timing of adoption, ultimate form and effect of any such proposed amendments cannot be predicted.

Payment of Dividends

S&T is a legal entity separate and distinct from its banking and other subsidiaries. A substantial portion of our revenues consist of dividend payments we receive from S&T Bank. The payment of common dividends by S&T is subject to certain requirements and limitations of Pennsylvania law. S&T Bank, in turn, is subject to federal and state laws and regulations that limit the amount of dividends it can pay to S&T. In addition, both S&T and S&T Bank are subject to various general regulatory policies relating to the payment of dividends, including requirements to maintain adequate capital above regulatory minimums. The FRB has indicated that banking organizations should generally pay dividends only if (i) the organization's net income available to common shareholders over the past year has been sufficient to fully fund the dividends and (ii) the prospective rate of earnings retention appears consistent with the organization's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. Thus, under certain circumstances based upon our financial condition, our ability to declare and pay quarterly dividends may require consultation with the FRB and may be prohibited by applicable FRB guidance.

Other Safety and Soundness Regulations

There are a number of obligations and restrictions imposed on bank holding companies such as us and our depository institution subsidiary by federal law and regulatory policy. These obligations and restrictions are designed to reduce potential loss exposure to the FDIC's DIF in the event an insured depository institution becomes in danger of default or is in default. Under current federal law, for example, the federal banking agencies possess broad powers to take prompt corrective action to resolve problems of insured depository institutions. The extent of these powers depends upon whether the institution in question is "well-capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized" or "critically undercapitalized," as defined by the law. As of December 31, 2024, S&T Bank was classified as "well-capitalized." Refer to the above section titled Capital within this Item 1. Business section for capital requirements. The classification of depository institutions is primarily for the purpose of applying the federal banking agencies' prompt corrective action provisions and is not intended to be and should not be interpreted as a representation of overall financial condition or prospects of any financial institution.

The federal banking agencies' prompt corrective action powers, which increase depending upon the degree to which an institution is undercapitalized, can include, among other things, requiring an insured depository institution to adopt a capital restoration plan, which cannot be approved unless guaranteed by the institution's parent company; placing limits on asset growth and restrictions on activities, including restrictions on transactions with affiliates; restricting the interest rates the institution may pay on deposits; restricting the institution from accepting brokered deposits; prohibiting the payment of principal or interest on subordinated debt; prohibiting the holding company from making capital distributions, including payment of dividends, without prior regulatory approval; and, ultimately, appointing a receiver for the institution.

The federal banking agencies have also adopted guidelines prescribing safety and soundness standards relating to internal controls and information systems, internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, fees and compensation and benefits. In general, the guidelines require appropriate systems and practices to identify and manage specified risks and exposures. The guidelines prohibit excessive compensation as an unsafe and unsound practice and characterize compensation as excessive when the amounts paid are unreasonable or disproportionate to the services performed by an executive officer, employee, director or principal shareholder. In addition, the agencies have adopted regulations that authorize, but do not require, an agency to order an institution that has been given notice by an agency that it is not in compliance with any of such safety and soundness standards to submit a compliance plan. If, after being so notified, an institution fails to submit an acceptable compliance plan, the agency must issue an order directing action to correct the deficiency and may issue an order directing other actions of the types to which an "undercapitalized" institution is subject under the prompt corrective action provisions described above.

Regulatory Enforcement Authority

The enforcement powers available to federal banking agencies are substantial and include, among other things and in addition to other powers described herein, the ability to assess civil money penalties and impose other civil and criminal penalties, to issue cease-and-desist or removal orders, to appoint a conservator to conserve the assets of an institution for the benefit of its depositors and creditors and to initiate injunctive actions against banks and bank holding companies and "institution affiliated parties," as defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. In general, these enforcement actions may be initiated for violations of laws and regulations, and engagement in unsafe or unsound practices. Other actions or inactions may provide the basis for enforcement action, including misleading or untimely reports filed with regulatory authorities.

At the state level, the PADBS also has broad enforcement powers over S&T Bank, including the power to impose fines and other penalties and to appoint a conservator or receiver.

Interstate Banking and Branching

The BHCA currently permits bank holding companies from any state to acquire banks and bank holding companies located in any other state, subject to certain conditions, including certain nationwide and state-imposed deposit concentration limits. In addition, because of changes to law made by the Dodd-Frank Act, S&T Bank may now establish de novo branches in any state to the same extent that a bank chartered in that state could establish a branch.

Community Reinvestment, Fair Lending and Consumer Protection Laws

In connection with its lending activities, S&T Bank is subject to a number of state and federal laws and regulations designed to protect consumers and promote lending to various sectors of the economy and population. The federal laws include, among others, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Truth-in-Lending Act, the Truth-in-Savings Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the CRA. In addition, federal rules require disclosure of privacy policies to consumers.

The purpose of the CRA is to help address inequities in credit access for low and moderate-income (LMI) individuals and communities. It is designed to encourage regulated banks to help meet the credit needs of the local communities in which they are chartered. The FRB, the FDIC and the OCC implement the CRA through their CRA regulations, which establish the framework for how the agencies assess a bank's record of helping to meet the credit needs of the communities that they serve, including LMI neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound operations. The CRA requires the appropriate federal banking agency, in connection with its examination of a bank, to assess the bank's record in meeting the credit needs of the communities served by the bank, including LMI neighborhoods. Furthermore, such assessment is required of any bank that has applied, among other things, to merge or consolidate with or acquire the assets or assume the liabilities of an insured depository institution, or to open or relocate a branch office. In the case of a bank holding company, including a financial holding company, applying for approval to acquire a bank or bank holding company, the FRB will assess the record of each subsidiary bank of the applicant bank holding company in considering the application. Under the CRA, institutions are assigned a rating of "outstanding," "satisfactory," "needs to improve" or "unsatisfactory." S&T Bank was rated "satisfactory" in its most recent CRA performance evaluation.

More recently, on October 24, 2023, the FDIC, OCC and FRB jointly issued a final rule to the CRA designed to strengthen and modernize the regulations implementing the CRA. The changes are designed to encourage banks to expand access to credit, investment and banking services in LMI communities, adapt to changes in the banking industry, including mobile and internet banking, provide greater clarity and consistency in the application of the CRA regulations and tailor CRA evaluations and data collection to bank size and type. Most of the final rule's requirements will be applicable beginning in January 2026, while the remaining requirements, including data reporting requirements, will be applicable in January 2027.

With respect to consumer protection, the Dodd-Frank Act created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or the CFPB, which took over rulemaking responsibility on July 21, 2011 for the principal federal consumer financial protection laws, such as those identified above. Institutions that have assets of \$10 billion or less, such as S&T Bank, are subject to the rules established by the CFPB, but will continue to be supervised in this area by their state and primary federal regulators, which in the case of S&T Bank is the FDIC.

Fair lending laws prohibit discrimination in the provision of bank's lending practices, and the enforcement of these laws has been a focus for bank regulators. Fair lending laws include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Housing Act, which outlaw discrimination in credit transactions and residential real estate on the basis of prohibited factors including, among others, race, color, national origin, sex and religion. A lender may be liable for policies that result in a disparate treatment of or have a disparate impact on a protected class of applicants or borrowers. If a pattern or practice of lending discrimination is alleged by a regulator, then that agency is required to refer the matter to the U.S. Department of Justice, or DOJ, for investigation. S&T Bank is required to have a fair lending program that is of sufficient scope to monitor the inherent fair lending risk of the institution and that appropriately remediates issues which are identified.

During 2013, the CFPB issued a series of final rules related to mortgage loan origination and mortgage loan servicing, which became effective in 2014. In particular, on January 10, 2013, the CFPB issued a final rule implementing the ability-to-repay and qualified mortgage (QM) provisions of the Truth-in-Lending Act, as amended by the Dodd-Frank Act (“QM Rule.”) The ability-to-repay provision requires creditors to make reasonable, good-faith determinations that borrowers are able to repay their mortgage loans before extending the credit, based on a number of factors and consideration of financial information about the borrower from reasonably reliable third party documents. Under the Dodd-Frank Act and the QM Rule, loans meeting the definition of “qualified mortgage” are entitled to a presumption that the lender satisfied the ability-to-repay requirements. The presumption is a conclusive presumption/safe harbor for prime loans meeting the QM requirements, and a rebuttable presumption for higher-priced/subprime loans meeting the QM requirements. The QM Rule also adds an explicit maximum 43 percent debt-to-income ratio (DTI) for borrowers if the loan is to meet the QM definition, though some mortgages that meet government-sponsored enterprise, or GSE, Federal Housing Administration, or FHA, and Veterans Affairs, or VA, underwriting guidelines may, for a period not to exceed seven years, meet the QM definition without being subject to the 43 percent DTI limits (GSE Patch). In December 2020, the CFPB published a final rule that replaced the 43 percent DTI ratio limit in the general QM definition (the “General QM Rule”) with a limit based on the loan’s pricing. The final rule also created a new category of qualified mortgage, called a seasoned qualified mortgage, for first lien, fixed rate covered loans that meet certain performance requirements, are held in the portfolio of the originating creditor or first purchaser for a 36-month period, comply with general restrictions on product features and points and fees, and meet certain underwriting requirements. The compliance date of the final rules was October 1, 2022. These rules did not have a material impact on our mortgage business.

Anti-Money Laundering Rules

S&T Bank is subject to the Bank Secrecy Act, its implementing regulations and other anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the USA Patriot Act of 2001. Among other things, these laws and regulations require S&T Bank to take steps to prevent the bank from being used to facilitate the flow of illegal or illicit money, to report large currency transactions and to file suspicious activity reports. S&T Bank is also required to develop and implement a comprehensive anti-money laundering compliance program. Banks must also have in place appropriate “know your customer” policies and procedures which includes requirements to (1) identify and verify, subject to certain exceptions, the identity of the beneficial owners of all legal entity customers at the time a new account is opened, and (2) include in its anti-money laundering program, risk-based procedures for conducting ongoing customer due diligence, which are to include procedures that (a) assist in understanding the nature and purpose of customer relationships for the purpose of developing a customer risk profile, and (b) require ongoing monitoring to identify and report suspicious transactions and, on a risk basis, to maintain and update customer information. Violations of these requirements can result in substantial civil and criminal sanctions. In addition, provisions of the USA Patriot Act of 2001 require the federal financial institution regulatory agencies to consider the effectiveness of a financial institution’s anti-money laundering activities when considering applications for bank mergers and bank holding company acquisitions.

Other Dodd-Frank Provisions

In December 2013, federal regulators adopted final regulations regarding the Volcker Rule established in the Dodd-Frank Act. The Volcker Rule generally prohibits banks and their affiliates from engaging in proprietary trading and investing in and sponsoring certain unregistered investment companies generally covering hedge funds and private equity funds, subject to certain exemptions. Banking entities had until July 21, 2017 to conform their activities to the requirements of the rule. Since S&T generally does not engage in the activities prohibited by the Volcker Rule, the effectiveness of the rule has not had a material effect on S&T Bank or its affiliates.

In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act provides that the amount of any interchange fee charged for electronic debit transactions by debit card issuers having assets over \$10 billion must be reasonable and proportional to the actual cost of a transaction to the issuer. The FRB has adopted a rule which limits the maximum permissible interchange fees that such issuers can receive for an electronic debit transaction. This rule, Regulation II, was effective October 1, 2011, and then amended on October 3, 2022 to require debit card issuers to provide at least two unaffiliated payment card networks to process card-not-present debit card transactions. Regulation II does not apply to a bank that, together with its affiliates, has less than \$10 billion in assets, which includes S&T.

Cybersecurity

We are subject to a variety of regulatory expectations and requirements regarding cybersecurity and data privacy. Federal regulators have issued statements regarding cybersecurity addressing the controls that financial institutions should design and business continuity planning and recovery processes that should be in place. Additionally, the FDIC, OCC and FRB issued a final rule that became effective in May 2022, requiring banking organizations that experience a computer-security incident to notify certain entities and its federal regulator of the computer-security incident as soon as possible and no later than 36 hours after the bank determines a computer-security incident has occurred. This rule also requires banking organizations to notify

their customers of a computer-security incident that has caused, or is reasonably likely to cause, a material service disruption or degradation for four or more hours. Moreover, in March 2022, the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act, or CIRCIA, was enacted and once final rules are adopted, will require certain covered entities to report a covered cyber incident to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, within 72 hours after a covered entity reasonably believes an incident has occurred. Separate reporting to CISA will also be required within 24 hours if a ransom payment is made as a result of a ransomware attack. In April 2024, the CISA issued proposed rules under the CIRCIA that would clarify the scope of cyber incidents to be reported and would further define covered entities subject to the CIRCIA. Public comments were due in July 2024 and the final rules are expected to be adopted later in 2025. Furthermore, in September 2023, the SEC's Cybersecurity Risk Management, Strategy, Governance and Incident Disclosure rules went into effect requiring, among other disclosure obligations, companies to publicly disclose the occurrence of a material cybersecurity incident, including the material aspects of the nature, scope and timing of the incident and the material impact on the company including financial condition and results of operation beginning with any material cybersecurity incidents occurring on or after December 18, 2023.

State regulators have also been increasingly active in implementing privacy and cybersecurity standards and regulations, including data breach notification requirements. We actively monitor developments regarding regulatory expectations and federal and state requirements with respect to cybersecurity and data breach notifications.

Competition

S&T Bank competes with other local, regional and national financial services providers, such as other financial holding companies, commercial banks, credit unions, finance companies, brokerage and insurance firms and financial technology companies, including competitors that provide their products and services online and through mobile devices. Some of our competitors are not subject to the same level of regulation and oversight that is required of banks and bank holding companies and are thus able to operate under lower cost structures. Our wealth management business competes with trust companies, mutual fund companies, investment advisory firms, law firms, brokerage firms and other financial services companies.

Changes in bank regulation, such as changes in the products and services banks can offer and permitted involvement in non-banking activities by bank holding companies, as well as bank mergers and acquisitions, can affect our ability to compete with other financial services providers. Our ability to do so will depend upon how successfully we can respond to the evolving competitive, regulatory, technological and demographic developments affecting our operations.

Our customers are primarily in Pennsylvania and the contiguous states of Ohio, New York, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. The majority of our commercial and consumer loans are made to businesses and individuals in these states resulting in a geographic concentration. Our market area has a high density of financial institutions, some of which are significantly larger institutions with greater financial resources than us, and many of which are our competitors to varying degrees. Our competition for loans comes principally from commercial banks, mortgage banking companies, credit unions, online lenders and other financial service companies. Our most direct competition for deposits has historically come from commercial banks and credit unions. We face additional competition for deposits from non-depository competitors such as the mutual fund industry, securities and brokerage firms, insurance companies and financial technology companies. Since larger competitors have advantages in attracting business from larger corporations, we do not generally attempt to compete for that business. Instead, we concentrate our efforts on attracting the business of individuals, and small and medium-size businesses. We consider our competitive advantages to be customer service and responsiveness to customer needs, the convenience of banking offices and hours, access to electronic banking services and the availability and pricing of our customized banking solutions. We emphasize personalized banking and the advantage of local decision-making in our banking business.

The financial services industry is likely to become more competitive as further technological advances enable more companies to provide financial services on a more efficient and convenient basis. Technological innovations have lowered traditional barriers to entry and enabled many companies to compete in financial services markets. Many customers now expect a choice of banking options for the delivery of services, including traditional banking offices, telephone, internet, mobile, ATMs, self-service branches, in-store branches and/or digital and technology based solutions. These delivery channels are offered by traditional banks and savings associations, credit unions, brokerage firms, asset management groups, financial technology companies, finance and insurance companies, internet-based companies and mortgage banking firms.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investments in our common stock involve risk. The following discussion highlights the risks that we believe are material to S&T, potentially impacting our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. However, other factors not discussed below or elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K could adversely affect our businesses, results of operations and financial condition. Therefore, the risk factors below do not necessarily include all risks that we may face.

Risks Related to Credit

Our ability to assess the credit-worthiness of our customers may diminish, which may adversely affect our results of operations.

We incur credit risk by virtue of making loans and extending loan commitments and letters of credit. Credit risk is one of our most significant risks. We manage our exposure to credit risk through the use of consistent underwriting standards that emphasize “in-market” lending while avoiding excessive industry and other concentrations. Our credit administration function employs risk management techniques to ensure that loans adhere to corporate policy and problem loans are promptly identified. There can be no assurance that such measures will be effective in avoiding undue credit risk. If the models and approaches that we use to select, manage and underwrite our consumer and commercial loan products change and our underwriting standards do not reflect or capture the rapid changes in the economy, we may have higher credit losses.

The value of the collateral used to secure our loans may not be sufficient to compensate for the amount of unpaid loans and we may be unsuccessful in recovering the remaining balances from our customers.

Decreases in collateral values, particularly with respect to our commercial real estate, or CRE, and commercial and industrial, or C&I, could adversely affect our customers’ ability to repay these loans, which in turn could impact our profitability. Repayment of our commercial loans is often dependent on the cash flow of the borrower, which may become unpredictable. If the value of the assets, such as real estate or business assets, serving as collateral for the loan portfolio were to decline materially, a significant part of the loan portfolio could become under-collateralized. If the loans that are secured by real estate become troubled when real estate market conditions are declining or have declined, in the event of foreclosure, we may not be able to realize the amount of collateral that was anticipated at the time of originating the loan. The underlying business assets that serve as collateral for C&I loans may be specific and unique to the borrowers industry; therefore, when the borrower encounters financial difficulties, the business assets may not have sufficient value. This could result in higher charge-offs which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Changes in the overall credit quality of our portfolio can have a significant impact on our earnings.

Like other lenders, we face the risk that our customers will not repay their loans. We reserve for losses in our loan portfolio based on our assessment of expected credit losses. Management determines the amount of allowance for credit losses, or ACL, through undergoing a periodic review of the loan portfolio, where it considers historical losses, the national unemployment forecast produced by the Federal Reserve combined with qualitative factors around current conditions including changes in lending policies and practices, economic conditions, changes in the loan portfolio, changes in lending management, results of internal loan reviews, asset quality trends, collateral values, concentrations of credit risk and other external factors. This process, which is critical to our financial results and condition, requires complex judgment including our assessment of economic conditions, which are difficult to predict. The amount of future losses is difficult to predict because it is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates, which may be beyond our control. Although we have policies and procedures in place to determine future losses, due to the subjective nature of this area, there can be no assurance that our management has accurately assessed the level of allowances reflected in our consolidated financial statements. We may underestimate our expected credit losses and fail to hold an ACL sufficient to account for these losses. Incorrect assumptions could lead to material underestimates of expected losses and an inadequate ACL. As our assessment of expected losses changes, we may need to increase or decrease our ACL, which could significantly impact our financial results and profitability.

Our loan portfolio is concentrated within our market area, and our lack of geographic diversification increases our risk profile.

The regional economic conditions within our market area affect the demand for our products and services as well as the ability of our customers to repay their loans and the value of the collateral securing these loans. A significant decline in the regional economy caused by inflation, recession, unemployment or other factors could negatively affect our customers, the quality of our loan portfolio and the demand for our products and services. Any sustained period of increased payment delinquencies, foreclosures or losses caused by adverse market or economic conditions in our market area could adversely affect the value of our assets, revenues, results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, we cannot give any assurance that we will benefit from any market growth or favorable economic conditions in our primary market area.

Our loan portfolio has a significant concentration of commercial loans that have a higher risk of loss.

The majority of our loans are to commercial borrowers including commercial and industrial, or C&I, CRE and construction loans. The commercial loan portfolio typically involves a higher degree of credit risk than other types of loans. For the C&I segment this is due to the customer's repayment ability being based upon the success of its business operations, the susceptibility of the customer's business to changing economic conditions, the dependence of our customer on maintaining sufficient cash flow to make payments on the loan and our reliance on the underlying collateral, which is usually only the business assets that may not have sufficient value when the borrower encounters financial difficulties. For the CRE segment higher risk is due to higher loan principal amounts, where the repayment of these loans is generally dependent, in large part, on sufficient income from the properties securing the loans to cover operating expenses and debt service. Because payments on loans secured by CRE often depend upon the successful operation and management of the properties, repayment of these loans may be affected by factors outside the borrower's control, including adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. Additionally, we have a number of significant credit exposures to commercial borrowers, and while the majority of these borrowers have numerous projects that make up the total aggregate exposure, if one or more of these borrowers default or have financial difficulties, we could experience higher credit losses, which could adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations. Further, an individual commercial loan balance is typically larger than other loans in our portfolio, creating the potential for larger credit losses on an individual loan. The deterioration of one or a few of these loans could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to General Economic Conditions

General economic conditions may adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Various aspects of our business could be impacted by general macroeconomic conditions including, among others, inflation, interest rates, rising or elevated unemployment, declines in GDP, consumer spending, property values, supply chain complications and economic uncertainty. These conditions generally have a negative impact on businesses, financial markets and consumers, which may impact the underlying credit quality of our customers. The following could increase the risk of our customers defaulting or becoming delinquent in their obligations to us, which could increase credit losses and adversely affect our credit portfolios and provision for credit losses: (i) increased cost of borrowings, (ii) additional borrowings and increased leverage, (iii) drawdown from savings due to business disruption, (iv) financial difficulties, or (v) business losses, particularly for borrowers in our C&I or CRE portfolio. Furthermore, the United States has recently enacted significant new tariffs and may enact additional tariffs. Additionally, federal agencies have been instructed to evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy and issue reports to the president no later than April 30, 2025. Changes to United States tariffs and/or other trade policies may have a negative effect on the underlying credit quality of our customers, and increase the risk of our customers defaulting or becoming delinquent in their obligations to us. If the macroeconomic environment worsens, our credit portfolio and ACL could be adversely impacted. These unfavorable economic conditions could also impact the demand for loans and other products and services offered by us, the level of customer deposits, the value of our investment securities, loans held for sale or other assets secured by residential or commercial real estate, or the level of net interest income or net interest margin. Any of these developments could adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We may not accurately predict the nature and timing of the policies of the Federal Reserve and other governmental agencies and their impact on interest rates and financial markets, which could negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve have a significant impact on interest rates, the value of financial instruments and other assets and liabilities, and overall financial market performance. These policies have a significant impact on the activities and results of operations of banks and bank holding companies such as S&T. An important function of the Federal Reserve is to monitor the national supply of bank credit and set certain interest rates. The actions of the Federal Reserve influence the rates of interest that we charge on loans and that we pay on borrowings and interest-bearing deposits. In addition, monetary policy actions by governmental authorities in the European Union or other countries could have an impact on global interest rates, which could affect rates in the U.S. We may not accurately predict the nature or timing of future changes in monetary policies and interest rates or the precise effects that they may have on our activities and financial results, which could negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Financial challenges at other banking institutions and further adverse developments affecting the financial services industry, and the soundness of financial institutions, and further disruption to the economy and U.S. banking system may adversely affect our business, results of operations, liquidity and stock price.

Several bank receiverships in 2023 caused a state of volatility in the financial services industry and uncertainty with respect to liquidity and the health of the U.S. banking system. Although we were not directly affected by these bank receiverships, this news caused fear among depositors, which caused them to withdraw or attempt to withdraw their funds from these and other

financial institutions. Uncertainty may be compounded by the reach and depth of media attention, including social media, and its ability to disseminate concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds or other similar risks, and have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems. Additionally, the stock prices of many financial institutions dropped and became volatile. While the FDIC resolution of these banks was done in a manner that protected depositors, there remains concern over the U.S. banking system as a result of continued economic volatility. Furthermore, financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships, which may expose us to credit risk and losses in the event of a default by a counterparty or client. As a result of these events, we face the potential for reputational risk, deposit outflows and increased credit risk which, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and liquidity.

Furthermore, if such levels of financial market and economic disruption and volatility continue, if actual events or concerns or rumors involving limited liquidity, defaults, or other adverse developments, or if other banks and financial institutions enter receivership or become insolvent in the future in response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets, our ability to access our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments may be threatened due to market-wide liquidity problems. While we maintain liquidity primarily through customer deposits and through access to other short-term funding sources, including advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank, or FHLB, our efforts to monitor and manage liquidity risk may not be successful or sufficient to deal with dramatic or unanticipated increases or reductions in our liquidity, particularly in light of the impact of increased interest rates on the market value of investment securities. This situation could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, regulatory pressures and additional regulation of financial institutions as a result of the industry developments could have material adverse effects on our business, results of operations, financial condition and growth prospects.

Geopolitical tensions and conflicts between nations has created significant economic and financial disruptions and uncertainties, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The continuing conflict resulting from Russia's military attack on Ukraine in February 2022 and other armed conflicts such as that involving Hamas and Israel beginning in October 2023 may cause detrimental effects on the global economy. This conflict, as well as further escalation of tensions between Israel and various countries in the Middle East and North Africa may cause additional detrimental effects on the global economy, including financial and capital markets, which could adversely impact our earnings.

Although the extent and duration of these military conflicts and any future escalation of such hostilities, market disruptions and volatility, and the result of any diplomatic negotiations remains uncertain, these consequences, including those we cannot yet predict, may cause our business, financial condition, results of operations and the price of our common stock to be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Operations

Failure to keep pace with technological changes could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The financial services industry is constantly undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better service customers and reduce costs. Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy their demands, as well as create additional efficiencies within our operations. Many of our large competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services quickly or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry, including but not limited to changes affecting our information systems resulting in incidents, attacks or breaches in cybersecurity, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A cyber attack, information or security breach, or a failure of ours or of a third-party's infrastructure, computer and data management systems could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business or manage our exposure to risk, result in the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, increase our costs to maintain and update our operational and security systems and infrastructure, and adversely impact our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, as well as cause reputational harm.

Our business is highly dependent on the security and efficacy of our infrastructure, computer and data management systems, as well as those of third parties with whom we interact. Cybersecurity risks for financial institutions have significantly

increased in recent years in part because of the proliferation of new technologies, the use of the Internet and telecommunications technologies to conduct financial transactions, and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists and other external parties, including foreign state actors. Our operations rely on the secure processing, transmission, storage and retrieval of confidential, proprietary and other information in our computer and data management systems and networks, and in the computer and data management systems and networks of third parties. We rely on digital technologies, computer, database and email systems, software, and networks to conduct our operations. In addition, to access our network and products and services, our customers and third parties may use personal mobile devices or computing devices that are outside of our network environment. We have taken measures to implement backup systems and other safeguards to support our operations, but our ability to conduct business may be adversely affected by any significant disruptions to us or to third parties with whom we interact. We further issue debit cards which are susceptible to compromise at the point of sale via the physical terminal through which transactions are processed and by other means of hacking. The security and integrity of these transactions are dependent upon the retailers' vigilance and willingness to invest in technology and upgrades. Issuing debit cards to our clients exposes us to potential losses, which, in the event of a data breach at one or more major retailers may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Financial services institutions, and third parties whom they conduct business with, have been subject to, and are likely to continue to be the target of, cyber attacks, including computer viruses, malicious or destructive code, phishing attacks, denial of service or other security breaches that could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss or destruction of confidential, proprietary and other information of the institution, its employees or customers or of third parties, or otherwise materially disrupt network access or business operations. For example, denial of service attacks have been launched against a number of large financial institutions and several large retailers have disclosed substantial cybersecurity breaches affecting debit accounts of their customers. We have experienced cybersecurity incidents in the past, such as vendor malware attacks, phishing and other social engineering schemes designed to gain access to confidential information from our employees, customers or vendors and, although not material, we anticipate that we could experience further incidents of that nature as well as other types of attempts or incidents. There can be no assurance that we will not suffer material losses or other material consequences relating to technology failure, cyber incidents or other information or security breaches.

In addition to external threats, insider threats also present a risk to us. Insiders, having legitimate access to our systems and the information contained in them, have the opportunity to make inappropriate use of the systems and information, or as a result of human error, misconduct or malfeasance, expose us to risk. We have policies, procedures, and controls in place designed to prevent or limit this risk, but we cannot guarantee that these policies, procedures and controls fully mitigate this risk. Additionally, a number of our employees have shifted to working from remote locations, which we expect to remain high for the foreseeable future, increasing the number of surfaces that require protection and the overall risks and exposures to cyber threats.

We have taken and continue to take measures to design, implement and reassess our controls, backup systems and other safeguards to support our operations, but no matter how well designed or implemented, we may not be able to anticipate and prevent all potential types of security incidents and breaches, and we may not be able to implement effective preventive measures against such security breaches in a timely manner. As cyber threats continue to evolve, we may also be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our systems or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities. System enhancements and updates have further potential to create risks associated with implementing and integrating new systems. Due to the complexity and interconnectedness of information technology systems, the process of enhancing our systems can itself create a risk of systems disruptions and security issues. Any of these matters could result in failure, circumvention of our security systems, or significant disruptions to us or third parties with whom we interact, misappropriation or destruction of our confidential information and/or that of our customers, or damage to our customers' and/or third parties' computers or systems, loss of our customers and business opportunities, and could result in a violation of applicable privacy laws and other laws, litigation exposure, regulatory fines, penalties or intervention, loss of confidence in our security measures, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensatory costs, and additional compliance costs. In addition, any of the matters described above could have a material adverse impact on our results of business operations and financial condition.

Any of the foregoing risks may cause us to experience a cybersecurity incident, attack or breach. A successful security breach of our information or security systems or those of third parties whom we interact with could incur substantial costs or other negative consequences which cause us to suffer material losses. Examples of such material losses include, but are not limited to: (1) remediation costs, such as liability for stolen assets or information, repairs of system damage, and incentives to customers in an effort to maintain relationships after an attack; (2) violations of applicable privacy and other laws; (3) loss of confidence in its security measures; (4) increased cybersecurity protection costs, such as organizational changes, deploying additional personnel and protection technologies, training employees, and engaging third party experts and consultants; (5) significant litigation exposure; (6) harm to our reputation; (7) financial loss; and (8) damage to our competitiveness, stock price, and long-term shareholder values. There can be no assurance we will not suffer material losses or other material consequences relating to technology failure, cyber incidents or other information or security breaches experienced by us or the third parties whom we interact.

While we maintain a cyber insurance policy that is designed to cover a majority of loss resulting from cybersecurity breaches, there is no assurance such coverage or other protective measures we employ will be adequate to address all potential material adverse impacts as cybersecurity incidents increase in frequency and magnitude. Any breach of our system security

could result in disruption of our operations, unauthorized access to confidential customer information, significant regulatory costs, litigation exposure and other possible damages, loss or liability. Such costs or losses could exceed the amount of available insurance coverage, if any, and would adversely affect our earnings.

Moreover, we are subject to laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions regarding privacy, data protection and data security and there continues to be heightened legislative and regulatory focus in this area. These laws and regulations are rapidly evolving and increasing in complexity and will require us to incur costs, some of which may be significant, to achieve and maintain compliance and could restrict our ability to provide certain products and services which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, as cybersecurity incidents increase in frequency and magnitude, we may be unable to obtain cybersecurity insurance in amounts and on terms we view as adequate for our operations.

For more information on how the Company manages cybersecurity risk, please refer to the discussion provided below under “Part I, Item 1C. Cybersecurity.”

Fraudulent activity associated with our products and services could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and stock price, negatively impact our brand and reputation and result in regulatory intervention or sanctions.

As a financial institution we are exposed to operational risk in the form of fraudulent activity that may be committed by customers, other third parties, or employees, targeting us and our customers. The risk of fraud continues to increase for the financial services industry. Fraudulent activity has escalated, become more sophisticated, and continues to evolve, as there are more options to access financial services. While we believe we have operational risk controls in place to prevent or detect fraud or to mitigate the impact of any fraud, we cannot provide assurance that we can prevent or detect fraud or that we will not experience future fraud losses or incur costs or other damage related to such fraud, at levels that adversely affect our results of operation, financial condition or stock price. Furthermore, fraudulent activity could negatively impact our brand and reputation, which could also adversely affect our results of operation, financial condition or stock price. Fraudulent activity could also lead to regulatory intervention or regulatory sanctions.

We rely on certain critical third-party providers for a number of services that are important to our business. An interruption or cessation of an important service by any critical third-party provider could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are dependent for the majority of our technology, including our core operating system, on certain critical third-party providers. If these companies were to discontinue providing services to us, we may experience significant disruption to our business. In addition, each of these third parties faces the risk of cyber attack, information breach or loss, or technology failure. If any of our critical third-party service providers experience such difficulties, or if there is any other disruption in our relationships with them, we may be required to find alternative sources of such services. We are dependent on these critical third-party providers securing their information systems, over which we have limited control, and a breach of their information systems could adversely affect our ability to process transactions, service our clients or manage our exposure to risk and could result in the disclosure of sensitive, personal customer information, which could have a material adverse impact on our business through damage to our reputation, loss of business, remedial costs, additional regulatory scrutiny or exposure to civil litigation and possible financial liability. Assurance cannot be provided that we could negotiate terms with alternative service sources that are as favorable or could obtain services with similar functionality as found in existing systems without the need to expend substantial resources, if at all, thereby resulting in a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

Failure to continue to attract, develop, and maintain a highly skilled workforce may have an adverse effect on our business.

Our business requires that we attract, develop, and maintain a highly skilled workforce. Competition for qualified employees and personnel in the banking industry is strong, and there are a limited number of qualified persons with knowledge of, and experience in, the banking industry where we conduct our business. Our ability to attract and retain skilled personnel cost effectively is subject to a variety of external factors, including the limited availability of qualified personnel in the workforce in the local markets in which we operate, unemployment levels within those markets, prevailing wage rates, which have increased significantly, health and other insurance costs, and changes in employment and labor laws. Furthermore, the complexities introduced into the labor market as a result of the transition to increased work-from-home arrangements have impacted the competitive landscape in our labor market. Based on current conditions in the labor market, we have experienced some difficulty in retaining and attracting personnel and there is no assurance that we will be able to continue to successfully do so.

Risks Related to Our Business Strategy

Our strategy includes growth plans through organic growth and by means of acquisitions. Our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively affected if we fail to grow or fail to manage our growth effectively.

We intend to continue pursuing a growth strategy through organic growth within our current footprint and through market expansion. We also actively evaluate acquisition opportunities as another source of growth. We cannot give assurance that we will be able to expand our existing market presence, or successfully enter new markets or that any such expansion will not adversely affect our results of operations. Failure to manage our growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, future prospects, financial condition or results of operations and could adversely affect our ability to successfully implement our business strategy.

Our failure to find suitable acquisition candidates, or successfully bid against other competitors for acquisitions, could adversely affect our ability to fully implement our business strategy. If we are successful in acquiring other entities, the process of integrating such entities will divert significant management time and resources. We may not be able to integrate efficiently or operate profitably any entity we may acquire. We may experience disruption and incur unexpected expenses in integrating acquisitions. These failures could adversely impact our future prospects and results of operation.

We are subject to competition from both banks and non-banking companies.

The financial services industry is highly competitive, and we encounter strong competition for deposits, loans and other financial services in our market area, including online providers of these products and services. Our principal competitors include other local, regional and national financial services providers, such as other financial holding companies, commercial banks, financial technology companies, credit unions, finance companies and brokerage and insurance firms, including competitors that provide their products and services online. Many of our non-bank competitors are not subject to the same degree of regulation that we are and have advantages over us in providing certain services. Additionally, many of our competitors are significantly larger than we are and have greater access to capital and other resources. Failure to compete effectively for deposit, loan and other financial services customers in our markets could cause us to lose market share, slow our growth rate and have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may be required to raise capital in the future, but that capital may not be available or may not be on acceptable terms when it is needed.

We are required by federal regulatory authorities to maintain adequate capital levels to support operations. While we believe we currently have sufficient capital, if we cannot raise additional capital when needed, we may not be able to meet these requirements. In addition, our ability to further expand our operations through organic growth, which includes growth within our current footprint and growth through market expansion, may be adversely affected by any inability to raise necessary capital. Our ability to raise additional capital at any given time is dependent on capital market conditions at that time and on our financial performance and outlook.

Risks Related to Interest Rates and Investments

Our net interest income could be negatively affected by interest rate changes which may adversely affect our financial condition.

Our results of operations are largely dependent on net interest income, which is the difference between the interest and fees earned on interest-earning assets and the interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Therefore, any change in general market interest rates, including changes resulting from the FRB's policies, can have a significant effect on our net interest income and total income. There may be mismatches between the maturity and repricing of our assets and liabilities that could cause the net interest rate spread to compress, depending on the level and type of changes in the interest rate environment. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control, including general economic conditions and the policies of various governmental agencies. In addition, some of our customers often have the ability to prepay loans or redeem deposits with either no penalties or penalties that are insufficient to compensate us for the lost income. A significant reduction in our net interest income will adversely affect our business and results of operations. If we are unable to manage interest rate risk effectively, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially harmed.

Declines in the value of investment securities held by us could require write-downs, which would reduce our earnings.

In order to diversify earnings and enhance liquidity, we own debt instruments of the U.S. government, U.S. government agencies and U.S. municipalities. We may be required to record impairment charges on our debt securities if they suffer a decline in value due to the underlying credit of the issuer. Additionally, the value of these investments may fluctuate depending on the interest rate environment, general economic conditions and circumstances specific to the issuer. Volatile market conditions may detrimentally affect the value of these securities, such as through reduced valuations due to the perception of heightened credit or liquidity risks. Changes in the value of these instruments may result in a reduction to earnings and/or capital, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Regulatory Compliance and Legal Matters

We are subject to extensive governmental regulation and supervision.

As discussed above, under "Supervision and Regulation" in Item 1, we are subject to extensive state and federal regulation, supervision and legislation that govern nearly every aspect of our operations. The regulations are primarily intended to protect depositors, customers and the banking system as a whole, not shareholders. These regulations affect our lending practices, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and growth, among other things. Congress and federal regulatory agencies continually review banking laws, regulations and policies for possible changes. The Dodd-Frank Act, enacted in July 2010, instituted major changes to the banking and financial institutions regulatory regimes. Other changes to statutes, regulations or policies could affect us in substantial and unpredictable ways. Any regulatory changes could subject us to additional costs of regulatory compliance and of doing business, limit the types of financial services and products we may offer and/or increase the ability of non-banks to offer competing financial services and products, among other things, and could divert management's time from other business activities. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, policies or supervisory guidance could lead to enforcement and other legal actions by federal or state authorities, including criminal or civil penalties, the loss of FDIC insurance, the revocation of a banking charter, other sanctions by regulatory agencies, and/or damage to our reputation. The ramifications and uncertainties of the level of government intervention and regulatory changes in the U.S. financial system could also adversely affect us. The regulations that we are subject to at this time relate to institutions with assets less than \$10 billion. Should our assets cross the \$10 billion threshold, we will be subject to different and additional regulations. Failure to comply with the different or additional regulations could further adversely affect us.

Our controls and policies and procedures may fail or be circumvented, which may result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Management regularly reviews and updates our internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures and operating, risk management and corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls, policies and procedures, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the system are met. Any failure or circumvention of internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures, or operating, risk management and corporate governance policies and procedures, whether as a result of human error, misconduct or malfeasance, or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and policies and procedures could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, we may in the future discover areas of our internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures, or operating, risk management and corporate governance policies and procedures that need improvement. Failure to maintain effective controls or to timely implement any necessary improvement of our internal and disclosure controls, or operating, risk management and corporate governance policies and procedures, could, among other things, result in losses from errors, harm our reputation, or cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Negative public opinion could damage our reputation and adversely impact our earnings and liquidity.

Reputational risk, or the risk to our business, earnings, liquidity and capital from negative public opinion, is inherent in our operations. Negative public opinion could result from our actual or alleged conduct in a variety of areas, including legal and regulatory compliance, lending practices, corporate governance, cybersecurity incident or breach, failures by third parties whom we interact with, litigation, ethical issues or inadequate protection of customer information. Financial companies are highly vulnerable to reputational damage when they are found to have harmed customers, particularly retail customers, through conduct that is illegal or viewed as unfair, deceptive, manipulative or otherwise wrongful. We are dependent on third-party providers for a number of services that are important to our business. Refer to the risk factor titled, “We rely on certain critical third-party providers for a number of services that are important to our business. An interruption or cessation of an important service by any third-party provider could have a material adverse effect on our business.” for additional information. A failure by any of these third-party service providers could cause a disruption in our operations, which could result in negative public opinion about us or damage to our reputation. We expend significant resources to comply with regulatory requirements, and the failure to comply with such regulations could result in reputational harm or significant legal or remedial costs. Damage to our reputation could adversely affect our ability to retain and attract new customers and employees, expose us to litigation and regulatory action and adversely impact our earnings and liquidity.

Our ability to pay dividends on our common stock may be limited.

Holders of our common stock will be entitled to receive only such dividends as our Board of Directors may declare out of funds legally available for such payments. The payment of common stock dividends by S&T is subject to certain requirements and limitations of Pennsylvania law. Although we have historically declared cash dividends on our common stock, we are not required to do so and our Board of Directors could reduce, suspend or eliminate our dividend at any time. Substantial portions of our revenue consist of dividend payments we receive from S&T Bank. The payment of common dividends by S&T Bank is subject to certain requirements and limitations under federal and state laws and regulations that limit the amount of dividends it can pay to S&T. In addition, both S&T and S&T Bank are subject to various general regulatory policies relating to the payment of dividends, including requirements to maintain adequate capital above regulatory minimums. Any decrease to or elimination of the dividends on our common stock could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our business could be negatively impacted by environmental, social and governance, or ESG, matters, including climate change and related legislative and regulatory initiatives.

ESG standards, expectations and norms are constantly changing. There has been an increased focus from regulators, investors, customers, employees and other stakeholders concerning ESG practices and disclosure, including climate change, hiring practices, the diversity of the work force, diversity, equity and inclusion practices, racial and social justice issues and shareholder rights.

Environmental focus and concern over the effects of climate change have resulted in increased political and social initiatives directed toward climate change. Governments have entered into international agreements with respect to climate change, and U.S. federal and state legislatures, regulatory agencies and supervisory authorities, including those with oversight of financial institutions, have proposed initiatives seeking to mitigate the effects of climate change. While many of the current regulatory proposals do not apply directly to S&T, continued focus on climate change may lead to the promulgation of new regulations or supervisory guidance applicable to S&T and, as a result, we may experience increased compliance costs and other compliance-related risks. Furthermore, our customers could be impacted by regulatory initiatives focused on addressing and mitigating the effects of climate change resulting in an adverse impact on their financial condition and creditworthiness. Depending on the nature of the initiative, the business impacted, and the composition of loan portfolio, our business and results of operations could be negatively impacted by climate change initiatives directed at our customers. In January 2025, an executive order to withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement was issued. While it is not possible to predict the impact these actions may have on our business or the business of our customers, such actions could prompt more activity from state and local legislatures and administrative agencies to pass new laws or regulations on climate change that could adversely impact our business and the business of our customers. Additionally, our business and the business of our customers could be negatively impacted by disruptions in economic activity resulting from the physical impacts of climate change.

Furthermore, new government regulations with respect to other ESG matters could also result in new or more stringent forms of ESG oversight and expanded mandatory and voluntary reporting, diligence, disclosure and ESG-related compliance costs. In addition, we could be criticized for the scope of such initiatives or perceived as not acting responsibly in connection with these matters. Failure to adapt to or comply with regulatory requirements or investor or stakeholder expectations and standards with respect to ESG matters or failure to successfully manage varied stakeholder expectations could have a material adverse impact on our future results of operations, financial position, cash flows, ability to do business with certain third parties and our stock price.

Risks Related to Liquidity

We rely on a stable core deposit base as our primary source of liquidity.

We are dependent for our funding on a stable base of core deposits. Our ability to maintain a stable core deposit base is a function of our financial performance, our reputation and the security provided by FDIC insurance, which combined, gives customers confidence in us. If any of these considerations deteriorates, the stability of our core deposits could be harmed. In addition, deposit levels may be affected by factors such as general interest rate levels, rates paid by competitors, returns available to customers on alternative investments and general economic conditions. Accordingly, we may be required from time to time to rely on other sources of liquidity to meet withdrawal demands or otherwise fund operations. Additional funding sources accessible to S&T include borrowing availability through the Federal Reserve Borrower-in-Custody Program, the FHLB, federal funds lines with other financial institutions and brokered deposits.

Our ability to meet contingency funding needs, in the event of a crisis that causes a disruption to our core deposit base, is dependent on access to wholesale markets, including funds provided by the Federal Reserve Borrower-in-Custody Program, the FHLB of Pittsburgh and other short-term funding sources, including brokered deposits.

We own stock in the FHLB, in order to qualify for membership in the FHLB system, which enables us to borrow on our line of credit that is secured by a blanket lien on a significant portion of our loan portfolio. Changes or disruptions to the FHLB or the FHLB system in general may materially impact our ability to meet short and long-term liquidity needs or meet growth plans. Additionally, we cannot be assured that the FHLB will be able to provide funding to us when needed, nor can we be certain that the FHLB will provide funds specifically to us, should our financial condition and/or our regulators prevent access to our line of credit. We have other funding sources that can be used such as the Federal Reserve Borrower-in-Custody Program and brokered deposits. The inability to access this source of funds could have a materially adverse effect on our ability to meet our customer's needs. Our financial flexibility could be severely constrained if we were unable to maintain our access to funding or if adequate financing is not available at acceptable interest rates.

Risks Related to Owning Our Stock

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors.

Our quarterly and annual operating results have varied significantly in the past and could vary significantly in the future, which makes it difficult for us to predict our future operating results. Our operating results may fluctuate due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control, including the changing U.S. economic environment and changes in the commercial and residential real estate market, any of which may cause our stock price to fluctuate. If our operating results fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Additionally, our stock price can fluctuate significantly in response to a variety of factors including, among other things:

- volatility of stock market prices and volumes in general;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- the nature and composition of our ownership base;
- investor views on the attractiveness of a given sector in the market;
- the flow of capital among market sectors;
- changes in the conditions of credit markets;
- changes in accounting policies or procedures as required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, or other regulatory agencies;
- legislative and regulatory actions, including the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act and related regulations, that may subject us to additional regulatory oversight which may result in increased compliance costs and/or require us to change our business model;
- government intervention in the U.S. financial system and the effects of and changes in trade and monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including the interest rate policies of the FRB;
- additions or departures of key members of management;
- fluctuations in our quarterly or annual operating results; and
- changes in analysts' estimates of our financial performance.

General Risk Factors

We may be a defendant from time to time in a variety of litigation and other actions, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time, customers and others make claims and take legal action pertaining to the performance of our responsibilities. Whether customer claims and legal action related to the performance of our responsibilities are founded or unfounded, if such claims and legal actions are not resolved in a manner favorable to us, they may result in significant expenses, attention from management and financial liability. Any financial liability or reputational damage could have a material adverse effect on our business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

There are no unresolved SEC staff comments.

Item 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Risk Management and Strategy

S&T's Information Security Program provides policies, procedures, controls and technical measures to assess, identify and manage material cybersecurity risks. The Information Security Program is a part of S&T's overall Enterprise Risk Management, or ERM Program. The Information Security Program is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- protecting data through the use of automated and manual processes;
- periodically assessing and updating the program to address an evolving threat environment;
- maintaining a team of IT security professionals that continually monitor, detect, analyze, investigate and report cybersecurity threats; and
- ensuring business continuity and disaster recovery.

We based and tailored our framework on the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or NIST, Cybersecurity Framework and the Center for Internet Security, or CIS, Critical Security Controls.

The S&T Information Security Program utilizes a defense in depth strategy that leverages multiple security measures to protect the bank's assets. We encrypt and leverage data loss prevention technology for sensitive data and use advanced transport layer security encryption for our applications. S&T employees are required to undergo annual information security awareness training, which includes information regarding evolving threats such as phishing, malware and social engineering testing.

S&T performs periodic risk assessments that seek to identify both technical and physical risks to information systems. The assessments incorporate cybersecurity-related principles from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, or FFIEC, Information Technology Examination Handbook, regulatory guidance and concepts from other industry standards, including the NIST Cybersecurity Framework. An assessment typically includes:

- identifying reasonably foreseeable internal and external threats that could result in a cybersecurity incident;
- assessing the likelihood and potential impact of those threats; and
- assessing the sufficiency of policies, procedures, practices, and technical measures in place to manage risks.

In addition to periodic risk assessments, S&T evaluates changes to IT systems or physical systems for any information security impacts. S&T utilizes staff and independent third parties to conduct annual penetration testing and IT security health assessments. We engage third parties to facilitate tabletop incident response and business continuity exercises. Additionally, we participate in various cybersecurity industry forums and have access to law enforcement analysis regarding current threats.

Our third-party risk management program is integrated into our Information Security Program within our ERM Program. The policies, procedures and practices applicable to the cybersecurity components of the third-party risk management program were developed and are maintained consistent with the FFIEC IT Examination Handbook, as well as guidance from our prudential regulators. We perform a risk assessment, including cyber threats, associated with use of third-party vendors and exercise appropriate due diligence before entering into a vendor arrangement. We also engage a third party to actively monitor our cybersecurity risks and gather threat intelligence of select vendors and their products and services. Additionally, we conduct information security assessments before sharing or allowing the hosting of sensitive data in computing environments managed by third parties. Our contracts governing third party engagements require certain security and privacy protections where applicable. All third parties with access to our information systems must review and acknowledge our Acceptable Use Policy before access is granted.

When a cybersecurity incident occurs, whether detected internally or from third-party cybersecurity incidents, we evaluate the incident for criticality across a range of contributing indicators, including service availability, impact to operations, reputational impact, regulatory and legal considerations, data sensitivity and direct financial impact. The potential impact of the incident, individually or in aggregate, is evaluated by the Chief Security Officer, or CSO, continuously across these criteria. We

have escalation procedures to notify members of senior and executive management, the Board (or an applicable subset) and regulators in a timely manner based on the criticality of the cybersecurity incident. S&T also has in place incident response and business continuity plans. The Incident Response Program outlines the policies, procedures and technical measures for identifying an incident, assessing its nature and scope, minimizing and containing the impact, investigating the root cause and reporting, as applicable. S&T uses data from incidents to reassess risk, evaluate and implement any additional controls deemed necessary and measure the success of the incident response team. The Incident Response Program also includes staff training, annual updates and testing. The Business Continuity Plan defines the policies, procedures and technical measures to restore systems and critical operations. S&T also maintains business continuity plans for critical systems and applications managed or hosted by third-party vendors.

To date, risks from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, have not materially affected us, including our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. We may nevertheless be unsuccessful in the future in preventing or mitigating a cybersecurity incident that could have a material impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition. At December 31, 2024, management has assessed known cybersecurity incidents for potential materiality and disclosure using formal documented processes and has determined that there have been no material cybersecurity incidents, individually or in aggregate.

Governance

Board Oversight

The Risk Committee is appointed by the Board and is authorized to perform its functions in assisting the Board with fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities with respect to its oversight and assessment of S&T's enterprise-wide risk management framework. The Risk Committee oversees risk from cybersecurity threats as a part of its oversight of the ERM Program. The Risk Committee regularly reviews reports from, and has discussions with, S&T's Chief Risk Officer, or CRO, Chief Operating Officer, or COO, CSO, and Director of Operational Risk Management regarding cybersecurity risks, the threat landscape, updates on incidents and reports on our investments in cybersecurity risk mitigation and governance. The Risk Committee chairperson reports activities and recommendations with respect to such matters to the Board as are relevant and deemed appropriate by the Risk Committee. In the event of a material cybersecurity event, the CSO is responsible for promptly reporting such incidents to the CRO, executive management and the Board. A special meeting of the Board will be held, as deemed necessary by the Chairperson of the Board in consultation with the Chair of the Risk Committee.

Management's Role

At the management level, the ERM Committee, CRO, COO, CSO, Director of Information Technology and Director of Operational Risk Management are responsible for assessing and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats. The ERM Committee reports information to the Risk Committee on a quarterly basis, or more often as needed.

Risk Management leadership, which assists the ERM Committee in assessing and managing cybersecurity threats, include our CRO, COO, CSO, Director of Information Technology and Director of Operational Risk Management. Our CRO who oversees the risk management information security program reports to our CEO, but has direct access to the Risk Committee. Our CRO is a Certified Public Accountant, holds a Certification in Risk Management Assurance and has over 25 years of financial services experience. Our COO has over 20 years of banking technology and operations experience, including serving as head of digital for a business unit at a large national bank. Our CSO reports to the CRO and has 18 years of information technology and cybersecurity experience, including prior roles as chief information officer, assistant director of information technology, chief information security officer and chief security officer in federal law enforcement and banking organizations. Our Director of Information Technology has 25 years of information technology and cybersecurity experience. Our Director of Operational Risk Management has 11 years of information technology and cybersecurity experience, including serving as a former chief information officer for a financial institution.

For more information regarding the risks associated with cybersecurity that may impact our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition, see "Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

S&T Bancorp, Inc. headquarters is located in Indiana, Pennsylvania. We operate in Pennsylvania and Ohio. At December 31, 2024, we operate 71 banking branches and three loan production offices, of which 41 are leased facilities.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The nature of our business generates a certain amount of litigation that arises in the ordinary course of business. However, in management's opinion, there are no proceedings pending that we are a party to or to which our property is subject that would be material in relation to our financial condition or results of operations. In addition, no material proceedings are pending nor are known to be threatened or contemplated against us by governmental authorities or other parties.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Stock Prices and Dividend Information

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market System, or NASDAQ, under the symbol STBA. As of the close of business on January 31, 2025, we had approximately 2,328 shareholders of record. The number of record-holders does not reflect the number of persons or entities holding stock in nominee name through banks, brokerage firms and other nominees.

As discussed under "Our ability to pay dividends on our common stock may be limited." included in Item 1A. Risk Factors in Part I, the amount and timing of dividends is subject to the discretion of the Board and depends upon business conditions and regulatory requirements. The Board has the discretion to change the dividend at any time for any reason. The Board of Directors presently intends to continue the policy of paying quarterly cash dividends. The amount of any future dividends will depend on economic and market conditions, our financial condition and operating results and other factors, including applicable government regulations and policies. S&T's Board of Directors approved a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.34 per share on January 29, 2025.

Certain information relating to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is set forth under the heading Equity Compensation Plan Information in Part III, Item 12 Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters of this Report.

Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table is a summary of our purchases of common stock during the fourth quarter of 2024:

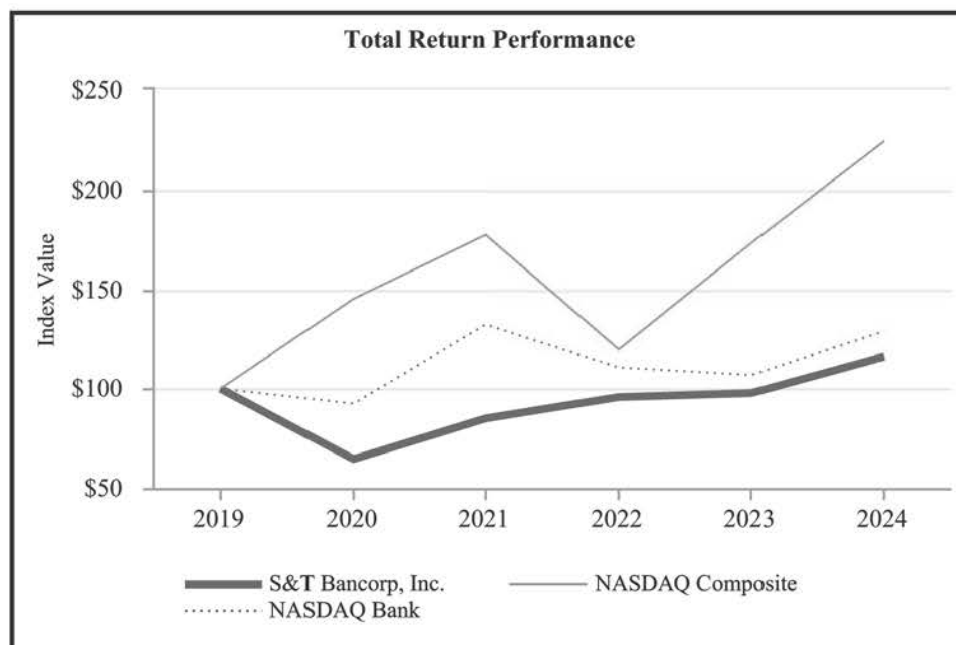
Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plan ⁽¹⁾	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan ⁽²⁾
10/1/2024 - 10/31/2024	—	\$ —	—	\$ 50,000,000
11/1/2024 - 11/30/2024	—	—	—	50,000,000
12/1/2024 - 12/31/2024	—	—	—	50,000,000
Total	—	\$ —	—	\$ 50,000,000

⁽¹⁾ On January 24, 2024, our Board of Directors authorized a new \$50 million share repurchase plan. The new plan replaced the existing share repurchase plan effective immediately and is set to expire May 30, 2025. This repurchase authorization permits S&T to repurchase shares of S&T's common stock from time to time through a combination of open market and privately negotiated repurchases up to the authorized \$50 million aggregate value of S&T's common stock. The specific timing, price and quantity of repurchases will be at the discretion of S&T and will depend on a variety of factors, including general market conditions, the trading price of the common stock, legal and contractual requirements and S&T's financial performance. The repurchase plan does not obligate S&T to repurchase any particular number of shares. S&T expects to fund any repurchases from cash on hand and internally generated funds. Any share repurchases will not begin until permissible under applicable laws.

⁽²⁾ Includes excise tax on repurchases, net of issuances for restricted stock awards.

Five-Year Cumulative Total Return

The following chart compares the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total shareholder return of the NASDAQ Composite Index⁽¹⁾ and the NASDAQ Bank Index⁽²⁾ assuming a \$100 investment in each on December 31, 2019 and the reinvestment of dividends.



Source: Bloomberg

Index	Period Ending					
	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2023	12/31/2024
S&T Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	64.60	85.06	95.79	97.79	116.09
NASDAQ Composite ⁽¹⁾	100.00	145.05	177.27	119.63	173.11	224.34
NASDAQ Bank ⁽²⁾	100.00	92.50	132.19	110.67	106.87	128.85

⁽¹⁾The NASDAQ Composite Index measures all NASDAQ domestic and international based common type stocks listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market.

⁽²⁾The NASDAQ Bank Index contains securities of NASDAQ-listed companies classified according to the Industry Classification Benchmark as Banks. These companies include banks providing a broad range of financial services, including retail banking, loans and money transmissions.

Item 6. [RESERVED]

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This section reviews our financial condition for each of the past two fiscal years and results of operations for each of the past three fiscal years. The Company's discussion and analysis focuses on significant factors impacting the financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and related notes within this Annual Report on Form 10-K. A similar discussion and analysis that compares the year ended December 31, 2023 to the year ended December 31, 2022 may be found in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" on our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on February 27, 2024. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior periods to place them on a basis comparable with the current period presentation.

Important Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains or incorporates statements that we believe are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements generally relate to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, outlook for earnings, revenues, expenses, capital and liquidity levels and ratios, asset levels, asset quality, financial position and other matters regarding or affecting S&T and its future business and operations. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as "will likely result," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "forecast," "project," "intend," "believe," "assume," "strategy," "trend," "plan," "outlook," "outcome," "continue," "remain," "potential," "opportunity," "comfortable," "current," "position," "maintain," "sustain," "seek," "achieve" and variations of such words and similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as will, would, should, could or may. Although we believe the assumptions upon which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of these assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and the forward-looking statements based on these assumptions could be incorrect. The matters discussed in these forward-looking statements are subject to various risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and trends to differ materially from those made, projected or implied in or by the forward-looking statements depending on a variety of uncertainties or other factors including, but not limited to: credit losses and the credit risk of our commercial and consumer loan products; changes in the level of charge-offs and changes in estimates of the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses, or ACL; cybersecurity concerns; rapid technological developments and changes; operational risks or risk management failures by us or critical third parties, including fraud risk; our ability to manage our reputational risks; sensitivity to the interest rate environment, a rapid increase in interest rates or a change in the shape of the yield curve; a change in spreads on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities; regulatory supervision and oversight, including changes in regulatory capital requirements and our ability to address those requirements; unanticipated changes in our liquidity position; unanticipated changes in regulatory and governmental policies impacting interest rates and financial markets; changes in accounting policies, practices or guidance; legislation affecting the financial services industry as a whole, and S&T, in particular; developments affecting the industry and the soundness of financial institutions and further disruption to the economy and U.S. banking system; the outcome of pending and future litigation and governmental proceedings; increasing price and product/service competition; the ability to continue to introduce competitive new products and services on a timely, cost-effective basis; managing our internal growth and acquisitions; the possibility that the anticipated benefits from acquisitions cannot be fully realized in a timely manner or at all, or that integrating the acquired operations will be more difficult, disruptive or costly than anticipated; containing costs and expenses; reliance on significant customer relationships; an interruption or cessation of an important service by a third-party provider; our ability to attract and retain talented executives and other employees; general economic or business conditions, including the strength of regional economic conditions in our market area; ESG practices and disclosures, including climate change, hiring practices, the diversity of the work force and racial and social justice issues; deterioration of the housing market and reduced demand for mortgages; deterioration in the overall macroeconomic conditions or the state of the banking industry that could warrant further analysis of the carrying value of goodwill and could result in an adjustment to its carrying value resulting in a non-cash charge to net income; the stability of our core deposit base and access to contingency funding; re-emergence of turbulence in significant portions of the global financial and real estate markets that could impact our performance, both directly, by affecting our revenues and the value of our assets and liabilities, and indirectly, by affecting the economy generally and access to capital in the amounts, at the times and on the terms required to support our future businesses and geopolitical tensions and conflicts between nations.

Many of these factors, as well as other factors, are described elsewhere in this report, including Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors and any of our subsequent filings with the SEC. Forward-looking statements are based on beliefs and assumptions using information available at the time the statements are made. We caution you not to unduly rely on forward-looking statements because the assumptions, beliefs, expectations and projections about future events may, and often do, differ materially from actual results. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as to the date on which it is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect developments occurring after the statement is made.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. Application of these principles requires management to make estimates, 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 date of the consolidated financial statements; accordingly, as this information changes, the consolidated financial statements could reflect different estimates, assumptions and judgments. Certain policies are based, to a greater extent, on estimates, assumptions and judgments of management and, as such, have a greater possibility of producing results that could be materially different than originally reported.

Our most significant accounting policies are presented in Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Report. These policies, along with the disclosures presented in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, provide information on how significant assets and liabilities are valued in the consolidated financial statements and how those values are determined.

We view critical accounting policies to be those which are highly dependent on subjective or complex estimates, assumptions and judgments and where changes in those estimates and assumptions could have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. Further, we view critical accounting estimates as those estimates made in accordance with GAAP that involve a significant level of estimation uncertainty and have had or are reasonably likely to have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations. We currently view the determination of the ACL and goodwill to be critical accounting policies. We did not significantly change the manner in which we applied our critical accounting policies or developed related assumptions or estimates during 2024. We have reviewed these critical accounting estimates and related disclosures with the Audit Committee.

Allowance for Credit Losses

Our expected credit loss methodology requires consideration of a broader range of information to estimate expected credit losses over the lifetime of an asset. The ACL is a valuation reserve established and maintained by charges against operating income. It is an estimate of expected credit losses, measured over the contractual life of a loan, that considers historical loss experience, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Management's evaluation process used to determine the appropriateness of the ACL is complex and requires the use of estimates, assumptions and judgments which are inherently subject to high uncertainty. The evaluation process combines several factors: historical loan loss experience, managements ongoing review of lending policies and practices, experience and depth of staff, quality of the loan grading system, the fair value of underlying collateral, concentration of loans to specific borrowers or industries, existing economic conditions and forecasts, segment specific risks and other quantitative and qualitative factors which could affect future credit losses. Our reasonable and supportable forecast is based primarily on the national unemployment forecast produced by the Federal Reserve and is for a period of two years. For periods beyond our two-year forecast, we revert to historical loss rates utilizing a straight-line method over a one-year reversion period. Because current economic conditions and forecasts can change and future events are inherently difficult to predict, the anticipated amount of estimated credit losses on loans and the appropriateness of the ACL could change significantly. It is challenging to estimate how potential changes in any one economic factor or input might affect the overall allowance because a wide variety of factors and inputs may be directionally inconsistent, such that improvement in one factor may offset deterioration in others.

In conjunction with our capital stress testing process, we consider different economic scenarios that impact the ACL. Among other balance sheet and income statement changes, our severely adverse scenario would have resulted in an increase to the ACL of approximately 75 percent. This severely adverse scenario shows how sensitive the ACL can be to key qualitative and quantitative assumptions underlying the overall ACL calculation. To the extent actual losses are higher than management estimates, additional provision for credit losses could be required and could adversely affect our earnings or financial position in future periods.

Goodwill

As a result of acquisitions, we have recorded goodwill in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired.

The acquisition method of accounting requires that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations are recorded at their fair values. This often involves estimates based on third-party valuations or internal valuations based on discounted cash flow analyses or other valuation techniques which are inherently subjective. Business combinations also typically result in goodwill which is subject to ongoing periodic impairment tests based on the fair values of the reporting units to which the acquired goodwill relates.

The carrying value of goodwill is tested annually for impairment each October 1st or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. We test for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

carrying amount. An impairment charge would be recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value. A qualitative assessment is performed to determine whether it is more likely than not that the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value. We perform a quantitative impairment test only if we conclude that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than the carrying amount. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is judgmental and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. The fair value of the reporting unit is determined by using both a discounted cash flow model and market based models. The discounted cash flow model has many assumptions including future earnings projections, a long-term growth rate and discount rate. The market based method calculates the fair value based on observed price multiples for similar companies. The fair values of each method are then weighted based on the relevance and reliability in the current economic environment.

Based upon our qualitative assessment performed for our annual impairment analysis as of October 1, 2024, we concluded that goodwill is not impaired.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements and Developments

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included in Part II, Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Report, discusses new accounting pronouncements that we have adopted and the expected impact of accounting pronouncements recently issued or proposed, but not yet required to be adopted.

Explanation of Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to traditional financial measures presented in accordance with GAAP, our management uses, and this report contains or references, certain non-GAAP financial measures discussed below. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures provide information useful to investors in understanding our underlying business, operational performance and performance trends as they facilitate comparisons with the performance of other companies in the financial services industry. Although we believe that these non-GAAP financial measures enhance investors' understanding of our business and performance, these non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered alternatives to GAAP or considered to be more important than financial results determined in accordance with GAAP, nor are they necessarily comparable with non-GAAP measures which may be presented by other companies.

The interest income on interest-earning assets, net interest income and net interest margin are presented on an FTE basis (non-GAAP). The FTE basis (non-GAAP) adjusts for the tax benefit of income on certain tax-exempt loans and securities and the dividend-received deduction for equity securities using the federal statutory tax rate of 21 percent for each period. We believe this to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income that provides a relevant comparison between taxable and non-taxable sources of interest income.

The following table reconciles interest and dividend income and net interest income per the Consolidated Statements of Net Income to interest income, net interest income and net interest margin on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) for the periods presented:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
Total Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 515,872	\$ 477,901	\$340,751
Plus: taxable equivalent adjustment	2,706	2,550	2,052
Interest and Dividend Income on an FTE Basis (Non-GAAP)	\$ 518,578	\$ 480,451	\$342,803
Total Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 515,872	\$ 477,901	\$340,751
Less: Interest expense	(181,066)	(128,491)	(24,968)
Net Interest Income	334,806	349,410	315,783
Plus: taxable equivalent adjustment	2,706	2,550	2,052
Net Interest Income on an FTE Basis (Non-GAAP)	\$ 337,512	\$ 351,960	\$317,835
Net interest margin	3.79 %	4.10 %	3.74 %
Plus: taxable equivalent adjustment	0.03 %	0.03 %	0.02 %
Net Interest Margin on an FTE Basis (Non-GAAP)	3.82 %	4.13 %	3.76 %

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The efficiency ratio is noninterest expense divided by noninterest income plus net interest income, on an FTE basis (non-GAAP), which ensures comparability of net interest income arising from both taxable and tax-exempt sources and is consistent with industry practice. Below is a reconciliation of the non-GAAP efficiency ratio.

(dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Efficiency Ratio (Non-GAAP)			
Noninterest expense	\$218,938	\$210,334	\$196,746
Net interest income	\$334,806	\$349,410	\$315,783
Plus: taxable equivalent adjustment	2,706	2,550	2,052
Net interest income (FTE) (non-GAAP)	337,512	351,960	317,835
Noninterest income	49,083	57,620	58,259
Plus: net losses (gains) on sale of securities	7,938	—	(198)
Less: gain on Visa class B-1 exchange	(3,492)	—	—
Net interest income (FTE) (non-GAAP) plus noninterest income	\$391,041	\$409,580	\$375,896
Efficiency Ratio (Non-GAAP)	55.99%	51.35%	52.34%

Return on average tangible shareholders' equity (non-GAAP) is a key profitability metric used by management to measure financial performance. The following table provides a reconciliation of return on average tangible shareholders' equity (non-GAAP) by reconciling net income (GAAP) per the Consolidated Statements of Net Income to net income before amortization of intangibles and average shareholder's equity to average tangible shareholders' equity for the periods presented:

(dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 131,265	\$ 144,781	\$ 135,520
Plus: amortization of intangibles net of tax	904	1,042	1,199
Net income before amortization of intangibles	\$ 132,169	\$ 145,823	\$ 136,719
Average shareholders' equity	\$ 1,330,870	\$ 1,227,332	\$ 1,181,788
Less: average goodwill and other intangible assets, net of deferred tax liability	(376,181)	(377,157)	(378,303)
Average tangible shareholders' equity	\$ 954,689	\$ 850,175	\$ 803,485
Return on Average Tangible Shareholders' Equity (non-GAAP)	13.84 %	17.15 %	17.02 %

Executive Overview

We are a bank holding company that is headquartered in Indiana, Pennsylvania with assets of \$9.7 billion at December 31, 2024. We operate in Pennsylvania and Ohio providing a full range of financial services with retail and commercial banking products, cash management services, trust and brokerage services. Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "STBA."

We earn revenue primarily from interest on loans and securities and fees charged for financial services provided to our customers. We incur expenses for the cost of deposits and other funding sources, provision for credit losses and other operating costs such as salaries and employee benefits, data processing, occupancy and tax expense.

Our purpose is building a better future together through people-forward banking. We believe that all banking should be personal. We cultivate relationships rooted in trust, strengthened by going above and beyond and renewed with every interaction. Our strategic priorities for 2025 and beyond will be focused on growing our deposit franchise, core profitability, asset quality and talent and engagement.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Earnings Summary

The following table presents a summary of key profitability metrics for the periods presented:

(dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 131,265	\$ 144,781	\$135,520
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.46
Return on average assets	1.37 %	1.56 %	1.48 %
Return on average shareholders' equity	9.86 %	11.80 %	11.47 %
Return on average tangible shareholders' equity (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	13.84 %	17.15 %	17.02 %

⁽¹⁾ Reconciled to GAAP in the "Explanation of Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

We earned net income of \$131.3 million for 2024 compared to net income of \$144.8 million in 2023. Diluted earnings per share, or EPS, was \$3.41 in 2024 compared to \$3.74 in 2023. The decrease in both net income and EPS in 2024 can be attributed to declining interest rates, as compared to 2023 when we had record net income and EPS due to the impact of rising interest rates on our net income.

Net interest income decreased \$14.6 million, or 4.18 percent, to \$334.8 million in 2024 compared to \$349.4 million in 2023. Net interest income on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) decreased \$14.4 million, or 4.11 percent, compared to 2023. The net interest margin, or NIM, on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) decreased 31 basis points to 3.82 percent in 2024 compared to 4.13 percent in 2023. The decreases in net interest income and NIM on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) were primarily due to the impact of higher interest rates on total interest-bearing liabilities. While higher interest rates positively impacted interest income and rates on interest-earning assets, it was more than offset by higher interest expense and rates on interest-bearing liabilities. NIM is reconciled to net interest margin adjusted to an FTE basis (non-GAAP) above in the "Explanation of Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis, or MD&A.

The provision for credit losses decreased \$17.8 million to \$0.1 million for 2024 compared to \$17.9 million for 2023. The significant decline in the provision for credit losses was mainly due to a lower level of ACL related to decreases in our criticized and classified loans and a decrease in net loan charge-offs. Net loan charge-offs were \$8.3 million, or 0.11 percent of average loans, in 2024 compared to \$13.2 million, or 0.18 percent of average loans, in 2023.

Noninterest income decreased \$8.5 million to \$49.1 million in 2024 compared to \$57.6 million in 2023. The decrease was mainly related to \$7.9 million of realized losses in 2024 from the repositioning of securities into longer duration, higher-yielding securities. Other noninterest income decreased \$0.8 million in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to a \$3.9 million gain on the sale of other real estate owned, or OREO, in 2023 compared to a gain of \$3.5 million from the exchange offer for Visa Class B-1 common stock in 2024.

Noninterest expense increased \$8.6 million to \$218.9 million in 2024 compared to \$210.3 million in 2023. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$10.5 million primarily due to higher salaries related to annual merit increases, the acquisition of new talent and higher incentives and medical costs. Professional services and legal decreased \$2.4 million primarily due to higher consulting expenses in 2023 compared to 2024. Other noninterest expense decreased \$3.2 million primarily due to the adoption of PAM and a \$2.1 million decrease in loan collection and appraisal expense compared to 2023. As a result of adopting PAM, amortization expense related to tax credit equity investments of \$4.3 million is included in income tax expense for 2024 compared to \$2.1 million included in other noninterest expense in 2023. The efficiency ratio (non-GAAP) for 2024 was 55.99 percent compared to 51.35 percent for 2023. A reconciliation of the efficiency ratio (non-GAAP) is provided above in the "Explanation of Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section of this MD&A.

The provision for income taxes decreased \$0.4 million to \$33.6 million in 2024 compared to \$34.0 million in 2023. The decrease in our income tax provision was primarily due to a \$14.0 million decrease in income before taxes in 2024 compared to 2023 partially offset by the adoption of PAM as explained above. The effective tax rate increased to 20.4 percent in 2024 compared to 19.0 percent in 2023. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the adoption of PAM.

**Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2023**

Net Interest Income

Our principal source of revenue is net interest income. Net interest income represents the difference between the interest and fees earned on interest-earning assets and the interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income is affected by changes in the average balance of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and changes in interest rates and spreads. The level and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities is managed by our Asset and Liability Committee, or ALCO, in order to mitigate interest rate and liquidity risks of the balance sheet. A variety of ALCO strategies were implemented, within prescribed ALCO risk parameters, to produce what we believe is an acceptable level of net interest income.

As part of our interest rate risk management strategy, we use interest rate swaps to add stability to net interest income by managing our exposure to interest rate movements. During 2022, we entered into interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of \$500.0 million with original maturities ranging from three to five years. There were no new interest rates swaps entered into in 2024 or 2023. Our strategy is to reduce our exposure to variability in expected future cash flows related to interest payments on commercial loans that are currently indexed to the 1-month SOFR rate. Interest rates increased substantially in 2022 and 2023 followed by decreases in 2024 resulting in an unrealized loss on the cash flow hedges of \$7.5 million at December 31, 2024, which is reported in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), or OCI, net of applicable taxes. This is an improvement of \$4.1 million compared to the \$11.6 million unrealized loss at December 31, 2023.

Average Balance Sheet and Net Interest Income Analysis (FTE) (non-GAAP)

The following tables provide information regarding the average balances, interest and rates earned on interest-earning assets, and interest and rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities for the periods presented:

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	2024			2023			2022		
(dollars in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest	Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Rate
ASSETS									
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 165,275	\$ 8,855	5.36 %	\$ 141,954	\$ 7,344	5.17 %	\$ 378,323	\$ 2,952	0.78 %
Securities, at fair value ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	977,896	29,860	3.05 %	976,095	25,445	2.61 %	1,017,471	22,880	2.25 %
Loans held for sale	85	6	6.95 %	121	8	6.71 %	1,115	49	4.38 %
Commercial real estate	3,334,518	197,406	5.92 %	3,216,593	183,204	5.70 %	3,182,821	139,575	4.39 %
Commercial and industrial	1,584,309	115,061	7.26 %	1,665,630	118,221	7.10 %	1,706,861	83,568	4.90 %
Commercial construction	378,755	29,677	7.84 %	381,838	28,835	7.55 %	401,780	18,795	4.68 %
Total Commercial Loans	5,297,582	342,144	6.46 %	5,264,061	330,260	6.27 %	5,291,462	241,938	4.57 %
Residential mortgage	1,558,277	78,676	5.05 %	1,282,078	59,170	4.62 %	980,134	40,146	4.10 %
Home equity	646,085	44,695	6.92 %	648,525	43,158	6.65 %	611,134	25,887	4.24 %
Installment and other consumer	106,260	9,058	8.52 %	117,807	9,929	8.43 %	119,703	7,177	6.00 %
Consumer construction	65,402	4,015	6.14 %	51,146	2,462	4.81 %	33,922	1,198	3.53 %
Total Consumer Loans	2,376,024	136,444	5.74 %	2,099,556	114,719	5.46 %	1,744,893	74,408	4.26 %
Total Portfolio Loans	7,673,606	478,588	6.24 %	7,363,617	444,979	6.04 %	7,036,355	316,346	4.50 %
Total Loans⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	7,673,691	478,594	6.24 %	7,363,738	444,987	6.04 %	7,037,470	316,395	4.50 %
Total other earning assets	18,606	1,269	6.82 %	37,988	2,675	7.04 %	12,694	576	4.54 %
Total Interest-earning Assets	8,835,468	\$518,578	5.87 %	8,519,775	\$480,451	5.64 %	8,445,958	\$342,803	4.06 %
Noninterest-earning assets	737,366			756,481			721,080		
Total Assets	\$ 9,572,834			\$ 9,276,256			\$ 9,167,038		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Interest-bearing demand	\$ 804,387	\$ 8,837	1.10 %	\$ 844,588	\$ 6,056	0.72 %	\$ 918,222	\$ 1,025	0.11 %
Money market	1,993,053	64,666	3.24 %	1,677,584	39,480	2.33 %	1,909,208	11,948	0.63 %
Savings	905,351	6,273	0.69 %	1,020,314	4,352	0.43 %	1,121,818	1,121	0.10 %
Certificates of deposit	1,764,661	79,635	4.51 %	1,302,478	42,948	3.30 %	993,722	5,813	0.58 %
Total Interest-bearing Deposits	5,467,452	159,411	2.92 %	4,844,964	92,836	1.92 %	4,942,970	19,907	0.40 %
Short-term borrowings	257,524	13,206	5.12 %	500,421	27,238	5.44 %	75,849	1,695	2.23 %
Long-term borrowings	46,306	1,964	4.24 %	31,706	1,332	4.20 %	19,090	411	2.15 %
Junior subordinated debt securities	49,386	3,976	8.05 %	52,215	4,110	7.87 %	54,420	2,395	4.40 %
Total Borrowings	353,216	19,146	5.41 %	584,342	32,680	5.59 %	149,359	4,501	3.01 %
Other interest-bearing liabilities	47,727	2,509	5.26 %	58,135	2,975	5.12 %	15,163	560	3.69 %
Total Interest-bearing Liabilities	5,868,395	181,066	3.09 %	5,487,441	128,491	2.34 %	5,107,492	24,968	0.49 %
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	2,373,569			2,561,483			2,877,758		
Shareholders' equity	1,330,870			1,227,332			1,181,788		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 9,572,834			\$ 9,276,256			\$ 9,167,038		
Net Interest Income (FTE) (non-GAAP)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		\$337,512			\$351,960			\$317,835	
Net Interest Margin (FTE) (non-GAAP)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			3.82 %			4.13 %			3.76 %

⁽¹⁾ Tax-exempt interest income is on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) using the statutory federal corporate income tax rate of 21 percent.

⁽²⁾ Taxable investment income is adjusted for the dividend-received deduction for equity securities.

⁽³⁾ Nonaccruing loans are included in the daily average loan amounts outstanding.

Net interest income on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) decreased \$14.4 million, or 4.11 percent to \$337.5 million in 2024 compared to \$351.9 million in 2023. The net interest margin, or NIM, on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) decreased 31 basis points to 3.82 percent compared to 4.13 percent in 2023. The decreases in net interest income and NIM on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) were primarily due to the impact of higher interest rates on total interest-bearing liabilities. While higher interest rates positively impacted interest income and rates on interest-earning assets, it was more than offset by higher interest expense and rates on interest-bearing liabilities. Strong customer deposit growth in 2024 has helped to improve our overall funding mix by reducing borrowings.

Interest income on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) increased \$38.1 million to \$518.6 million in 2024 compared to \$480.5 million in 2023. The increase in interest income on an FTE basis (non-GAAP) was primarily due to higher interest rates on interest earning assets. The average yield on loan balances increased 20 basis points compared to 2023 due to higher interest rates. Average loan balances increased \$0.3 billion to \$7.7 billion in 2024 compared to \$7.4 billion in 2023. Overall, the FTE rate (non-GAAP) on interest-earning assets increased 23 basis points compared to 2023.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Interest expense increased \$52.6 million to \$181.1 million in 2024 compared to \$128.5 million in 2023. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to higher interest rates, a shift in our customer deposit mix to higher costing products and an increase in deposit balances. Average interest-bearing deposits increased \$0.7 billion to \$5.5 billion in 2024, with \$189.7 million of brokered deposits compared to \$4.8 billion in 2023. Average borrowings decreased \$231.1 million to \$353.2 million in 2024 compared to \$584.3 in 2023 primarily due to an increase in deposits. Overall, the cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased 75 basis points in 2024 compared to 2023.

The following table sets forth for the periods presented a summary of the changes in interest earned and interest paid resulting from changes in volume and changes in rates:

(dollars in thousands)	2024 Compared to 2023 Increase (Decrease) Due to			2023 Compared to 2022 Increase (Decrease) Due to		
	Volume ⁽⁴⁾	Rate ⁽⁴⁾	Total	Volume ⁽⁴⁾	Rate ⁽⁴⁾	Total
Interest earned on:						
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 1,207	\$ 304	\$ 1,511	\$ (1,845)	\$ 6,236	\$ 4,392
Securities, at fair value ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	47	4,368	4,415	(930)	3,495	2,565
Loans held for sale	(2)	—	(2)	(44)	3	(41)
Commercial real estate	6,717	7,487	14,204	1,481	42,149	43,630
Commercial and industrial	(5,772)	2,612	(3,160)	(2,019)	36,671	34,653
Commercial construction	(233)	1,075	842	(933)	10,973	10,040
Total Commercial Loans	712	11,174	11,886	(1,471)	89,793	88,322
Residential mortgage	12,747	6,759	19,506	12,368	6,656	19,024
Home equity	(162)	1,699	1,537	1,584	15,688	17,272
Installment and other consumer	(973)	102	(871)	(114)	2,866	2,752
Consumer construction	686	868	1,554	608	654	1,263
Total Consumer Loans	12,298	9,428	21,726	14,446	25,864	40,311
Total Portfolio Loans	13,010	20,602	33,612	12,976	115,657	128,633
Total Loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	13,008	20,602	33,610	12,932	115,660	128,592
Total other earning assets	(1,365)	(42)	(1,407)	1,149	950	2,099
Change in Interest Earned on Interest-earning Assets	\$ 12,897	\$ 25,232	\$ 38,129	\$ 11,306	\$ 126,341	\$ 137,647
Interest paid on:						
Interest-bearing demand	\$ (288)	\$ 3,069	\$ 2,781	\$ (82)	\$ 5,114	\$ 5,031
Money market	7,424	17,763	25,187	(1,449)	28,981	27,532
Savings	(490)	2,411	1,921	(101)	3,332	3,231
Certificates of deposit	15,240	21,447	36,687	1,806	35,329	37,135
Total Interest-bearing Deposits	21,886	44,690	66,576	173	72,756	72,929
Short-term borrowings	(13,221)	(811)	(14,032)	19,058	6,484	25,542
Long-term borrowings	614	18	632	272	650	921
Junior subordinated debt securities	(223)	89	(134)	(97)	1,811	1,714
Total Borrowings	(12,830)	(704)	(13,534)	19,233	8,945	28,178
Other interest-bearing liabilities	(533)	66	(467)	1,587	829	2,416
Change in Interest Paid on Interest-bearing Liabilities	8,523	44,052	52,575	20,993	82,530	103,523
Change in Net Interest Income	\$ 4,374	\$ (18,820)	\$ (14,446)	\$ (9,687)	\$ 43,812	\$ 34,124

⁽¹⁾Nonaccruing loans are included in the daily average loan amounts outstanding.

⁽²⁾Tax-exempt income is on an FTE basis using the statutory federal corporate income tax rate of 21 percent.

⁽³⁾Taxable investment income is adjusted for the dividend-received deduction for equity securities.

⁽⁴⁾Changes to rate/volume are allocated to both rate and volume on a proportionate dollar basis.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Provision for Credit Losses

The provision for credit losses includes a provision for losses on loans and on unfunded commitments. The provision for credit losses fluctuates based on changes in loan balances, loan risk ratings, net loan charge-offs/recoveries, the macro environment and our Current Expected Credit Loss, or CECL, forecast.

The provision for credit losses decreased \$17.8 million to \$0.1 million for 2024 compared to \$17.9 million for 2023. The decrease in the provision for credit losses was primarily due to a lower level of ACL and a decrease in net loan charge-offs. The lower level of ACL was mainly related to improved asset quality, including a decrease in criticized and classified loans of \$96.2 million, or 31.1 percent, during 2024. Additionally, the provision for credit losses for the reserve for unfunded commitments was a negative \$1.7 million for 2024 compared to a negative \$1.4 million for 2023. The decrease in the reserve for unfunded commitments for 2024 was primarily due to lower loss rates and fewer unused commitments in the construction portfolio.

Net loan charge-offs for 2024 were \$8.3 million, or 0.11 percent of average loans, compared to \$13.2 million, or 0.18 percent of average loans, for 2023. Offsetting loan charge-offs of \$24.6 million during 2023 was a \$9.3 million recovery related to a 2020 customer fraud. Refer to the "Credit Quality" section of this MD&A for further details.

Noninterest Income

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			
	2024	2023	\$ Change	% Change
Net loss on sale of securities	\$ (7,938)	\$ —	\$ (7,938)	— %
Debit and credit card	18,263	18,248	15	0.1 %
Service charges on deposit accounts	16,273	16,193	80	0.5 %
Wealth management	12,259	12,186	73	0.6 %
Other noninterest income	10,226	10,993	(767)	(7.0) %
Total Noninterest Income	\$ 49,083	\$ 57,620	\$ (8,537)	(14.8) %

Noninterest income decreased \$8.5 million to \$49.1 million compared to \$57.6 million in 2023. The decrease was mainly related to \$7.9 million of realized losses from the repositioning of securities into longer duration, higher-yielding securities. Other noninterest income decreased \$0.8 million primarily related to a gain of \$3.9 million on the sale of OREO in 2023 compared to a \$3.5 million gain from the exchange offer for Visa Class B-1 common stock in 2024.

Noninterest Expense

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			
	2024	2023	\$ Change	% Change
Salaries and employee benefits	\$121,990	\$111,462	\$ 10,528	9.4 %
Data processing and information technology	19,510	17,437	2,073	11.9 %
Occupancy	15,102	14,814	288	1.9 %
Furniture, equipment and software	13,559	12,912	647	5.0 %
Marketing	6,351	6,488	(137)	(2.1) %
Other taxes	7,452	6,813	639	9.4 %
Professional services and legal	5,468	7,823	(2,355)	(30.1) %
FDIC insurance	4,201	4,122	79	1.9 %
Other	25,305	28,463	(3,158)	(11.1) %
Total Noninterest Expense	\$218,938	\$210,334	\$ 8,604	4.1 %

Noninterest expense increased \$8.6 million to \$218.9 million compared to \$210.3 million in 2023. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$10.5 million during 2024 primarily due to annual merit increases, the acquisition of new talent and higher incentives and medical costs. Data processing and information technology increased \$2.1 million due to higher outsourced processing costs related to additional products and higher transaction volume. Professional services and legal decreased \$2.4 million due to higher consulting expense in 2023 compared to 2024. Other noninterest expense decreased \$3.2 million primarily due to the adoption of PAM and a \$2.1 million decrease in loan collection and appraisal expense compared to 2023. As a result of adopting PAM, amortization expense of \$4.3 million related to tax credit equity investments is included in income tax expense for 2024 compared to \$2.1 million included in noninterest expense in 2023.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes decreased by \$0.4 million to \$33.6 million in 2024 compared to \$34.0 million for 2023. The decrease in our income tax provision was primarily due to a \$14.0 million decrease in income before taxes in 2024 compared to 2023 partially offset by the adoption of PAM on January 1, 2024. As a result of adopting PAM, amortization expense related to tax credit equity investments of \$4.3 million is included in income tax expense for 2024 compared to \$2.1 million included in other noninterest expense in 2023.

The effective tax rate, which is total tax expense as a percentage of income before taxes, increased to 20.4 percent in 2024 compared to 19.0 percent in 2023. The increase in the effective tax rate in 2024 compared to 2023 was primarily due to the adoption of PAM. We have generated an annual effective tax rate that is less than the statutory rate of 21 percent due to benefits resulting from tax-exempt interest, excludable dividend income, tax-exempt income on Bank Owned Life Insurance, or BOLI, and tax benefits associated with Low Income Housing Tax Credits, or LIHTC, which is partially offset by PAM.

Financial Condition as of December 31, 2024

Total assets were \$9.7 billion at December 31, 2024 compared to \$9.6 billion at December 31, 2023. Total portfolio loans increased \$89.6 million, or 1.2 percent, to \$7.7 billion at December 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2023. Loan growth was slow in 2024 due to higher interest rates and uncertainty in the macro environment and elevated loan-payoffs. Loan growth improved in the fourth quarter of 2024, with expanding loan pipelines positioning us for better results in 2025.

Securities remained unchanged at \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The bond portfolio was in a net unrealized loss position of \$71.7 million at December 31, 2024 compared to a net unrealized loss position of \$82.0 million at December 31, 2023. The improvement in the net unrealized loss position of \$10.3 million was primarily due to realized losses of \$7.9 million during 2024 as a result of repositioning \$144.3 million of our securities portfolio into longer-duration, higher yielding securities.

Customer deposit growth continues to be strong, allowing for a reduction in higher costing borrowings and brokered deposits. Total deposits increased \$261.3 million with customer deposits increasing \$411.7 million, or 5.8 percent, to \$7.6 billion at December 31, 2024 compared to \$7.1 billion at December 31, 2023. Brokered deposits decreased \$150.4 million, or 40.0 percent, to \$225.3 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$375.7 million at December 31, 2023. The increase in customer deposits is the result of our continued focus on our deposit franchise.

Total borrowings decreased \$253.3 million, or 50.3 percent, to \$250.3 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$503.6 million at December 31, 2023, primarily due to strong growth in customer deposits.

Total shareholders' equity increased by \$96.8 million to \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2024 compared to \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2023. The increase was primarily due to net income of \$131.3 million and other comprehensive income of \$13.9 million offset by dividends of \$51.1 million.

Securities Activity

	2024		2023		2022	
	Balance	Weighted-Average Yield	Balance	Weighted-Average Yield	Balance	Weighted-Average Yield
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 92,768	2.72 %	\$ 133,786	1.71 %	\$ 131,695	1.71 %
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	15,071	2.14 %	32,513	2.28 %	41,811	2.32 %
Collateralized mortgage obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	596,284	3.62 %	460,939	3.04 %	428,407	2.56 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	33,207	1.86 %	38,177	1.86 %	41,587	1.86 %
Commercial mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	224,798	3.08 %	273,425	2.42 %	327,313	2.28 %
Corporate obligations	—	— %	—	— %	500	7.67 %
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	24,287	3.17 %	30,468	3.34 %	30,471	3.35 %
Available-for-Sale Debt Securities	986,415		969,308		1,001,784	
Equity securities	1,176	2.59 %	1,083	3.06 %	994	3.32 %
Total Securities Available for Sale	\$ 987,591	3.32 %	\$ 970,391	2.62 %	\$ 1,002,778	2.34 %

We invest in various securities in order to maintain a source of liquidity, to satisfy various pledging requirements, to increase net interest income and as a tool of ALCO to reposition the balance sheet for interest rate risk purposes. Securities are subject to market risks that could negatively affect the level of liquidity available to us. Security purchases are subject to an

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

investment policy approved annually by our Board of Directors and administered through ALCO and our treasury function. Our entire securities portfolio is classified as available for sale. The portfolio primarily consists of structured agency-backed, fixed-income securities with limited credit exposure. Total securities available for sale increased to \$987.6 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$970.4 million at December 31, 2023.

At December 31, 2024, our bond portfolio was in a net unrealized loss position of \$71.7 million compared to a net unrealized loss position of \$82.0 million at December 31, 2023. At December 31, 2024, our bond portfolio had gross unrealized losses of \$72.7 million offset by \$1.0 million in gross unrealized gains compared to December 31, 2023, when total gross unrealized losses were \$83.8 million offset by gross unrealized gains of \$1.8 million.

Management evaluates the securities portfolio to determine if an ACL is needed each quarter. We did not record an ACL related to the securities portfolio at December 31, 2024 or December 31, 2023. The unrealized losses on debt securities were primarily attributable to changes in interest rates and not related to the credit quality of these securities. All debt securities were determined to be investment grade and paying principal and interest according to the contractual terms of the security at December 31, 2024. We do not intend to sell and it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell any of the securities in an unrealized loss position before recovery of their amortized cost. We did not recognize any impairment charges on our securities portfolio in 2024, 2023 or 2022.

We recognized \$7.9 million of realized losses as a result of repositioning \$144.3 million of our securities portfolio into longer duration, higher-yielding securities during 2024. We sold shorter duration U.S. Treasury securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities and purchased a mix of collateralized mortgage obligations, U.S. Treasury securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities with a longer duration and higher yield.

The following table sets forth the maturities of securities at December 31, 2024 and the weighted average yields of such securities. Taxable-equivalent adjustments for 2024 have been made in calculating yields on obligations of state and political subdivisions.

	Maturing									
	Within One Year		After One But within Five Years		After Five But Within Ten Years		After Ten Years		No Fixed Maturity	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>										
Available-for-Sale										
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 10,019	4.01 %	\$ 82,749	2.56 %	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	15,071	2.14 %	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
Collateralized mortgage obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	51	2.50 %	12,125	3.08 %	33,021	3.84 %	551,087	3.62 %	—	— %
Residential mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	20	5.00 %	807	2.60 %	—	— %	32,380	1.84 %	—	— %
Commercial mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	2,620	2.82 %	153,610	2.45 %	68,568	4.50 %	—	— %	—	— %
Obligations of states and political subdivisions ⁽¹⁾	—	— %	4,982	3.32 %	19,305	3.14 %	—	— %	—	— %
Marketable equity securities	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %	1,176	3.00 %
Total	\$ 27,781		\$254,273		\$120,894		\$583,467		\$ 1,176	
Weighted Average Yield		2.88 %		2.54 %		4.10 %		3.52 %		3.00 %

⁽¹⁾ Weighted-average yields are calculated on a taxable-equivalent basis using the federal statutory tax rate of 21 percent for 2024.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Loan Composition

The following table summarizes our loan portfolio as of the dates presented:

	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
(dollars in thousands)	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Commercial										
Commercial real estate	\$3,388,017	43.8 %	\$3,357,603	43.9 %	\$3,128,187	43.5 %	\$3,236,653	46.2 %	\$3,244,974	44.9 %
Commercial and industrial	1,540,397	19.9 %	1,642,106	21.5 %	1,718,976	23.9 %	1,728,969	24.7 %	1,954,453	27.0 %
Commercial construction	352,886	4.5 %	363,284	4.7 %	399,371	5.6 %	440,962	6.3 %	474,280	6.6 %
Total Commercial Loans	5,281,300	68.2 %	5,362,993	70.1 %	5,246,534	73.0 %	5,406,584	77.2 %	5,673,706	78.5 %
Consumer										
Consumer real estate	2,356,901	30.4 %	2,175,451	28.4 %	1,812,539	25.2 %	1,485,478	21.2 %	1,471,238	20.4 %
Other consumer	104,757	1.4 %	114,897	1.5 %	124,896	1.7 %	107,928	1.5 %	80,915	1.1 %
Total Consumer Loans	2,461,658	31.8 %	2,290,348	29.9 %	1,937,435	27.0 %	1,593,406	22.8 %	1,552,153	21.5 %
Total Portfolio Loans	\$7,742,958	100.0 %	\$7,653,341	100.0 %	\$7,183,969	100.0 %	\$6,999,990	100.0 %	\$7,225,859	100.0 %

The loan portfolio represents the most significant source of interest income for us. The risk that borrowers will be unable to pay such obligations is inherent in the loan portfolio. Other conditions, such as downturns in the borrower's industry or the overall economic climate, can significantly impact the borrower's ability to pay.

We adhere to a General Lending Policy to maintain the quality of our loan portfolio. The policy delegates the authority to extend loans under specific guidelines and underwriting standards. The General Lending Policy is formulated by management and reviewed and ratified annually by the Board of Directors.

We attempt to limit our exposure to credit risk by diversifying our loan portfolio by segment, geography, collateral and industry and actively managing concentrations. When concentrations exist in certain segments, we assess the credit risk within those segments to determine if additional reserve is needed in the qualitative portion of the ACL. Total commercial loans represented 68.2 percent of total portfolio loans at December 31, 2024 compared to 70.1 percent at December 31, 2023. Within our commercial portfolio, the CRE and commercial construction portfolios combined comprised \$3.7 billion, or 70.8 percent, of total commercial loans and 48.3 percent of total portfolio loans at December 31, 2024 compared to \$3.7 billion, or 69.4 percent, of total commercial loans and 48.6 percent of total portfolio loans at December 31, 2023.

Our multi-family and office segments are the most significant CRE and commercial construction concentrations within our portfolio. Approximately 95 percent of multifamily and 91 percent of office CRE loans are located within our market area, which includes Pennsylvania and the contiguous states of Ohio, New York, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

In the CRE segment, multi-family represented \$640.1 million, or 8.3 percent of total portfolio loans, at December 31, 2024 compared to \$569.4 million, or 7.4 percent, at December 31, 2023. The average loan size of multifamily CRE is \$1.1 million with an average loan to value of 58 percent at December 31, 2024 compared to an average loan size of \$0.9 million with an average loan to value of 58 percent at December 31, 2023. There were no special mention loans and \$7.3 million of substandard loans in the multifamily CRE segment at December 31, 2024 compared to special mention loans of \$3.8 million and substandard loans of \$13.0 million at December 31, 2023. There were no nonperforming multifamily loans at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Office CRE was \$453.3 million, or 5.9 percent of total portfolio loans, at December 31, 2024 compared to \$480.5 million, or 6.3 percent, at December 31, 2023. The average loan size of office CRE is \$1.1 million with an average loan to value of 56 percent at December 31, 2024 compared to an average loan size of \$1.1 million with an average loan to value of 55 percent at December 31, 2023. Special mention loans in the office CRE segment were \$18.4 million and substandard loans were \$2.1 million at December 31, 2024 compared to special mention loans of \$9.1 million and substandard loans of \$2.5 million at December 31, 2023. There were \$0.6 million of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2024 and \$0.5 million at December 31, 2023.

In addition, within the commercial construction segment, multifamily represented \$72.8 million, or 0.9 percent of total portfolio loans, at December 31, 2024 compared to \$119.0 million, or 1.6 percent, at December 31, 2023. Commercial construction office was \$17.2 million, or 0.2 percent of total portfolio loans, at December 31, 2024 compared to \$36.0 million, or 0.5 percent, at December 31, 2023.

We lend primarily in Pennsylvania and the contiguous states of Ohio, New York, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. The majority of our commercial and consumer loans are made to businesses and individuals in these states resulting in a geographic concentration. We believe our knowledge of these markets outweighs the geographic concentration risk. Our operating knowledge at the local and regional level is derived from our front-line connection to the customer and our understanding of their businesses. We also have a portfolio management group that utilizes multiple data sources including

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

customer information, publicly available data and subscription service data to assess risk on an on-going basis and strong overall risk management practices which help us understand and evaluate concentration risk. Our CRE and commercial construction portfolios have exposure outside this geography of 3.9 percent of the combined portfolios and 1.9 percent of total portfolio loans at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Total portfolio loans increased \$89.6 million, or 1.2 percent, to \$7.7 billion at December 31, 2024 compared to \$7.7 billion at December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2024, 62.0 percent of our total loans were variable rate loans and 38.0 percent were fixed rate loans compared to 65.0 percent variable rate loans and 35.0 percent fixed rate loans at December 31, 2023.

Commercial loans decreased \$81.7 million to \$5.3 billion at December 31, 2024, related to decreases of \$101.7 million in C&I and \$10.4 million in commercial construction offset by an increase of \$30.4 million in CRE compared to \$5.4 billion at December 31, 2023. The decrease in commercial loans was primarily driven by lower loan demand due to higher interest rates and uncertainty in the macro environment and elevated loan pay-offs which in part were strategic exits related to our criticized and classified loans. Loan activity improved in the fourth quarter of 2024, with expanding loan pipelines positioning us for better growth in 2025.

Consumer loans represented 31.8 percent of our total portfolio loans at December 31, 2024 and 29.9 percent at December 31, 2023. Consumer loans increased \$171.3 million to \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2024 compared to \$2.3 billion at December 31, 2023 primarily due to an increase of \$181.4 million in consumer real estate offset by a decrease of \$10.1 million in consumer installment loans. Beginning in 2022, we shifted from selling mortgages in the secondary market to holding mortgages in our portfolio.

We originate traditional fixed rate mortgage loans and adjustable rate mortgages with a maximum amortization term of 30 years. The loan to value, or LTV, policy guideline is 80 percent for residential first lien mortgages. Higher LTV loans may be approved within unique program guidelines. We may originate home equity loans with a lien position that is second to unrelated third-party lenders, but normally only to the extent that the combined LTV considering both the first and second liens does not exceed 100 percent of the fair value of the property. Combo mortgage loans consisting of a residential first mortgage and a home equity second mortgage are also available.

We typically originate and sell loans into the secondary market, primarily to Fannie Mae. We sell these loans in order to mitigate interest-rate risk associated with holding lower rate, long-term residential mortgages in the loan portfolio and to generate fee revenue from sales and servicing of the loans. Beginning in 2023, our strategy changed whereby we held more mortgages on our balance sheet versus selling these loans in the secondary market. This shift in strategy was mainly due to loan pricing in the secondary market and the desire to reduce our variable rate loan exposure in this interest rate environment. We continue to monitor our strategy and may shift back to selling more residential mortgages into the secondary market in future periods. At December 31, 2024, our servicing portfolio of mortgage loans that we originated and sold into the secondary market was \$648.9 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$707.8 million at December 31, 2023.

The following table presents the maturity of commercial and consumer loans outstanding as of December 31, 2024:

	Maturity					Total
	Within One Year	After One But Within Five Years	After Five Years through 15 years	After 15 years		
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Fixed interest rates	\$ 235,911	\$ 973,194	\$ 475,051	\$ 10,624	\$	1,694,780
Variable interest rates	847,944	1,832,862	816,963	88,751		3,586,520
Total Commercial Loans	\$ 1,083,855	\$ 2,806,056	\$ 1,292,014	\$ 99,375	\$	5,281,300
Fixed interest rates	\$ 60,026	\$ 220,120	\$ 493,230	\$ 501,376	\$	1,274,752
Variable interest rates	57,984	187,772	539,672	401,478		1,186,906
Total Consumer Loans	\$ 118,010	\$ 407,892	\$ 1,032,902	\$ 902,854	\$	2,461,658
Total Portfolio Loans	\$ 1,201,865	\$ 3,213,948	\$ 2,324,916	\$ 1,002,229	\$	7,742,958

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, we offer off-balance sheet credit arrangements to enable our customers to meet their financing objectives. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the financial statements. Our exposure to credit loss, in the event the customer does not satisfy the terms of the agreement, equals the contractual amount of the obligation less the value of any collateral. We apply the same credit policies in making commitments and standby letters of credit that are used for the underwriting of loans to customers. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates, annual renewals or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, therefore, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth our commitments and letters of credit as of the dates presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 2,382,847	\$ 2,566,154
Standby letters of credit	69,558	61,889
Total	\$ 2,452,405	\$ 2,628,043

See Note 16. Commitments and Contingencies in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Report for details on the allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments.

Credit Quality

On a quarterly basis, criticized asset meetings are held to monitor all special mention and substandard loans greater than \$1.5 million and all business banking special mention and substandard loans greater than \$0.5 million to establish action plans for these loans. These loans typically represent the highest risk of loss to us. We monitor these loans through regular contact with the borrower, review of current financial information and other documentation, review of all loan or potential loan restructures or modifications and the regular reevaluation of assets held as collateral. We also have a quarterly criticized asset meeting for the retail portfolio to review delinquent and nonaccrual loans as well as individual portfolio reviews such as unsecured, private banking and first payment default loans.

Additional credit risk management practices include periodic loan reviews, at least annually, and updates of our lending policies and procedures to support sound underwriting practices and portfolio management through portfolio stress testing. We have a portfolio monitoring group that performs an annual review of all commercial and business banking relationships greater than \$1.5 million and a quarterly review of our watch rated portfolio. Business banking relationships less than \$1.5 million are monitored through portfolio management software that identifies credit risk indicators. Our credit risk review process serves to independently monitor credit quality and assess the effectiveness of credit risk management practices to provide oversight of all corporate lending activities. The credit risk review function has the primary responsibility for assessing commercial credit administration and credit decision functions of consumer and mortgage underwriting, as well as providing input to the loan risk rating process.

Nonperforming assets, or NPAs, consist of nonaccrual loans and OREO. The following represents NPAs as of December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023
Nonaccrual Loans		
Commercial real estate	\$ 4,173	\$ 7,267
Commercial and industrial	12,570	3,244
Commercial construction	—	4,960
Consumer real estate	10,964	7,146
Other consumer	230	330
Total Nonaccrual Loans	27,937	22,947
OREO	8	75
Total Nonperforming Assets	\$ 27,945	\$ 23,022
Nonaccrual loans as a percent of total loans	0.36 %	0.30 %
Nonperforming assets as a percent of total loans plus OREO	0.36 %	0.30 %

Our policy is to place loans in all categories in nonaccrual status when collection of interest or principal is doubtful or generally when interest or principal payments are 90 days or more past the contractual due date.

Nonaccrual loans remain low at \$27.9 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$22.9 million at December 31, 2023. The increase in nonaccrual loans was due to the addition of a \$10.7 million commercial and industrial, or C&I, relationship during the three months ended December 31, 2024. A specific reserve of \$4.2 million was added for this relationship based on the uncertainty of timing surrounding the execution of the resolution strategy. Partially offsetting the increase in nonaccrual loans were payoffs in our commercial construction and CRE portfolios.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following represents delinquency as of December 31:

	2024		2023	
	Amount	% of Loans	Amount	% of Loans
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
90 days or more:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 4,173	0.12 %	\$ 7,267	0.22 %
Commercial and industrial	12,570	0.82 %	3,244	0.20 %
Commercial construction	—	— %	4,960	1.37 %
Consumer real estate	10,964	0.47 %	7,146	0.33 %
Other consumer	230	0.22 %	330	0.29 %
Total Loans	\$ 27,937	0.36 %	\$ 22,947	0.30 %
30 to 89 days:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 1,846	0.05 %	\$ 7,665	0.23 %
Commercial and industrial	2,671	0.17 %	710	0.04 %
Commercial construction	1,036	0.29 %	22	0.01 %
Consumer real estate	5,554	0.24 %	6,295	0.29 %
Other consumer	372	0.35 %	429	0.37 %
Total Loans	\$ 11,479	0.15 %	\$ 15,121	0.20 %

Closed-end installment loans, amortizing loans secured by real estate and any other loans with payments scheduled monthly are reported past due when the borrower is in arrears two or more monthly payments. Other multi-payment obligations with payments scheduled other than monthly are reported past due when one scheduled payment is due and unpaid for 30 days or more. We monitor delinquency on a monthly basis, including early-stage delinquencies of 30 to 89 days past due for early identification of potential problem loans.

Allowance for Credit Losses

We maintain an ACL at a level determined to be adequate to absorb estimated expected credit losses within the loan portfolio over the contractual life of a loan that considers our historical loss experience, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions as of the balance sheet date. We develop and document a systematic ACL methodology based on the following portfolio segments: 1) CRE, 2) C&I, 3) Commercial Construction, 4) Business Banking, 5) Consumer Real Estate and 6) Other Consumer.

Our charge-off policy for commercial loans requires that loans and other obligations that are not collectible be promptly charged-off when the loss is confirmed, regardless of the delinquency status of the loan. We may elect to recognize a partial charge-off when management has determined that the value of collateral or present value of expected future cash flows is less than the remaining investment in the loan. A loan or obligation does not need to be charged-off, regardless of delinquency status, if (i) management has determined that sufficient collateral exists to protect the remaining loan balance and a strategy exists to liquidate the collateral, or (ii) management has determined that the present value of expected future cash flows is sufficient to protect the remaining loan balance. Management may also consider a number of other factors to determine when a charge-off is appropriate. These factors may include, but are not limited to:

- the status of a bankruptcy proceeding;
- the value of collateral and probability of successful liquidation; and/or
- the status of adverse proceedings or litigation that may result in collection.

Consumer loans are evaluated for charge-off after the loan becomes 90 days past due. Unsecured loans are fully charged off and secured loans are charged down to the estimated fair value of the collateral less the cost to sell.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents activity in the ACL for each of the three years presented below:

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
ACL Balance at Beginning of Year:	\$ 107,966	\$ 101,340	\$ 98,576
Charge-offs:			
Commercial real estate	(5,390)	(1,706)	(1,820)
Commercial and industrial	(3,898)	(20,535)	(7,801)
Commercial construction	—	(451)	—
Consumer real estate	(1,446)	(446)	(621)
Other consumer	(1,454)	(1,500)	(1,375)
Total	(12,188)	(24,638)	(11,617)
Recoveries:			
Commercial real estate	1,921	1,084	1,052
Commercial and industrial	1,133	9,796	7,366
Commercial construction	—	2	1
Consumer real estate	329	214	203
Other consumer	524	360	400
Total	3,907	11,456	9,022
Net Charge-offs	(8,281)	(13,182)	(2,595)
Impact of adoption of ASU 2022-02	—	568	—
Provision for credit losses	1,809	19,240	5,359
ACL Balance at End of Year:	\$ 101,494	\$ 107,966	\$ 101,340

Net loan charge-offs for 2024 were \$8.3 million, or 0.11 percent of average loans, compared to \$13.2 million, or 0.18 percent of average loans for 2023. Offsetting loan charge-offs during 2024 were \$3.9 million in recoveries compared to \$11.5 million in recoveries in 2023, which included a \$9.3 million recovery related to a 2020 customer fraud.

The following table summarizes net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans for the years presented:

	2024	2023	2022
Commercial real estate	0.10 %	0.02 %	0.02 %
Commercial and industrial	0.17 %	0.64 %	0.03 %
Commercial construction	— %	0.12 %	— %
Consumer real estate	0.05 %	0.01 %	0.03 %
Other consumer	0.88 %	0.97 %	0.81 %
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding	0.11 %	0.18 %	0.04 %
Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of total portfolio loans	1.31 %	1.41 %	1.41 %
Allowance for credit losses to total nonaccrual loans	363 %	471 %	532 %

The following is the ACL balance by portfolio segment as of December 31:

(dollars in thousands)	2024		2023	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Commercial real estate	\$ 30,254	29.8 %	\$ 37,886	35.1 %
Commercial and industrial	37,084	36.5 %	34,538	32.0 %
Commercial construction	4,893	4.8 %	5,382	5.0 %
Business banking	10,681	10.6 %	12,858	11.9 %
Consumer real estate	15,776	15.5 %	14,663	13.6 %
Other consumer	2,806	2.8 %	2,639	2.4 %
Total	\$ 101,494	100.0 %	\$ 107,966	100.0 %

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Significant to our ACL is a higher concentration of commercial loans. The ability of borrowers to repay commercial loans is dependent upon the success of their business and general economic conditions. Due to the greater potential for loss within our commercial portfolio, we monitor the commercial loan portfolio through an internal risk rating system. Loan risk ratings are assigned based upon the creditworthiness of the borrower and are reviewed on an ongoing basis according to our internal policies. Loans rated special mention or substandard have potential or well-defined weaknesses not generally found in high quality, performing loans, and require attention from management to limit loss.

The ACL was \$101.5 million, or 1.31 percent of total portfolio loans, at December 31, 2024 compared to \$108.0 million, or 1.41 percent of total portfolio loans, at December 31, 2023. The decrease in the ACL of \$6.5 million is related to improvement in our overall asset quality resulting in a \$7.7 million decrease in our quantitative reserve and a \$2.9 million decrease in our qualitative reserve. The decrease in the quantitative reserve was primarily due to a \$96.2 million, or 31.1 percent, reduction in our criticized and classified loans and the decrease in the qualitative reserve was primarily related to improvement in our healthcare portfolio along with improvement in various other risk factors within our qualitative reserve. These decreases were offset by the addition of a \$4.2 specific reserve for loans individually evaluated related to a C&I relationship that was downgraded to nonaccrual during the three months ended December 31, 2024.

Federal Home Loan Bank and Other Restricted Stock

At December 31, 2024, we held FHLB of Pittsburgh stock of \$15.2 million compared to \$24.0 million at December 31, 2023. This investment is carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value. We hold FHLB stock because we are a member of the FHLB of Pittsburgh. The FHLB requires members to purchase and hold a specified level of FHLB stock based upon the members' asset values, level of borrowings and participation in other programs offered. Stock in the FHLB is non-marketable and is redeemable at the discretion of the FHLB. Members do not purchase stock in the FHLB for the same reasons that traditional equity investors acquire stock in an investor-owned enterprise. Rather, members purchase stock to obtain access to the products and services offered by the FHLB. Unlike equity securities of traditional for-profit enterprises, the stock of the FHLB does not provide its holders with an opportunity for capital appreciation because, by regulation, FHLB stock can only be purchased, redeemed and transferred at par value. We reviewed and evaluated the FHLB capital stock for impairment at December 31, 2024. The FHLB exceeds all required capital ratios. Additionally, we considered that the FHLB has been paying dividends and actively redeeming stock throughout 2024 and 2023. Accordingly, we believe sufficient evidence exists to conclude that no impairment existed at December 31, 2024.

Deposits

Deposits are our primary source of funds. The following table presents the mix of deposits as of the dates presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		\$ Change	% Change
	Amount	% of Deposits	Amount	% of Deposits		
Personal	\$ 4,533,149	58.2 %	\$ 4,244,386	56.4 %	\$ 288,763	6.8 %
Business	2,679,191	34.4 %	2,565,853	34.1 %	113,338	4.4 %
Public funds	345,512	4.5 %	335,876	4.5 %	9,636	2.9 %
Brokered	225,265	2.9 %	375,654	5.0 %	(150,389)	(40.0) %
Total Deposits	\$ 7,783,117	100.0 %	\$ 7,521,769	100.0 %	\$ 261,348	3.5 %

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents the composition of deposits at December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023	\$ Change
Customer deposits			
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 2,185,242	\$ 2,221,942	\$ (36,700)
Interest-bearing demand	812,768	825,787	(13,019)
Money market	1,939,980	1,741,189	198,791
Savings	877,859	950,546	(72,687)
Certificates of deposit	1,742,003	1,406,652	335,351
Total customer deposits	7,557,852	7,146,116	411,736
Brokered deposits			
Money market	100,305	200,653	(100,348)
Certificates of deposit	124,960	175,000	(50,040)
Total brokered deposits	225,265	375,653	(150,388)
Total Deposits	\$ 7,783,117	\$ 7,521,769	\$ 261,348

We have a strong core deposit base with noninterest-bearing demand deposits representing 28.1 percent of total deposits at December 31, 2024 compared to 29.5 percent of total deposits at December 31, 2023. Total deposits increased \$261.3 million, or 3.5 percent, at December 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2023. Total customer deposits increased \$411.7 million, or 5.8 percent, from December 31, 2023, as a result of our focus on our deposit franchise. Total brokered deposits decreased \$150.4 million from December 31, 2023 due to strong growth in customer deposits. Brokered deposits are an additional source of funds utilized by ALCO as a way to diversify funding sources, as well as manage our funding costs and structure.

As a member of the IntraFi network, we are able to offer our customers insurance coverage on interest-bearing demand, money market and certificate of deposit balances in excess of the FDIC insurance limits. IntraFi balances increased \$47.1 million to \$324.8 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$277.7 million at December 31, 2023.

We have total uninsured deposits of \$2.6 billion, or 33.5 percent of our total deposit base, compared to \$2.3 billion, or 30.0 percent, at December 31, 2023. Included in uninsured deposits is \$297.5 million of fully collateralized, municipal deposits, or 3.8 percent of our total deposit base.

The daily average balance of deposits and rates paid on deposits are summarized in the following table for the years ended December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024		2023		2022	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 2,163,902	—	\$ 2,349,919	—	\$ 2,705,210	—
Interest-bearing demand	804,387	1.10 %	844,588	0.72 %	918,222	0.11 %
Money market	1,873,629	3.11 %	1,638,947	2.28 %	1,909,209	0.63 %
Savings	905,351	0.69 %	1,020,314	0.43 %	1,121,818	0.10 %
Certificates of deposit	1,580,025	4.41 %	1,226,989	3.17 %	991,396	0.58 %
Brokered deposits	304,060	5.35 %	114,322	5.43 %	2,323	2.10 %
Total	\$ 7,631,354	2.09 %	\$ 7,195,079	1.29 %	\$ 7,648,178	0.26 %

CDs of \$250,000 and over accounted for 6.2 percent and 4.7 percent of total deposits at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. These primarily represent deposit relationships with local customers in our market area.

Maturities of CDs of \$250,000 or more outstanding at December 31, 2024 are summarized as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024
Three months or less	\$ 239,924
Over three through six months	128,980
Over six through twelve months	88,729
Over twelve months	21,611
Total	\$ 479,244

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Borrowings

Borrowings are an additional source of funding for us. Short-term borrowings are for terms under or equal to one year at December 31, 2024 and are comprised of FHLB Advances. Long-term borrowings are for original terms greater than one year and are comprised of FHLB advances and finance leases. Total borrowings decreased \$253.3 million to \$250.3 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$503.6 million at December 31, 2023, primarily due to strong growth in customer deposits.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	\$ Change
Short-term borrowings	\$ 150,000	\$ 415,000	\$ (265,000)
Long-term borrowings	50,896	39,277	11,619
Junior subordinated debt securities	49,418	49,358	60
Total Borrowings	\$ 250,314	\$ 503,635	\$ (253,321)

Information pertaining to short-term borrowings is summarized in the table below for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Short-Term Borrowings	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance at the period end	\$ 150,000	\$ 415,000
Average balance during the period	\$ 257,524	\$ 500,421
Average interest rate during the period	5.12 %	5.44 %
Maximum month-end balance during the period	\$ 465,000	\$ 630,000
Average interest rate at the period end	4.60 %	5.65 %

Information pertaining to long-term borrowings and junior subordinated debt securities is summarized in the tables below for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Long-Term Borrowings	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance at the period end	\$ 50,896	\$ 39,277
Average balance during the period	\$ 46,306	\$ 31,706
Average interest rate during the period	4.24 %	4.20 %
Maximum month-end balance during the period	\$ 64,015	\$ 39,589
Average interest rate at the period end	3.75 %	4.52 %

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Junior Subordinated Debt Securities	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance at the period end	\$ 49,418	\$ 49,358
Average balance during the period	\$ 49,386	\$ 52,215
Average interest rate during the period	8.05 %	7.87 %
Maximum month-end balance during the period	\$ 49,418	\$ 54,483
Average interest rate at the period end	6.96 %	7.98 %

Wealth Management Assets

The fair value of the S&T Bank Wealth Management assets under administration, which are not accounted for as part of our assets, amounted to \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2024 and \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2023. At December 31, 2024, assets under administration consisted of \$0.7 billion in S&T Trust and \$1.3 billion in S&T Financial Services.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is defined as a financial institution's ability to meet its cash and collateral obligations at a reasonable cost. Our primary future cash needs are centered on the ability to (i) satisfy the financial needs of depositors who may want to withdraw funds or of borrowers needing to access funds to meet their credit needs and (ii) to meet our future cash commitments under contractual obligations with third parties. In order to manage liquidity risk, our Board of Directors has delegated authority to ALCO for the formulation, implementation and oversight of liquidity risk management for S&T. The ALCO's goal is to maintain adequate levels of liquidity at a reasonable cost to meet funding needs in both a normal operating environment and for potential liquidity stress events. The ALCO monitors and manages liquidity through various ratios, reviewing cash flow projections, performing stress tests and having a detailed contingency funding plan. The ALCO policy guidelines define graduated risk tolerance levels. If our liquidity position moves to a level that has been defined as high risk, specific actions are required, such as increased monitoring or the development of an action plan to reduce the risk position.

Our primary funding and liquidity source is a stable customer deposit base. We believe S&T has the ability to retain existing deposits and attract new deposits, mitigating any funding dependency on other more volatile funding sources. Refer to the "Financial Condition as of December 31, 2024 - Deposits" section of this MD&A, for additional discussion on deposits. Although deposits are the primary source of funds, we have identified various other funding sources that can be used as part of our normal funding program. Additional funding sources accessible to S&T include borrowing availability at the FHLB, federal funds lines with other financial institutions and the brokered deposit market. We also have borrowing availability at the Federal Reserve Discount Window through the Borrower-in-Custody Program.

In response to the bank failures in March 2023, the Federal Reserve authorized additional funding availability to eligible depository institutions through the Federal Reserve Bank Term Funding Program, or BTFP. The temporary program was intended to help assure depositors that their institutions have an additional source of liquidity to meet their needs. Under the BTFP, any collateral eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve Banks in open market operations could be pledged including U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Agencies and U.S. Agency mortgage-backed securities. Collateral advances were equal to 100 percent of the par value of the collateral pledged with a term of up to one year. Interest was charged at a fixed rate equal to the one-year overnight index swap rate plus 10 basis points with no prepayment penalty. The BTFP ceased making new fundings on March 11, 2024.

Available borrowing capacity exceeds uninsured deposits of \$2.6 billion at December 31, 2024 and \$2.3 billion at December 31, 2023. The following table summarizes borrowing funding sources available as of the dates presented:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Borrowing Capacity	Balance ⁽¹⁾	Available	Borrowing Capacity	Balance	Available
FHLB	\$ 1,980,615	\$ 304,565	\$ 1,676,050	\$ 3,241,098	\$ 552,136	\$ 2,688,962
Borrower-in-Custody Program	\$ 1,995,489	\$ —	\$ 1,995,489	769,653	—	769,653
Federal Reserve BTFP ⁽²⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	636,963	—	636,963
Total	\$ 3,976,104	\$ 304,565	\$ 3,671,539	\$ 4,647,714	\$ 552,136	\$ 4,095,578

⁽¹⁾ FHLB balances include advances, letters of credit, interest due on advances and the credit enhancement obligation on mortgages sold to the FHLB.

⁽²⁾ Emergency lending program created by the Federal Reserve in March 2023 which ceased making new fundings in March 2024.

At December 31, 2024, we had available borrowing capacity of \$3.7 billion, \$2.0 billion at the Federal Reserve and \$1.7 billion at the FHLB of Pittsburgh. In 2024, we strengthened our contingency funding position by shifting loan collateral from the FHLB of Pittsburgh to the Federal Reserve. We believe that these funding sources will provide adequate resources to fund our short-term and long-term operating and financing needs. In addition, our ability to access capital markets provides additional sources of funding with respect to strategic investing opportunities. Our access to and the availability of funds in the future will be affected by many factors, including, but not limited to our financial condition and prospects, the liquidity of the overall capital markets and the current state of the economy.

In the normal course of business, we enter into various contractual obligations, which require future payments that could impact our liquidity and capital resources. We also utilize interest rate swaps to add stability and manage exposure to interest rate movements, under which we are required to either receive cash from, or pay cash to, counterparties depending on changes in interest rates. Derivative contracts are carried at fair value representing the net present value of expected future cash receipts or payments based on market rates as of the balance sheet date.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes our material contractual obligations as of December 31, 2024:

(dollars in thousands)	Payments Due In					Total
	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029	Later Years		
Certificates of deposit ⁽¹⁾	1,745,518	104,794	13,844	2,807		1,866,963
Short-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	150,000	—	—	—		150,000
Long-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	81	50,180	122	513		50,896
Junior subordinated debt securities ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	49,418		49,418
Operating and finance leases	5,052	9,648	9,254	55,724		79,678
Funding commitments on Low Income Housing Partnerships	5,887	—	—	—		5,887
Total	\$ 1,906,538	\$ 164,622	\$ 23,220	\$ 108,462	\$	2,202,842

⁽¹⁾Excludes interest

An important component of our ability to effectively respond to potential liquidity stress events is maintaining a cushion of highly liquid assets. Highly liquid assets are those that can be converted to cash quickly, with little or no loss in value, to meet financial obligations. ALCO policy guidelines define a ratio of highly liquid assets to total assets by graduated risk tolerance levels of minimal, moderate and high. At December 31, 2024, S&T Bank had \$938.2 million in highly liquid assets, which consisted primarily of \$175.2 million in interest-bearing deposits with banks and \$763.0 million in unpledged securities. This resulted in a highly liquid assets to total assets ratio of 9.7 percent at December 31, 2024 compared to 9.4 percent at December 31, 2023. Refer to Note 12. Tax Credit Equity Investments, Note 13. Deposits, Note 14. Short Term Borrowings, Note 15. Long Term Borrowings and Subordinated Debt and Note 7. Right-Of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities to the consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and the Deposits and Borrowings section of this MD&A, for more details.

Capital Resources

Shareholders' equity increased \$96.8 million, or 7.6 percent, to \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2024 compared to \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2023. The increase was primarily due to net income of \$131.3 million and other comprehensive income of \$13.9 million, partially offset by dividends of \$51.1 million. The other comprehensive income was primarily due to a \$8.2 million improvement in unrealized losses on our available-for-sale debt securities, net of tax and an improvement of \$4.1 million in unrealized losses on our interest rate swaps, net of tax.

We continue to maintain a strong capital position with a leverage ratio of 11.98 percent as compared to the regulatory guideline of 5.00 percent to be well-capitalized and a risk-based Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 14.58 percent compared to the regulatory guideline of 6.50 percent to be well-capitalized. Our risk-based Tier 1 and Total capital ratios were 14.90 percent and 16.49 percent, which places us above the federal bank regulatory agencies' well-capitalized guidelines of 8.00 percent and 10.00 percent, respectively. Our ratios are also above the required minimum ratios after the capital conservation buffer, discussed further below, of common equity tier 1 risk-based capital ratio greater than 7.00 percent, tier 1 risk-based capital ratio greater than 8.50 percent and a total risk-based capital ratio greater than 10.50 percent. We believe that we have the ability to raise additional capital, if necessary.

On March 27, 2020, the regulators issued interim final rule, or IFR, "Regulatory Capital Rule: Revised Transition of the Current Expected Credit Losses Methodology for Allowances" in response to the disrupted economic activity from the spread of COVID-19. The IFR provides financial institutions that adopt CECL during 2020 with the option to delay for two years the estimated impact of CECL on regulatory capital, followed by a three-year transition period to phase out the aggregate amount of the capital benefit provided by the initial two-year delay ("five-year transition"). We adopted CECL effective January 1, 2020 and elected to implement the five-year transition.

Banking organizations are required to maintain a capital conservation buffer composed of common equity tier 1 capital in an amount greater than 2.50 percent of total risk-weighted assets. Banking organizations must maintain a common equity tier 1 risk-based capital ratio greater than 7.00 percent, a tier 1 risk-based capital ratio greater than 8.50 percent and a total risk-based capital ratio greater than 10.50 percent; otherwise, it will be subject to restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments. The minimum capital requirements plus the capital conservation buffer exceeds the regulatory capital ratios required for an insured depository institution to be well-capitalized under the FDIC's prompt corrective action framework.

Federal regulators periodically propose amendments to the regulatory capital rules and the related regulatory framework and consider changes to the capital standards that could significantly increase the amount of capital needed to meet applicable standards. The timing of adoption, ultimate form and effect of any such proposed amendments cannot be predicted.

We have filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act of 1933 as amended, with the SEC, which allows for the issuance of a variety of securities including debt and capital securities, preferred and common stock and warrants. We may use the proceeds from the sale of securities for general corporate purposes, which could include investments

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

at the holding company level, investing in, or extending credit to subsidiaries, possible acquisitions and stock repurchases. As of December 31, 2024, we had not issued any securities pursuant to the shelf registration statement.

Inflation

Inflation can have a significant impact on interest rates and, accordingly, can impact our financial performance. Inflation can influence our asset growth, deposits, noninterest income and expense and credit quality. As a result, we closely monitor the rate of inflation in the economy. We do so by analyzing our capability to respond to changing interest rates and our ability to manage noninterest income and expense. We monitor the mix of interest-rate sensitive assets and liabilities through our management committee, ALCO, in order to manage the impact of inflation and the level of interest rates on net interest income. We also manage the effects of inflation on S&T by reviewing the prices of our products and services, by introducing new products and services and by controlling overhead expenses. Additionally, management is aware of the potential impacts that inflation can have on our loan portfolio and our customer's ability to operate their businesses. We seek to minimize the various inflationary inputs through a robust annual review process and sensitivity analysis when considering extensions of credit. Additionally, we leverage our internal credit risk review in support of the current economic cycle. We continuously monitor our portfolio for potential and emerging risks. See Risk Factors in Item 1A for further information regarding the impact of inflation on the economy and on S&T.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is defined as the degree to which changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices or equity prices can adversely affect a financial institution's earnings or capital. For most financial institutions, including S&T, market risk primarily reflects exposures to changes in interest rates. Interest rate fluctuations affect earnings by changing net interest income and other interest-sensitive income and expense levels. Interest rate changes also affect capital by changing the net present value of a bank's future cash flows, and the cash flows themselves, as rates change. Accepting this risk is a normal part of banking and can be an important source of profitability and enhancing shareholder value. However, excessive interest rate risk can threaten a bank's earnings, capital, liquidity and solvency. Our sensitivity to changes in interest rate movements is continually monitored by the ALCO. The ALCO monitors and manages market risk through rate shock analyses, economic value of equity, or EVE, analyses and by performing stress tests and simulations to mitigate earnings and market value fluctuations due to changes in interest rates.

Rate shock analyses results are compared to a base case to provide an estimate of the impact that market rate changes may have on 12 and 24 months of pretax net interest income. The base case and rate shock analyses are performed on a static balance sheet. A static balance sheet is a no growth balance sheet in which all maturing and/or repricing cash flows are reinvested in the same product at the existing product spread. Rate shock analyses assume an immediate parallel shift in market interest rates and also include management assumptions regarding the impact of interest rate changes on non-maturity deposit products (noninterest-bearing demand, interest-bearing demand, money market and savings) and changes in the prepayment behavior of loans and securities with optionality. S&T policy guidelines limit the change in pretax net interest income over 12 and 24 month horizons using rate shocks in increments of +/- 100 basis points. Policy guidelines define the percentage change in pretax net interest income by graduated risk tolerance levels of minimal, moderate and high.

In order to monitor interest rate risk beyond the 24 month time horizon of rate shocks on pretax net interest income, we also perform EVE analyses. EVE represents the present value of all asset cash flows minus the present value of all liability cash flows. EVE change results are compared to a base case to determine the impact that market rate changes may have on our EVE. As with rate shock analyses on pretax net interest income, EVE analyses incorporate management assumptions regarding prepayment behavior of fixed rate loans and securities with optionality and the behavior and value of non-maturity deposit products. S&T policy guidelines limit the change in EVE using rate shocks in increments of +/- 100 basis points. Policy guidelines define the percentage change in EVE by graduated risk tolerance levels of minimal, moderate and high.

The table below reflects the rate shock analyses results for the 1-12 and 13-24 month periods of pretax net interest income and EVE.

Change in Interest Rate (basis points)	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	1 - 12 Months	13 - 24 Months	% Change in EVE	1 - 12 Months	13 - 24 Months	% Change in EVE
	% Change in Pretax Net Interest Income	% Change in Pretax Net Interest Income		% Change in Pretax Net Interest Income	% Change in Pretax Net Interest Income	
400	3.2	8.4	(32.3)	3.5	7.6	(31.4)
300	1.9	5.8	(24.1)	2.4	5.4	(23.5)
200	0.8	3.7	(15.4)	1.2	3.4	(15.2)
100	(0.1)	1.7	(7.2)	0.2	1.6	(7.3)
-100	(3.4)	(5.2)	3.0	(3.5)	(5.1)	3.7
-200	(6.2)	(10.3)	3.5	(4.2)	(6.7)	3.8
-300	(9.2)	(16.2)	0.2	(6.6)	(11.2)	(0.5)
-400	(12.9)	(22.7)	(7.9)	(9.3)	(15.1)	(13.7)

The results from the rate shock analyses on net interest income are generally consistent with having an asset sensitive balance sheet. Having an asset sensitive balance sheet means more assets than liabilities will reprice during the measured time frames. The implications of an asset sensitive balance sheet will differ depending upon the change in market interest rates. For example, with an asset sensitive balance sheet in a declining interest rate environment, more assets than liabilities will decrease in rate. This situation could result in a decrease in net interest income and operating income. Conversely, with an asset sensitive balance sheet in a rising interest rate environment, more assets than liabilities will increase in rate. This situation could result in an increase in net interest income and operating income.

Our rate shock analyses show less improvement in the percentage change in pretax net interest income in the 1-12 month rates up scenarios when comparing December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2023 primarily because of changes to our funding mix. Our rate shock analyses show more improvement in the percentage change in pretax net interest income in the 13-24 month rates up scenarios when comparing December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2023 primarily because of upcoming maturities within our receive-fixed balance sheet swap portfolio. The percentage change in pretax net interest income in the rates down scenarios show a decline when comparing December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2023 primarily due to upcoming maturities within our receive-fixed balance sheet swap portfolio, enhanced loan prepayment assumptions, and changes in our bond portfolio mix. Our EVE analyses show a slight decline in the rates up scenarios when comparing December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2023 primarily because of changes to interest rates, changes to our bond portfolio mix, and changes to our funding mix. The percentage change in our EVE are smaller in the rates down scenarios when comparing December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2023. These changes are mainly the result of changes to interest rates.

In addition to rate shocks and EVE analyses, we perform a market risk stress test at least annually. The market risk stress test includes sensitivity analyses and simulations. Sensitivity analyses are performed to help us identify which model assumptions cause the greatest impact on pretax net interest income. Sensitivity analyses may include changing prepayment behavior of loans and securities with optionality and the impact of interest rate changes on non-maturity deposit products. Simulation analyses may include the potential impact of rate changes other than the policy guidelines, yield curve shape changes, significant balance mix changes and various growth scenarios.

Table of Contents

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets	51
Consolidated Statements of Net Income	52
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	53
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	54
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	55
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	57
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements (PCAOB ID: <u>42</u>)	103
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	105

Table of Contents

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
<i>(in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>		
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks, including interest-bearing deposits of \$175,606 and \$160,802 at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023	\$ 244,820	\$ 233,612
Securities available for sale, at fair value	987,591	970,391
Loans held for sale	—	153
Portfolio loans, net of unearned income	7,742,958	7,653,341
Allowance for credit losses	(101,494)	(107,966)
Portfolio loans, net	7,641,464	7,545,375
Bank owned life insurance	85,012	84,008
Premises and equipment, net	45,033	49,006
Federal Home Loan Bank and other restricted stock, at cost	15,231	25,082
Goodwill	373,424	373,424
Other intangible assets, net	3,055	4,059
Other assets	262,342	266,416
Total Assets	\$ 9,657,972	\$ 9,551,526
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 2,185,242	\$ 2,221,942
Interest-bearing demand	812,768	825,787
Money market	2,040,285	1,941,842
Savings	877,859	950,546
Certificates of deposit	1,866,963	1,581,652
Total Deposits	7,783,117	7,521,769
Short-term borrowings	150,000	415,000
Long-term borrowings	50,896	39,277
Junior subordinated debt securities	49,418	49,358
Other liabilities	244,247	242,677
Total Liabilities	8,277,678	8,268,081
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock (\$2.50 par value)		
Authorized—50,000,000 shares		
Issued—41,449,444 shares at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023		
Outstanding—38,259,449 shares at December 31, 2024 and 38,232,806 shares at December 31, 2023	103,623	103,623
Additional paid-in capital	411,785	409,034
Retained earnings	1,039,035	959,604
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(76,992)	(90,901)
Treasury stock — 3,189,995 shares at December 31, 2024 and 3,216,638 shares at December 31, 2023, at cost	(97,157)	(97,915)
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,380,294	1,283,445
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 9,657,972	\$ 9,551,526

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME

<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME			
Loans, including fees	\$ 476,382	\$ 443,124	\$ 314,866
Investment Securities:			
Taxable	37,744	31,611	23,743
Tax-exempt	690	852	1,579
Dividends	1,056	2,314	563
Total Interest and Dividend Income	515,872	477,901	340,751
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Deposits	159,411	92,836	19,907
Borrowings, junior subordinated debt securities and other	21,655	35,655	5,061
Total Interest Expense	181,066	128,491	24,968
NET INTEREST INCOME	334,806	349,410	315,783
Provision for credit losses	133	17,892	8,366
Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses	334,673	331,518	307,417
NONINTEREST INCOME			
Net (loss) gain on sale of securities	(7,938)	—	198
Debit and credit card	18,263	18,248	19,008
Service charges on deposit accounts	16,273	16,193	16,829
Wealth management	12,259	12,186	12,717
Other	10,226	10,993	9,507
Total Noninterest Income	49,083	57,620	58,259
NONINTEREST EXPENSE			
Salaries and employee benefits	121,990	111,462	103,221
Data processing and information technology	19,510	17,437	16,918
Occupancy	15,102	14,814	14,812
Furniture, equipment and software	13,559	12,912	11,606
Marketing	6,351	6,488	5,600
Other taxes	7,452	6,813	6,620
Professional services and legal	5,468	7,823	8,318
FDIC insurance	4,201	4,122	2,854
Other	25,305	28,463	26,797
Total Noninterest Expense	218,938	210,334	196,746
Income Before Taxes	164,818	178,804	168,930
Income tax expense	33,553	34,023	33,410
Net Income	\$ 131,265	\$ 144,781	\$ 135,520
Earnings per share—basic	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.47
Earnings per share—diluted	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.46
Dividends declared per share	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.20

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net Income	\$ 131,265	\$ 144,781	\$ 135,520
Available-for-Sale Debt Securities			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale debt securities	2,328	20,317	(111,539)
Tax effect	(458)	(4,407)	23,805
Net available-for-sale securities losses (gains) reclassified into earnings ⁽¹⁾	7,938	—	(198)
Tax effect	(1,563)	—	42
Net effect on other comprehensive income	8,245	15,910	(87,890)
Interest Rate Swaps			
Net change in fair value of interest rate swaps	(8,253)	(5,753)	(21,459)
Tax effect	1,722	1,237	4,581
Net interest rate swap losses reclassified into earnings ⁽²⁾	13,403	12,382	91
Tax effect	(2,796)	(2,662)	(19)
Net effect on other comprehensive income	4,076	5,204	(16,806)
Employee Benefit Plans			
Adjustment to funded status of employee benefit plans	1,969	142	(2,526)
Tax effect	(381)	(32)	608
Net employee benefit plan losses reclassified into earnings ⁽³⁾	—	—	2,080
Tax effect	—	—	(501)
Net effect on other comprehensive income	1,588	110	(339)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	13,909	21,224	(105,035)
Comprehensive Income	\$ 145,174	\$ 166,005	\$ 30,485

(1) Reclassification adjustments are comprised of realized security gains or losses. The realized gains or losses have been recorded in net (loss) gain on sale of securities in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

(2) Reclassification adjustments have been recorded in loan interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

(3) Reclassification adjustments are comprised of realized actuarial gains or losses and settlement charges. These gains or losses and settlement charges have been recorded in salaries and employee benefits in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 103,623	\$ 403,095	\$ 773,659	\$ (7,090)	\$ (66,833)	\$1,206,454
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	—	—	135,520	—	—	135,520
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	(105,035)	—	(105,035)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.20 per share)	—	—	(47,023)	—	—	(47,023)
Treasury stock issued for restricted stock awards (4,250 shares)	—	—	(135)	—	135	—
Forfeitures of restricted stock awards (87,208 shares)	—	—	1,927	—	(2,735)	(808)
Repurchase of S&T stock (268,503 shares)	—	—	—	—	(7,637)	(7,637)
Recognition of restricted stock compensation expense	—	3,188	—	—	—	3,188
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 103,623	\$ 406,283	\$ 863,948	\$ (112,125)	\$ (77,070)	\$1,184,659
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	—	—	144,781	—	—	144,781
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	21,224	—	21,224
Impact of adoption of ASU 2022-02	—	—	(447)	—	—	(447)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.29 per share)	—	—	(49,850)	—	—	(49,850)
Treasury stock issued for restricted stock awards (36,166 shares)	—	(1,123)	—	—	1,123	—
Forfeitures of restricted stock awards (63,667 shares)	—	—	1,172	—	(1,970)	(798)
Repurchase of S&T stock (739,426 shares)	—	—	—	—	(19,998)	(19,998)
Recognition of restricted stock compensation expense	—	3,874	—	—	—	3,874
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 103,623	\$ 409,034	\$ 959,604	\$ (90,901)	\$ (97,915)	\$1,283,445
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	—	—	131,265	—	—	131,265
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	13,909	—	13,909
Impact of adoption of ASU 2023-02	—	—	(1,002)	—	—	(1,002)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.33 per share)	—	—	(51,075)	—	—	(51,075)
Treasury stock issued for restricted stock awards (61,484 shares)	—	(1,871)	—	—	1,871	—
Forfeitures of restricted stock awards (34,841 shares)	—	—	243	—	(1,113)	(870)
Recognition of restricted stock compensation expense	—	4,622	—	—	—	4,622
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 103,623	\$ 411,785	\$1,039,035	\$ (76,992)	\$ (97,157)	\$1,380,294

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 131,265	\$ 144,781	\$ 135,520
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for credit losses	133	17,892	8,366
Net depreciation, amortization and accretion	10,865	7,520	9,027
Net amortization of discounts and premiums on securities	2,837	4,666	6,062
Stock-based compensation expense	4,622	3,874	3,188
Loss (gain) on sale of securities	7,938	—	(198)
Deferred income taxes	(296)	601	(2,932)
Loss (gain) on sale of fixed assets	196	(100)	61
Gain on sale of loans, net	(69)	(81)	(1,229)
Loss (gain) on sale and fair value adjustments of other real estate owned, net	58	(3,898)	(3,119)
Proceeds from the sale of mortgage loans	4,552	3,839	38,583
Mortgage loans originated for sale	(4,330)	(3,895)	(35,848)
Net change in:			
Net decrease (increase) in interest receivable	2,703	(7,094)	(10,033)
Net increase in interest payable	4,998	17,763	2,901
Net (increase) decrease in other assets	(1,732)	14,311	(24,628)
Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	9,627	(28,430)	114,804
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	173,367	171,749	240,525
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of securities	(313,552)	(99,583)	(401,054)
Proceeds from maturities, prepayments and calls of securities	159,606	147,710	160,830
Proceeds from sales of securities	136,401	—	30,490
Redemption (purchases) of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	9,851	(2,047)	(13,515)
Net increase in loans	(106,239)	(492,795)	(192,403)
Proceeds from sale of portfolio loans	8,923	11,641	8,024
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	131	7,051	12,529
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,994)	(6,219)	(3,863)
Proceeds from the sale of premises and equipment	58	710	161
Proceeds from life insurance settlement	1,003	1,696	214
Net payments from cash flow hedge	(11,480)	(12,383)	(91)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(118,292)	(444,219)	(398,678)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net decrease in demand, money market and savings deposits	(23,963)	(345,260)	(623,076)
Net increase (decrease) in certificates of deposit	285,321	647,111	(153,400)
Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(265,000)	45,000	285,509
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	50,000	25,000	—
Repayments on long-term borrowings	(38,381)	(5,464)	(7,689)
Repurchase of shares for taxes on restricted stock	(870)	(798)	(808)
Cash dividends paid to common shareholders	(50,974)	(49,708)	(46,952)
Repurchase of common stock	—	(19,808)	(7,637)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(43,867)	296,073	(554,053)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks	11,208	23,603	(712,206)
Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	233,612	210,009	922,215
Cash and Due From Banks at End of Period	\$ 244,820	\$ 233,612	\$ 210,009

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Supplemental Disclosures			
Right of use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	\$ 604	\$ 2,009	\$ —
Cash paid for interest	\$ 176,068	\$ 111,303	\$ 22,068
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 29,730	\$ 36,886	\$ 31,175
Transfers of loans to other real estate owned	\$ 122	\$ 163	\$ 23

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

S&T Bancorp, Inc., or S&T, was incorporated on March 17, 1983 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a bank holding company and has four active direct wholly owned subsidiaries, S&T Bank, 9th Street Holdings, Inc., STBA Capital Trust I and DNB Capital Trust II, and owns a 50 percent interest in Commonwealth Trust Credit Life Insurance Company, or CTCLIC.

We are presently engaged in non-banking activities through the following six entities: 9th Street Holdings, Inc.; S&T Banc Holdings, Inc.; CTCLIC; S&T Insurance Group, LLC; Stewart Capital Advisors, LLC; and DN Acquisition Company, Inc. Our investment holding companies are 9th Street Holdings, Inc. and S&T Banc Holdings, Inc. CTCLIC, which is a joint venture with another financial institution, acts as a reinsurer of credit life, accident and health insurance policies sold by S&T Bank and the other institution. S&T Insurance Group, LLC, through its subsidiaries, offers a variety of insurance products. Stewart Capital Advisors, LLC is a registered investment advisor that manages private investment accounts for individuals and institutions. DN Acquisition Company, Inc. was acquired with the DNB merger and was incorporated for the purpose of acquiring and holding other real estate owned, or OREO, acquired through foreclosure or deed in-lieu-of foreclosure, as well as bank-occupied real estate.

Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the dates of the balance sheets and revenues and expenses for the periods then ended. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Our significant accounting policies are described below.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of S&T and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Investments of 20 percent to 50 percent of the outstanding common stock of investees are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Reclassification

Amounts in prior years' financial statements and footnotes are reclassified whenever necessary to conform to the current period presentation. Reclassifications had no effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Business Combinations

We account for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. All identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree are recognized and measured as of the acquisition date at fair value. We record goodwill for the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired. Results of operations of the acquired entities are included in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income from the date of acquisition.

Acquired loans are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition with no carryover of the related allowance for credit losses, or ACL. Determining the fair value of acquired loans involves estimating the principal and interest cash flows expected to be collected on the loans and discounting those cash flows at a market rate of interest. In estimating the fair value of our acquired loans, we consider a number of factors including loss rates, internal risk rating, delinquency status, loan type, loan term, prepayment rates, recovery periods and the current interest rate environment. The premium or discount estimated through the loan fair value calculation is recognized into interest income on a level yield basis over the remaining life of the loans.

Acquired loans, including those acquired in a business combination, are evaluated to determine if they have experienced more-than-insignificant deterioration in credit quality since origination. When the condition exists, these loans are referred to as purchased credit deteriorated, or PCD. An allowance is recognized for a PCD loan by adding it to the purchase price or fair value in a business combination. There is no provision for credit losses, or PCL, recognized upon acquisition of a PCD loan since the initial allowance is established through the purchase accounting. After initial recognition, the accounting for a PCD loan follows the credit loss model that applies to that type of asset. Purchased financial loans that do not have a more-than-insignificant deterioration in credit quality since origination are accounted for in a manner consistent with originated loans. An ACL is recorded with a corresponding charge to PCL. Subsequent to the acquisition date, the methods utilized to estimate the required ACL for these loans is similar to the method used for originated loans.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fair Value Measurements

We use fair value measurements when recording and disclosing certain financial assets and liabilities. Available-for-sale debt securities, equity securities, trading securities held in a deferred compensation plan and derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, we may be required to record other assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, such as loans held for sale, loans individually evaluated, OREO and other repossessed assets, mortgage servicing rights, or MSRs, and certain other assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period prior to the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets or liabilities; it is not a forced transaction. In determining fair value, we use various valuation approaches, including market, income and cost approaches. The fair value standard establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, which are developed based on market data we have obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect our estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, which are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The fair value hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

Level 1: valuation is based upon unadjusted quoted market prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2: valuation is based upon quoted market prices for similar instruments traded in active markets, quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments traded in markets that are not active and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by market data.

Level 3: valuation is derived from other valuation methodologies, including discounted cash flow models and similar techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in determining fair value.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our policy is to recognize transfers between any of the fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period in which the transfer occurred.

The following are descriptions of the valuation methodologies that we use for financial instruments recorded at fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis.

Recurring Basis

Available-for-Sale Debt Securities

We obtain fair values for debt securities from a third-party pricing service which utilizes several sources for valuing fixed-income securities. We validate prices received from our pricing service through comparison to a secondary pricing service and broker quotes. We review the methodologies of the pricing services which provide us with a sufficient understanding of the valuation models, assumptions, inputs and pricing to reasonably measure the fair value of our debt securities. The fair value of U.S. treasury securities are based on quoted market prices in active markets and are classified as Level 1. The market valuation sources for other debt securities include observable inputs rather than significant unobservable inputs and are classified as Level 2. The service provider utilizes pricing models that vary by asset class and include available trade, bid and other market information. Generally, the methodologies include broker quotes, proprietary models and extensive quality control programs.

Equity Securities

Marketable equity securities with quoted prices in active markets for identical assets are classified as Level 1. Marketable equity securities in markets that are not active are classified as Level 2.

Securities Held in a Deferred Compensation Plan

Securities Held in a Deferred Compensation Plan are reported at fair value with the gains and losses included in other noninterest income in our Consolidated Statements of Net Income. These assets are held in a deferred compensation plan and are invested in readily quoted mutual funds. Accordingly, these assets are classified as Level 1. Deferred compensation plan assets are reported in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Derivative Financial Instruments

We use derivative instruments, including interest rate swaps that qualify as cash flow hedges, interest rate swaps for commercial loans with our customers, interest rate lock commitments and forward commitments related to the sale of mortgage loans in the secondary market. We calculate the fair value for derivatives using accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. Each valuation considers the contractual terms of the derivative, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, such as interest rate curves and implied volatilities. We incorporate credit valuation adjustments into the valuation models to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparties' nonperformance risk in calculating fair value measurements. We consider the impact of master netting agreements and collateral postings with our counterparties to determine the credit valuation adjustment. Interest rate swaps are classified as Level 2. Interest rate lock commitments and forward commitments related to mortgage loans are classified as Level 3 due to significant unobservable inputs.

Nonrecurring Basis

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale consist of 1-4 family residential loans originated for sale in the secondary market and, from time to time, certain loans transferred from the loan portfolio to loans held for sale, all of which are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. The fair value of 1-4 family residential loans, when marked to fair value, is based on the principal or most advantageous market currently offered for similar loans using observable market data. Loans held for sale marked to fair value are classified as Level 2 if the fair value is determined using a sales or market approach and Level 3 if the fair value is determined using an income approach.

Loans Individually Evaluated

Loans that are individually evaluated to determine whether a specific allocation of ACL is needed are reported at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Fair value is determined using either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs when the loan is collateral dependent and we expect to liquidate the collateral. However, if repayment is expected to come from the operation of the collateral, rather than liquidation, then we do not consider estimated selling costs in determining the fair value of the collateral. Collateral values are generally based upon appraisals by approved, independent state certified appraisers. Appraisals may be discounted based on our historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of appraisal or our knowledge of the borrower and the borrower's business. If the fair value of loans individually evaluated is determined based on an independent market based appraisal less estimated costs to sell, it is classified as Level 2. If the fair value of loans individually evaluated is determined using an internal valuation, it is classified as Level 3.

OREO and Other Repossessed Assets

OREO and other repossessed assets obtained in partial or total satisfaction of a loan are recorded at fair value less cost to sell. Fair value, when recorded, is generally based upon appraisals by approved, independent state certified appraisers. Appraisals on OREO may be discounted based on our historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of appraisal or other information available to us. If the fair value for OREO is determined based on an independent market-based appraisal less estimated costs to sell or an executed sales agreement, it is classified as Level 2. If the fair value for OREO is determined using an internal valuation, it is classified as Level 3.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

MSRs are reported using the amortization method and are evaluated for impairment quarterly by comparing the carrying value to the fair value of the MSRs. The fair value of MSRs is determined by calculating the present value of estimated future net servicing cash flows, considering expected mortgage loan prepayment rates, discount rates, servicing costs and other economic factors which are determined based on current market conditions. The expected rate of mortgage loan prepayments is the most significant factor driving the value of MSRs. MSRs are considered impaired if the carrying value exceeds fair value. The valuation model includes significant unobservable inputs; therefore, MSRs are classified as Level 3 when marked to fair value.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Instruments

Fair value accounting guidance requires disclosure of the fair value of all of an entity's assets and liabilities that are considered financial instruments. The majority of our assets and liabilities are considered financial instruments. Many of these instruments lack an available trading market as characterized by a willing buyer and willing seller engaged in an exchange transaction. Also, it is our general practice and intent to hold our financial instruments to maturity and to not engage in trading or sales activities with respect to such financial instruments. For fair value disclosure purposes, we substantially utilize the fair value measurement criteria as required and explained above. In cases where quoted fair values are not available, we use present value methods to determine the fair value of our financial instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amounts reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for cash and due from banks, including interest-bearing deposits approximate fair value.

Loans

Our methodology to fair value loans includes an exit price notion. The fair value of loans is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses that utilize interest rates currently being offered for similar loans and adjusted for liquidity and credit risk. The valuation models include significant unobservable inputs; therefore, loans are classified as Level 3. The carrying amount of interest receivable approximates fair value.

Federal Home Loan Bank, or FHLB, and Other Restricted Stock

It is not practical to determine the fair value of our FHLB and other restricted stock due to the restrictions placed on the transferability of these stocks; it is presented at carrying value.

Collateral Receivable

Collateral receivable is cash that is made available to counterparties as collateral for our interest rate swaps. The carrying amount included in other assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets approximates fair value.

Deposits

The fair values disclosed for deposits without defined maturities (e.g., noninterest and interest-bearing demand, money market and savings accounts) are by definition equal to the amounts payable on demand. Deposits without defined maturities are classified as Level 1. The carrying amounts for variable rate, fixed-term time deposits approximate their fair values. Estimated fair values for fixed rate and other time deposits are based on discounted cash flow analysis using interest rates currently offered for time deposits with similar terms. Fixed rate and other time deposits are classified as Level 2. The carrying amount of accrued interest approximates fair value.

Short-Term Borrowings

The carrying amounts of short-term borrowings approximate their fair values. Fair values are based on observable inputs in a secondary market; therefore, these are classified as Level 2.

Long-Term Borrowings

The fair values disclosed for fixed rate long-term borrowings are determined by discounting their contractual cash flows using current interest rates for long-term borrowings of similar remaining maturities. The carrying amounts of variable rate long-term borrowings approximate their fair values. Fair values are based on observable inputs in a secondary market; therefore, these are classified as Level 2.

Junior Subordinated Debt Securities

The interest rate on the variable rate junior subordinated debt securities is reset quarterly; therefore, the carrying values approximate their fair values. Fair values are based on observable inputs in a secondary market; therefore, these are classified as Level 2.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Collateral Payable

Collateral payable is cash that is received from counterparties as collateral for our interest rate swaps. The carrying amount included in other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets approximates fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits with banks and federal funds sold as cash and cash equivalents.

Securities

We determine the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase. Debt securities are classified as available-for-sale with the intent to hold for an indefinite period of time, but may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, prepayment risk, liquidity needs or other factors.

A determination will be made on whether a decline in the fair value below the amortized cost basis is due to credit-related factors or noncredit-related factors. Any impairment that is not credit-related is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), or OCI, net of applicable taxes. Credit-related impairment is recognized as an ACL on the balance sheet with a corresponding adjustment to provision for credit losses in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Both the allowance and the adjustment to net income can be reversed if conditions change. Our policy for credit impairment within the available-for-sale debt securities portfolio is based upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, the financial condition of the underlying issuer, the ability of the issuer to meet contractual obligations, the likelihood of the security's ability to recover any decline in its estimated fair value and whether management intends to sell the security or if it is more likely than not that management will be required to sell the investment security prior to the security's recovery of any decline in its estimated fair value.

Realized gains and losses on the sale of these securities are determined using the specific-identification method and are recorded within noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Bond premiums are amortized to the call date, if any, and bond discounts are accreted to the maturity date, both on a level yield basis.

Equity securities are measured at fair value with net unrealized gains and losses recognized in other noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale consist of 1-4 family residential loans originated for sale in the secondary market and, from time to time, certain loans transferred from the loan portfolio to loans held for sale, all of which are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. If a loan is transferred from the loan portfolio to the held for sale category, any write-down in the carrying amount of the loan at the date of transfer is recorded as a charge-off against the ACL. Subsequent declines in fair value are recognized as a charge to other noninterest income. When a loan is placed in the held for sale category, we stop amortizing the related deferred fees and costs. The remaining unamortized fees and costs are recognized as part of the cost basis of the loan at the time it is sold. Gains and losses on sales of mortgage loans held for sale are included in other noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

Loans

Loans are reported at the principal amount outstanding net of unearned income. Unearned income consists of net deferred loan origination fees and costs and a discount or premium on acquired loans. Loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs are deferred and amortized as an adjustment of loan yield over the lives of the loans without consideration of anticipated prepayments. If a loan is paid off, the remaining unaccrued or unamortized net origination fees and costs are immediately recognized into income. Accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums on loans are included in interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Interest is accrued and interest income is recognized on loans as earned.

Closed-end installment loans, amortizing loans secured by real estate and any other loans with payments scheduled monthly are reported past due when the borrower is in arrears two or more monthly payments. Other multi-payment obligations with payments scheduled other than monthly are reported past due when one scheduled payment is due and unpaid for 30 days or more.

Generally, consumer loans are charged off against the ACL upon the loan reaching 90 days past due. Commercial loans are charged off as management becomes aware of facts and circumstances that raise doubt as to the collectability of all or a portion of the principal and when we believe a confirmed loss exists.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nonaccrual Loans

We stop accruing interest on a loan when the borrower's payment is 90 days past due. Loans are also placed on nonaccrual status when we have doubt about the borrower's ability to comply with contractual repayment terms, even if payment is not past due. When the interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed against interest income. As a general rule, a nonaccrual loan may be restored to accrual status when its principal and interest is paid current and the bank expects repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest, or when the loan otherwise becomes well secured and in the process of collection.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The ACL is a valuation reserve established and maintained by charges against operating income and is deducted from the amortized cost basis of loans to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. Loans, or portions thereof, are charged off against the ACL when they are deemed uncollectible. The ACL is an estimate of expected credit losses, measured over the contractual life of a loan, that considers our historical loss experience, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Determination of an appropriate ACL is inherently subjective and may have significant changes from period to period.

The methodology for determining the ACL has two main components: evaluation of expected credit losses for certain groups of homogeneous loans that share similar risk characteristics and evaluation of loans that do not share similar risk characteristics with other loans and are individually evaluated.

The ACL for homogeneous loans is calculated using a life-time loss rate methodology with both a quantitative and a qualitative analysis that is applied on a quarterly basis. The ACL model is comprised of six distinct portfolio segments: 1) Commercial Construction, 2) Commercial Real Estate, or CRE, 3) Commercial and Industrial, or C&I, 4) Business Banking, 5) Consumer Real Estate and 6) Other Consumer. Each segment has a distinct set of risk characteristics monitored by management. We further evaluate the ACL at a disaggregated level which includes type of collateral and our internal risk rating system for the commercial and business banking segments and type of collateral, lien position and FICO score, for the consumer segments. Historical credit loss experience is the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Our quantitative model uses historical data back to the second quarter of 2009. We apply historical loss rates to pools of loans with similar risk characteristics. After consideration of the quantitative loss calculation, management applies qualitative adjustments to reflect the current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts not already reflected in the historical loss information at the balance sheet date. Our reasonable and supportable forecast is for a period of two years and is based on the unemployment forecast and management judgment. For periods beyond our two-year reasonable and supportable forecast, we revert to historical loss rates utilizing a straight-line method over a one year reversion period. The qualitative adjustments for current conditions are based upon changes in lending policies and practices, experience and ability of lending staff, quality of the bank's loan review system, value of underlying collateral, the existence of and changes in concentrations, other external factors and segment specific risks. These modified historical loss rates are multiplied by the outstanding principal balance of each loan to calculate a required reserve.

The ACL for individual loans begins with the use of normal credit review procedures to identify whether a loan no longer shares similar risk characteristics with other pooled loans and therefore, should be individually assessed. We evaluate all commercial loans greater than \$1.0 million that meet the following criteria: 1) when it is determined that foreclosure is probable, 2) substandard, doubtful and nonaccrual loans when repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral, 3) when it is determined by management that a loan does not share similar risk characteristics with other loans. Specific reserves are established based on the following three acceptable methods for measuring the ACL: 1) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate; 2) the loan's observable market price; or 3) the fair value of the collateral when the loan is collateral dependent. Our individual loan evaluations consist primarily of the fair value of collateral method because most of our loans are collateral dependent. Collateral values are discounted to consider disposition costs when appropriate. A specific reserve is established or a charge-off is taken if the fair value of the loan is less than the loan balance.

Our ACL Committee meets quarterly to verify the overall appropriateness of the ACL. Additionally, on an annual basis, the ACL Committee meets to validate our ACL methodology. This validation includes reviewing the loan segmentation, critical model assumptions, forecast and the qualitative framework. As a result of this ongoing monitoring process, we may make changes to our ACL to be responsive to the economic environment.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

We have purchased life insurance policies on certain executive officers and employees. We receive the cash surrender value of each policy upon its termination or benefits are payable to us upon the death of the insured. Changes in net cash surrender value are recognized in other noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, while improvements that extend an asset's useful life are capitalized and depreciated over the estimated remaining life of the asset. Depreciation expense is computed by the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes and accelerated methods for income tax purposes over the estimated useful lives of the particular assets. Depreciation expense is included in occupancy on the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Long-lived assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. No events or changes in circumstances occurred during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The estimated useful lives for the various asset categories are as follows:

1) Land and Land Improvements	Non-depreciating assets
2) Buildings	25 years
3) Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
4) Computer Equipment and Software	5 years or term of license
5) Other Equipment	5 years
6) Vehicles	5 years
7) Leasehold Improvements	Lesser of estimated useful life of the asset (generally 15 years unless established otherwise) or the remaining term of the lease, including renewal options in the lease that are reasonably assured of exercise

Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

We determine if a contract is or contains a lease at inception. Leases are classified as either finance or operating leases. We recognize leases in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as right-of-use, or ROU, assets and related lease liabilities. Finance ROU assets are included in premises and equipment and related finance lease liabilities are included in long-term borrowings. Operating lease ROU assets are included in other assets and related operating lease liabilities are included in other liabilities. Our lease liability is calculated as the present value of the lease payments over the lease term discounted using our estimated incremental borrowing rate with similar terms at commencement date. Lease terms include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise those options. Lease expense for minimum lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term for operating leases. Interest and amortization expenses are recognized for finance leases over the lease term. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet and the related lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term in occupancy in our Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Lease and non-lease components are accounted for as a single lease component in our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Lease and amortization expenses are included in occupancy expense and interest on finance lease liabilities is included in borrowings interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

Restricted Investment in Bank Stock

FHLB stock is carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value. We hold FHLB stock because we are a member of the FHLB of Pittsburgh. The FHLB requires members to purchase and hold a specified level of FHLB stock based upon on the member's asset value, level of borrowings and participation in other programs offered. Stock in the FHLB is non-marketable and is redeemable at the discretion of the FHLB. Members do not purchase stock in the FHLB for the same reasons that traditional equity investors acquire stock in an investor-owned enterprise. Rather, members purchase stock to obtain access to the low-cost products and services offered by the FHLB. Unlike equity securities of traditional for-profit enterprises, the stock of the FHLB does not provide its holders with an opportunity for capital appreciation because, by regulation, FHLB stock can only be purchased, redeemed and transferred at par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income in taxable investment securities in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. FHLB stock is evaluated for impairment when events and circumstance indicate that impairment could exist.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

As a result of acquisitions, we have recorded goodwill and identifiable intangible assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired. We have one reportable segment.

The carrying value of goodwill is tested annually for impairment each October 1st or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. A qualitative assessment is performed to determine whether it is more likely than not that the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value. We perform a quantitative impairment test only if we

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

conclude that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than the carrying amount. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is judgmental and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. The fair value of the reporting unit is determined by using both a discounted cash flow model and a market based model. The discounted cash flow model has many assumptions including future earnings projections, a long-term growth rate and discount rate. The market based model calculates fair value based on observed price multiples for similar companies. The fair values of each method are then weighted based on relevance and reliability in the current economic environment.

We determine the amount of identifiable intangible assets based upon independent core deposit and insurance contract valuations at the time of acquisition. Intangible assets with finite useful lives, consisting primarily of core deposit and customer list intangibles, are amortized using straight-line or accelerated methods over their estimated weighted average useful lives, ranging from 10 to 20 years. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. No such events or changes in circumstances occurred during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Variable Interest Entities

Variable interest entities, or VIEs, are legal entities that generally either do not have equity investors with voting rights or that have equity investors that do not provide sufficient financial resources for the entity to support its activities. When an enterprise has both the power to direct the economic activities of the VIE and the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits of the VIE, the entity has a controlling financial interest in the VIE. A VIE often holds financial assets, including loans, receivables or other property. The company with a controlling financial interest, the primary beneficiary, is required to consolidate the VIE into its Consolidated Balance Sheets. S&T has two wholly-owned trust subsidiaries, STBA Capital Trust I and DNB Capital Trust II, or the Trusts, for which it does not absorb a majority of expected losses or receive a majority of the expected residual returns. DNB Capital Trust II was acquired with the DNB merger. At inception, these Trusts issued floating rate trust preferred securities to the Trustees and used the proceeds from the sale to invest in junior subordinated debt securities issued by us. The Trusts pay dividends on the trust preferred securities at the same rate as the interest we pay on the junior subordinated debt held by the Trusts. The Trusts are VIEs with the third-party investors as their primary beneficiaries, and accordingly, the Trusts and their net assets are not included in our consolidated financial statements. However, the junior subordinated debt securities issued by S&T are included in liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Tax Credit Equity Investments

We have made investments directly in Low Income Housing Tax Credit, or LIHTC, partnerships formed with third parties. As a limited partner in these operating partnerships, we receive tax credits and tax deductions for losses incurred by the underlying properties. These investments are amortized in proportion to the income tax credits and other income tax benefits received. Our investments in Low Income Housing Partnerships, or LIHPs, represent unconsolidated VIEs and the assets and liabilities of the partnerships are not recorded on our balance sheet. We have determined that we are not the primary beneficiary of these VIEs because we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the partnership nor do we have both the obligation to absorb expected losses and the right to receive benefits. We adopted ASU 2023-02, Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the PAM, effective January 1, 2024 and elected to utilize the proportional amortization method, or PAM, to account for these partnerships. As a result, these investments are recorded in other assets and the remaining funding commitment is recorded in other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amortization expense is included in income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Prior to adopting PAM, the cost method was used to account for these partnerships. Prior period results reflect these investments in other assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortization expense is included in other noninterest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

OREO and Other Repossessed Assets

OREO and other repossessed assets are included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and are comprised of properties acquired through foreclosure proceedings or acceptance of a deed in lieu of a foreclosure. OREO and other repossessed assets are recorded at fair value less cost to sell at the time of acquisition and when subsequent declines in fair value occur. Subsequent declines in the fair value of OREO are recorded through a valuation allowance. Subsequent increases in the fair value reduce the valuation allowance, but only to the amount that does not exceed the OREO foreclosure date cost basis. Loan losses arising from the acquisition of any such property initially are charged against the ACL. Gains or losses realized upon disposition of these assets are recorded in other noninterest income or expense in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income depending on whether the net position is a gain or loss.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Securities Held in a Deferred Compensation Plan

A nonqualified deferred compensation plan is offered to certain management employees providing an opportunity to continue to defer income on a tax deferred basis in excess of annual contribution or compensation limits for qualified plans. The plan assets are held in a grantor trust, are legal assets of S&T and are beneficially owned by the participants. The assets are available to satisfy the claims of general creditors in the event we would need to file bankruptcy. Securities held in the nonqualified deferred compensation plan are recorded in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. A corresponding deferred compensation liability is recorded in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Gains and losses related to the change in value of plan assets and the deferred compensation liability offset resulting in no impact to net income.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

MSRs are recognized as separate assets when a mortgage loan is sold. MSRs represent the estimated fair value of future net cash flows expected to be realized for performing the servicing activities. The fair value of the MSRs is estimated by calculating the present value of estimated future net servicing cash flows, considering expected mortgage loan prepayment rates, discount rates, servicing costs and other economic factors, which are determined based on current market conditions. The expected rate of mortgage loan prepayments is the most significant factor driving the value of MSRs. Increases in mortgage loan prepayments reduce estimated future net servicing cash flows because the life of the underlying loan is reduced. MSRs are reported in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and are amortized into other noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated future net servicing income of the underlying mortgage loans.

MSRs are evaluated for impairment based on the estimated fair value of those rights. MSRs are stratified by certain risk characteristics, primarily loan term and note rate. If temporary impairment exists within a risk stratification tranche, a valuation allowance is established through a charge to income equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. If it is later determined that all or a portion of the temporary impairment no longer exists for a particular tranche, the valuation allowance is reduced.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are recognized as either other assets or other liabilities on the balance sheet at fair value. All derivatives are evaluated at inception to determine whether it is a hedging or non-hedging activity. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on whether we have elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting based on whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting.

Pursuant to our agreements with various financial institutions, we may receive collateral or may be required to post collateral based upon mark-to-market positions. Beyond unsecured threshold levels, collateral in the form of cash or securities may be made available to counterparties of interest rate swap transactions. Interest income on collateral receivable is included in loan interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Interest expense on collateral payable is included in borrowings, junior subordinated debt securities and other interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

Derivatives contain an element of credit risk, the possibility that we will incur a loss because a counterparty, which may be a financial institution or a customer, fails to meet its contractual obligations. All derivative contracts with financial institutions may be executed only with counterparties approved by our Asset and Liability Committee, or ALCO, and derivatives with customers may only be executed with customers within credit exposure limits approved in accordance with our credit policy. We have entered into agreements with counterparty financial institutions, which include master netting agreements that provide for the net settlement of all contracts with a single counterparty in the event of default. We elect, however, to account for all derivatives with counterparty institutions on a gross basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Interest Rate Swaps Designated as Hedging Instruments

As part of our interest rate risk management strategy, we use interest rate swaps to add stability to interest income and to manage exposure to interest rate movements. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of fixed-rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for making variable rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount.

Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. Hedge accounting generally provides for the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge. As long as the cash flow hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the entire change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in OCI, net of applicable taxes, and reclassified into

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

loan interest income as interest payments are received. The change in the fair value is included in the change in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Interest Rate Contracts with Customers

Interest rate swaps are contracts in which a series of interest rate flows (fixed and variable) are exchanged over a prescribed period. The notional amounts on which the interest payments are based are not exchanged. These derivative positions relate to transactions in which we enter into an interest rate swap with a commercial customer, while at the same time entering into an offsetting interest rate swap with another financial institution. In connection with each transaction, we agree to pay interest to the customer on a notional amount at a variable interest rate and receive interest from the customer on the same notional amount at a fixed rate. At the same time, we agree to pay another financial institution the same fixed interest rate on the same notional amount and receive the same variable interest rate on the same notional amount. The transaction allows our customer to effectively convert a variable rate loan to a fixed rate loan, while we continue to receive a variable amount of interest on the loan. These agreements could have floors or caps on the contracted interest rates.

Interest rate swaps with customers and the corresponding offsetting interest rate swap with a financial institution are considered derivatives, but are not accounted for using hedge accounting. As such, changes in the estimated fair value of the derivatives are recorded in current earnings and included in other noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income and included in the change in other assets and other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Interest Rate Lock Commitments and Forward Sale Contracts

In the normal course of business, we sell originated mortgage loans into the secondary mortgage loan market. We also offer interest rate lock commitments to potential borrowers. The commitments are generally for a period of 60 days and guarantee a specified interest rate for a loan if underwriting standards are met, but the commitment does not obligate the potential borrower to close on the loan. Accordingly, some commitments expire prior to becoming loans. We may encounter pricing risks if interest rates increase significantly before the loan can be closed and sold. We may utilize forward sale contracts in order to mitigate this pricing risk. Whenever a customer desires these products, a mortgage originator quotes a secondary market rate guaranteed for that day by the investor. The rate lock is executed between the mortgagee and us and in turn a forward sale contract may be executed between us and the investor. Both the rate lock commitment and the corresponding forward sale contract for each customer are considered derivatives, but are not accounted for using hedge accounting. As such, changes in the estimated fair value of the derivatives during the commitment period are recorded in current earnings and included in other noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

Treasury Stock

The repurchase of our common stock is recorded at cost. At the time of reissuance, the treasury stock account is reduced using the average cost method. Gains and losses on the reissuance of common stock are recorded in additional paid-in capital. We pay an excise tax equal to 1 percent of the fair value of shares repurchased. The excise tax is included in the cost of treasury stock with an offset to other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The excise tax liability is reduced by the fair market value of any reissuance occurring in the same taxable year.

Revenue Recognition - Contracts with Customers

We earn revenue from contracts with our customers when we have completed our performance obligations and recognize that revenue when services are provided to our customers. Our contracts with customers are primarily in the form of account agreements. Generally, our services are transferred at a point in time in response to transactions initiated and controlled by our customers under service agreements with an expected duration of one year or less. Our customers have the right to terminate their service agreements at any time.

We do not defer incremental direct costs to obtain contracts with customers that would be amortized in one year or less. These costs are primarily salaries and employee benefits recognized as expense in the period incurred.

Service charges on deposit accounts - We recognize monthly service charges for both commercial and personal banking customers based on account fee schedules. Our performance obligation is generally satisfied and the related revenue recognized at a point in time or over time when the services are provided. Other fees are earned based on specific transactions or customer activity within the customers' deposit accounts. These are earned at the time the transaction or customer activity occurs.

Debit and credit card services - Interchange fees are earned whenever debit and credit cards are processed through third-party card payment networks. ATM fees are based on transactions by our customers' and other customers' use of our ATMs or other ATMs. Debit and credit card revenue is recognized at a point in time when the transaction is settled. Our performance obligation to our customers is generally satisfied and the related revenue is recognized at a point in time when the service is

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

provided. Third-party service contracts include annual volume and marketing incentives which are recognized over a period of twelve months when we meet thresholds as stated in the service contract.

Wealth management services - Wealth management services are primarily comprised of fees earned from the management and administration of trusts, assets under administration and other financial advisory services. Generally, wealth management fees are earned over a period of time between monthly and annually, per the related fee schedules. Our performance obligations with our customers are generally satisfied when we provide the services as stated in the customers' agreements. The fees are based on a fixed amount or a scale based on the level of services provided or amount of assets under management.

Other fee revenue - Other fee revenue includes a variety of other traditional banking services such as, electronic banking fees, letters of credit origination fees, wire transfer fees, money orders, treasury checks, check sale fees and transfer fees. Our performance obligations are generally satisfied at a point in time and fee revenue is recognized when the services are provided or the transaction is settled.

Wealth Management Fees

Assets held in a fiduciary capacity by our subsidiary bank, S&T Bank, are not our assets and are therefore not included in our consolidated financial statements. Wealth management fee income is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income on an accrual basis.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation includes restricted stock awards and restricted stock units, which are measured using the fair value at the time of issuance. A Monte Carlo simulation is used to estimate the fair value of performance-based restricted stock with a market condition. The grant date fair value is recognized over the period during which the recipient is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Compensation expense for time-based restricted stock is recognized ratably over the period of service based on fair value on the grant date. Compensation expense for performance-based restricted stock is recognized ratably over the remaining vesting period if the likelihood of meeting the performance measure is probable, based on the fair value on the grant date. We estimate expected forfeitures when stock-based awards are granted and record compensation expense only for awards that are expected to vest.

Pensions

The expense for S&T Bank's qualified and nonqualified defined benefit pension plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. It requires us to make economic assumptions regarding future interest rates and asset returns and various demographic assumptions. We estimate the discount rate used to measure benefit obligations by applying the projected cash flow for future benefit payments to a yield curve of high-quality corporate bonds available in the marketplace and by employing a model that matches bonds to our pension cash flows. The expected return on plan assets is an estimate of the long-term rate of return on plan assets, which is determined based on the current asset mix and estimates of return by asset class. We recognize in the Consolidated Balance Sheets an asset for the plan's overfunded status or a liability for the plan's underfunded status. Gains or losses related to changes in benefit obligations or plan assets resulting from experience different from that assumed are recognized as OCI in the period in which they occur. To the extent that such gains or losses exceed 10 percent of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or plan assets, they are recognized as a component of pension costs over the future service periods of actively employed plan participants. The funding policy for the qualified plan is to contribute an amount each year that is at least equal to the minimum required contribution, but not more than the maximum amount permissible for taxable plan sponsors. Our nonqualified plans are unfunded.

On January 25, 2016, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to freeze benefit accruals under the qualified and nonqualified defined benefit pension plans effective March 31, 2016. As a result, no additional benefits are earned by participants in those plans based on service or pay after March 31, 2016. The plan was previously closed to new participants effective December 31, 2007.

Marketing Costs

We expense all marketing-related costs, including advertising costs, as incurred.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Income Taxes

We estimate income tax expense based on amounts expected to be owed to the tax jurisdictions where we conduct business. On a quarterly basis, management assesses the reasonableness of our effective tax rate based upon our current estimate of the amount and components of net income, tax credits and the applicable statutory tax rates expected for the full year. We classify interest and penalties as an element of tax expense.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined using the asset and liability method and are reported in other assets or other liabilities, as appropriate, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is based on the tax effects of the differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities and recognizes enacted changes in tax rate and laws. When deferred tax assets are recognized, they are subject to a valuation allowance based on management's judgment as to whether realization is more likely than not.

Accrued taxes represent the net estimated amount due to taxing jurisdictions and are reported in other assets or other liabilities, as appropriate, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. We evaluate and assess the relative risks and appropriate tax treatment of transactions and filing positions after considering statutes, regulations, judicial precedent and other information and maintain tax accruals consistent with the evaluation of these relative risks and merits. Changes to the estimate of accrued taxes occur periodically due to changes in tax rates, interpretations of tax laws, the status of examinations being conducted by taxing authorities and changes to statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance. These changes, when they occur, can affect deferred taxes, accrued taxes and the current period's income tax expense and can be significant to our operating results.

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

Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share, or EPS, are calculated using the more dilutive of either the treasury stock method or the two-class method. Unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends are considered participating securities under the two-class method. Income allocated to common shareholders is then divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the basic EPS calculation.

Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased by the potentially dilutive common shares. For the two-class method, diluted EPS is calculated for each class of shareholders using the weighted average number of shares attributed to each class. Potentially dilutive common shares are related to restricted stock.

Segments

We have one operating segment, Community Banking, based upon our current reporting structure at the consolidated level. The chief operating decision maker, or CODM, uses consolidated net income when allocating resources and making operating decisions. The accounting policies used to measure the profit and loss of the Community Banking segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The CODM does not review segment revenue or expense information at a lower level than what is included in our Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Significant expenses reviewed by the CODM are consistent with what is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. Expenses included within other expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income include loan related expenses, travel and entertainment, telephone and contributions.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards Updates, or ASU, or Updated

Investments Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323) Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the Proportional Amortization Method

In March 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-02, Investments Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the PAM to allow reporting entities to consistently account for equity investments made primarily for the purpose of receiving income tax credits and other income tax benefits. If certain conditions are met, a reporting entity may elect to account for its tax equity investments by using the PAM regardless of the program from which it receives income tax credits, instead of only low-income-housing tax credit, or LIHTC, structures. This amendment also eliminates certain LIHTC specific guidance aligning the accounting with other equity investments in tax credit structures. Under the PAM, the equity investment is amortized in proportion to the income tax credits and other income tax benefits received. Amortization expense and the income tax benefits are required to be presented on a net basis in income tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We adopted this ASU, as of January 1, 2024, using a modified retrospective transition approach, which resulted in a \$1.0 million cumulative effect adjustment being recorded to retained earnings related to the transition of the cost method to the PAM on LIHTC partnerships. Additional disclosure requirements had minimal impact to our consolidated financial statements.

Segment Reporting (Topic 280) Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures to improve disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. This update does not change how a public entity identifies its operating segments; however, it does require that an entity that has a single reportable segment provide all the disclosures required by ASC 280. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. A public entity should apply the amendments in this update retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. Early adoption is permitted. We currently have one reportable segment, Community Banking. We adopted ASU 2023-07 on January 1, 2024. This ASU does not impact our consolidated financial statements and had minimal impact to our disclosures, requiring identification of the chief operating decision maker and the information used to make operating decisions and to allocate resources.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

Income Taxes (Topic 740) Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of the disclosures. The amendments in this update address investor requests for more transparency about income tax information through improvements to disclosures primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted for annual consolidated financial statements that have not yet been issued. We adopted ASU 2023-09 on January 1, 2025. This ASU is not expected to impact our consolidated financial statements, and we are currently evaluating the impact of new disclosure requirements beginning with the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Income Statement (Subtopic 220-40)—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement (Subtopic 220-40)—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures to improve the disclosures about a public business entity's expenses and address requests from investors for more detailed information about the types of expenses in commonly presented expense captions. The amendments in this update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. This ASU will not impact our consolidated financial statements and we are currently evaluating the impact of new disclosure requirements.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share is calculated using both the two-class and the treasury stock methods with the more dilutive method used to determine reported basic and diluted earnings per share. The two-class method was more dilutive in 2024, 2023 and 2022 and therefore was used to determine earnings per share.

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators of basic and diluted EPS calculations for the periods presented:

<i>(in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	Twelve months ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Numerator for Earnings per Share—Basic and Diluted:			
Net income	\$ 131,265	\$ 144,781	\$ 135,520
Less: Income allocated to participating shares	13	156	381
Net Income Allocated to Shareholders	\$ 131,252	\$ 144,625	\$ 135,139
Denominator for Earnings per Share—Two-Class Method:			
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding—Basic	38,237,531	38,432,447	38,988,174
Add: Average participating shares outstanding	286,157	222,958	42,760
Denominator for Two-Class Method—Diluted	38,523,688	38,655,405	39,030,934
Earnings per share—basic	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.47
Earnings per share—diluted	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.46
Restricted stock considered anti-dilutive excluded from potentially dilutive shares	190	293	12,654

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following tables present our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis by fair value hierarchy level at the dates presented:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS				
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 92,768	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 92,768
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	15,071	—	15,071
Collateralized mortgage obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	596,284	—	596,284
Residential mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	33,207	—	33,207
Commercial mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	224,798	—	224,798
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	—	24,287	—	24,287
Total Available-for-Sale Debt Securities	92,768	893,647	—	986,415
Equity securities	1,176	—	—	1,176
Total Securities Available for Sale	93,944	893,647	—	987,591
Securities held in a deferred compensation plan	10,876	—	—	10,876
Derivative financial assets:				
Interest rate swap contracts - commercial loans	—	60,890	—	60,890
Total Assets	\$ 104,820	\$ 954,537	\$ —	\$ 1,059,357
LIABILITIES				
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Interest rate swap contracts - commercial loans	\$ —	\$ 61,271	\$ —	\$ 61,271
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedge	—	9,589	—	9,589
Total Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 70,860	\$ —	\$ 70,860

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS				
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 133,786	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 133,786
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	32,513	—	32,513
Collateralized mortgage obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	460,939	—	460,939
Residential mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	38,177	—	38,177
Commercial mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	273,425	—	273,425
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	—	30,468	—	30,468
Total Available-for-Sale Debt Securities	133,786	835,522	—	969,308
Equity securities	1,010	73	—	1,083
Total Securities Available for Sale	134,796	835,595	—	970,391
Securities held in a deferred compensation plan	9,399	—	—	9,399
Derivative financial assets:				
Interest rate swap contracts - commercial loans	—	63,018	—	63,018
Total Assets	\$ 144,195	\$ 898,613	\$ —	\$ 1,042,808
LIABILITIES				
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Interest rate swap contracts - commercial loans	\$ —	\$ 63,554	\$ —	\$ 63,554
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedge	—	14,739	—	14,739
Total Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 78,293	\$ —	\$ 78,293

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Assets Recorded at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

We may be required to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Nonrecurring assets are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value in our consolidated financial statements. There were no liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at both December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. There were \$6.8 million of individually evaluated loans measured at fair value and classified as Level 3 on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2024 and \$5.9 million of individually evaluated loans measured at fair value and classified as Level 2 on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2023.

Significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements of Level 3 assets on a nonrecurring basis were as follows at December 31, 2024:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2024	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
Loans individually evaluated	\$6,830	Appraisals of collateral	Appraisal adjustments ⁽¹⁾	20.00% - 75.00%	63.06%

⁽¹⁾ Represents adjustments to appraised values related to market conditions and liquidation estimates based on management judgement.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following tables present the carrying values and fair values of our financial instruments at the dates presented:

(dollars in thousands)	Carrying Value ⁽¹⁾	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2024			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS					
Cash and due from banks, including interest-bearing deposits	\$ 244,820	\$ 244,820	\$ 244,820	\$ —	\$ —
Securities available for sale	987,591	987,591	93,944	893,647	—
Portfolio loans, net	7,641,464	7,362,898	—	—	7,362,898
Collateral receivable	2,034	2,034	2,034	—	—
Securities held in a deferred compensation plan	10,876	10,876	10,876	—	—
Mortgage servicing rights	5,646	8,533	—	—	8,533
Interest rate swap contracts - commercial loans	60,890	60,890	—	60,890	—
LIABILITIES					
Deposits	\$ 7,783,117	\$ 7,778,740	\$ 5,916,154	\$ 1,862,586	\$ —
Collateral payable	52,516	52,516	52,516	—	—
Short-term borrowings	150,000	150,000	—	150,000	—
Long-term borrowings	50,896	50,652	—	50,652	—
Junior subordinated debt securities	49,418	49,418	—	49,418	—
Interest rate swap contracts - commercial loans	61,271	61,271	—	61,271	—
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedge	9,589	9,589	—	9,589	—

⁽¹⁾ As reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(dollars in thousands)	Carrying Value ⁽¹⁾	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2023			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS					
Cash and due from banks, including interest-bearing deposits	\$ 233,612	\$ 233,612	\$ 233,612	\$ —	\$ —
Securities available for sale	970,391	970,391	134,796	835,595	—
Loans held for sale	153	153	—	153	—
Portfolio loans, net	7,545,375	7,263,270	—	—	7,263,270
Collateral receivable	5,356	5,356	5,356	—	—
Securities held in a deferred compensation plan	9,399	9,399	9,399	—	—
Mortgage servicing rights	6,345	8,704	—	—	8,704
Interest rate swaps - commercial loans	63,018	63,018	—	63,018	—
LIABILITIES					
Deposits	\$ 7,521,769	\$ 7,511,598	\$ 5,940,117	\$ 1,571,481	\$ —
Collateral payable	50,920	50,920	50,920	—	—
Short-term borrowings	415,000	415,000	—	415,000	—
Long-term borrowings	39,277	38,995	—	38,995	—
Junior subordinated debt securities	49,358	49,358	—	49,358	—
Interest rate swaps - commercial loans	63,554	63,554	—	63,554	—
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedge	14,739	14,739	—	14,739	—

⁽¹⁾ As reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets

NOTE 4. DIVIDEND AND LOAN RESTRICTIONS

S&T is a legal entity separate and distinct from its banking and other subsidiaries. A substantial portion of our revenues consist of dividend payments we receive from S&T Bank. S&T Bank, in turn, is subject to state laws and regulations that limit the amount of dividends it can pay to us. In addition, both S&T and S&T Bank are subject to various general regulatory policies relating to the payment of dividends, including requirements to maintain adequate capital above regulatory minimums. The Federal Reserve has indicated that banking organizations should generally pay dividends only if (i) the organization's net income available to common shareholders over the past year has been sufficient to fully fund the dividends and (ii) the prospective rate of earnings retention appears consistent with the organization's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition.

Federal law prohibits us from borrowing from S&T Bank unless such loans are collateralized by specific obligations. Further, such loans are limited to 10 percent of S&T Bank's capital stock and surplus.

NOTE 5. SECURITIES

The following table presents the fair values of our securities portfolio at the dates presented:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Debt securities	\$ 986,415	\$ 969,308
Equity securities	1,176	1,083
Total Securities Available for Sale	\$ 987,591	\$ 970,391

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale debt securities as of the dates presented:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 97,045	\$ —	\$ (4,277)	\$ 92,768	\$ 144,292	\$ —	\$ (10,506)	\$ 133,786
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	15,260	—	(189)	15,071	33,342	—	(829)	32,513
Collateralized mortgage obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	643,690	872	(48,278)	596,284	507,942	1,068	(48,071)	460,939
Residential mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	40,109	3	(6,905)	33,207	44,707	7	(6,537)	38,177
Commercial mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	237,270	115	(12,587)	224,798	290,775	458	(17,808)	273,425
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	24,780	—	(493)	24,287	30,255	213	—	30,468
Total Available-for-Sale Debt Securities⁽¹⁾	\$1,058,154	\$ 990	\$ (72,729)	\$ 986,415	\$1,051,313	\$ 1,746	\$ (83,751)	\$ 969,308

⁽¹⁾ Excludes interest receivable of \$3.7 million at December 31, 2024 and \$3.8 million at December 31, 2023. Interest receivable is included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following tables present the fair value and the age of gross unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities by investment category as of the dates presented:

	December 31, 2024								
	Less Than 12 Months			12 Months or More			Total		
	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>									
U.S. Treasury securities	5	\$ 45,045	\$ (362)	5	\$ 47,723	\$ (3,915)	10	\$ 92,768	\$ (4,277)
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies		—	—	2	15,071	(189)	2	15,071	(189)
Collateralized mortgage obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	22	209,511	(3,393)	56	318,104	(44,885)	78	527,615	(48,278)
Residential mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	1	8	—	21	33,030	(6,905)	22	33,038	(6,905)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	9	88,040	(1,741)	12	122,833	(10,846)	21	210,873	(12,587)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	4	24,286	(493)	—	—	—	4	24,286	(493)
Total	41	\$ 366,890	\$ (5,989)	96	\$ 536,761	\$ (66,740)	137	\$ 903,651	\$ (72,729)

	December 31, 2023								
	Less Than 12 Months			12 Months or More			Total		
	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>									
U.S. Treasury securities	1	\$ 10,036	\$ (52)	13	\$ 123,750	\$ (10,454)	14	\$ 133,786	\$ (10,506)
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	—	—	5	32,513	(829)	5	32,513	(829)
Collateralized mortgage obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	4	35,161	(318)	57	351,220	(47,753)	61	386,381	(48,071)
Residential mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	10	100	(1)	14	37,877	(6,536)	24	37,977	(6,537)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	—	—	—	29	249,005	(17,808)	29	249,005	(17,808)
Total	15	\$ 45,297	\$ (371)	118	\$ 794,365	\$ (83,380)	133	\$ 839,662	\$ (83,751)

We evaluate securities with unrealized losses quarterly to determine if the decline in fair value has resulted from credit impairment or other factors. We do not believe any individual unrealized loss as of December 31, 2024 represents a credit impairment. There were 137 debt securities in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2024 and 133 debt securities in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2023. The unrealized losses on debt securities were attributable to changes in interest rates and not related to the credit quality of the issuers. All debt securities were determined to be investment grade and paying principal and interest according to the contractual terms of the security. At December 31, 2024, we do not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell, the securities in an unrealized loss position before recovery of their amortized cost.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents net unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, on available-for-sale debt securities included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), for the periods presented:

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Net Unrealized Losses	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Net Unrealized Losses
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Total unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 990	\$ (72,729)	\$ (71,739)	\$ 1,746	\$ (83,751)	\$ (82,005)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(213)	15,644	15,431	(372)	17,824	17,452
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses), Net of Tax Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 777	\$ (57,085)	\$ (56,308)	\$ 1,374	\$ (65,927)	\$ (64,553)

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale debt securities at December 31, 2024 by contractual maturity are included in the table below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2024	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. government corporations and agencies and obligations of states and political subdivisions		
Due in one year or less	\$ 25,302	\$ 25,090
Due after one year through five years	92,010	87,731
Due after five years through ten years	19,773	19,305
Due after ten years	—	—
Available-for-Sale Debt Securities With Fixed Maturities	137,085	132,126
Debt Securities without a single maturity date		
Collateralized mortgage obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	643,690	596,284
Residential mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	40,109	33,207
Commercial mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government corporations and agencies	237,270	224,798
Total Available-for-Sale Debt Securities	\$ 1,058,154	\$ 986,415

Debt securities are pledged in order to meet various regulatory and legal requirements. Restricted pledged securities had a carrying value of \$21.6 million at December 31, 2024 and \$18.4 million at December 31, 2023. Unrestricted pledged securities had a carrying value of \$201.8 million at December 31, 2024 and \$214.0 million at December 31, 2023. Any changes to restricted pledged securities require approval of the pledge beneficiary. Approval is not required for unrestricted pledged securities.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Loans and Loans Held for Sale

Loans are presented net of unearned income. Unearned income consisted of net deferred loan fees and costs of \$4.3 million at December 31, 2024 and \$6.6 million at December 31, 2023 and a discount related to purchase accounting fair value adjustments of \$2.5 million at December 31, 2024 and \$3.1 million at December 31, 2023.

The following table summarizes the composition of originated and acquired loans as of the dates presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commercial real estate	\$ 2,708,531	\$ 2,659,135
Commercial and industrial	1,351,637	1,436,183
Commercial construction	341,266	350,583
Business banking	1,303,258	1,360,765
Consumer real estate	1,933,509	1,731,778
Other consumer	104,757	114,897
Total Portfolio Loans	\$ 7,742,958	\$ 7,653,341
Loans held for sale	—	153
Total Loans⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,742,958	\$ 7,653,494

⁽¹⁾ Excludes interest receivable of \$32.7 million at December 31, 2024 and \$35.3 million at December 31, 2023. Interest receivable is included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

The following tables present the amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty by portfolio segment and type of modification during the periods presented:

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2024						
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Term Extension	Payment Delays (Other Than Insignificant)	Term Extension and Payment Delays	Total	% of Portfolio Segment	
Commercial real estate	\$ 3,004	\$ —	\$ 685	\$ 3,689	0.14	%
Commercial and industrial	9,437	12,264	—	21,701	1.61	%
Consumer real estate	493	—	—	493	0.03	%
Total⁽¹⁾	\$ 12,934	\$ 12,264	\$ 685	\$ 25,883	0.33	%

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2023						
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Term Extension	Payment Delays (Other Than Insignificant)	Term Extension and Interest Rate Reduction	Total	% of Portfolio Segment	
Commercial real estate	\$ 13,836	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,836	0.52	%
Commercial and industrial	16,877	—	—	16,877	1.18	%
Business banking	120	—	—	120	0.01	%
Consumer real estate	61	—	189	250	0.01	%
Total⁽¹⁾	\$ 30,894	\$ —	\$ 189	\$ 31,083	0.41	%

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following tables describe the effect of loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the periods presented:

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2024			
	Weighted-Average Term Extension (in months)	Weighted-Average Payment Delays (in months)	Weighted-Average Term Extension (in months) and Payment Delays
Commercial real estate	1	—	22
Commercial and industrial	10	6	—
Consumer real estate	101	—	—

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2023		
	Weighted-Average Term Extension (in months)	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction
Commercial real estate	4	—
Commercial and industrial	5	—
Business banking	19	—
Consumer real estate	168	2%

We closely monitor the performance of the loans that are modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand the effectiveness of the modification efforts.

The following tables present the aging analysis of modifications in the last 12 months to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as of the dates presented:

December 31, 2024					
(dollars in thousands)	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total
Commercial real estate	\$ 3,689	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,689
Commercial and industrial	14,226	7,475	—	—	21,701
Consumer real estate	347	—	40	106	493
Total	\$ 18,262	\$ 7,475	\$ 40	\$ 106	\$ 25,883

December 31, 2023					
(dollars in thousands)	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total
Commercial real estate	\$ 13,836	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,836
Commercial and industrial	16,468	—	—	409	16,877
Business banking	120	—	—	—	120
Consumer real estate	250	—	—	—	250
Total	\$ 30,674	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 409	\$ 31,083

A payment default is defined as a loan having a payment past due 90 days or more. There was one payment default for \$0.1 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2024 compared to none in the same period in 2023 related to loans that were modified within the 12 months prior to default. Additionally, we had five commitments to lend an additional \$0.8 million to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that had a modification during the twelve months ended December 31, 2024 and three commitments to lend an additional \$1.6 million to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that had a modification during the same period in 2023.

The effect of modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty is already included in the ACL because of the measurement methodologies used to estimate the ACL, therefore, a change to the ACL is generally not recorded upon modification. If principal forgiveness is provided, that portion of the loan will be charged-off, resulting in a reduction of the amortized cost basis and a corresponding adjustment to the ACL. An assessment of whether the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty is made on the date of a modification.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table is a summary of nonperforming assets as of the dates presented:

(dollars in thousands)	Nonperforming Assets	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Nonperforming Assets		
Nonaccrual Loans	\$ 27,937	\$ 22,947
OREO	8	75
Total Nonperforming Assets	\$ 27,945	\$ 23,022

The following table presents a summary of the aggregate amount of loans to certain officers and directors of S&T or any affiliates of such persons as of the dates presented:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 4,183	\$ 4,128
New loans	1,484	936
Repayments or no longer considered a related party	(2,107)	(881)
Balance at End of Year	\$ 3,560	\$ 4,183

Allowance for Credit Losses

We maintain an ACL, at a level determined to be adequate to absorb estimated expected credit losses within the loan portfolio over the contractual life of an instrument that considers our historical loss experience, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions as of the balance sheet date. We develop and document a systematic ACL methodology based on the following portfolio segments: 1) CRE, 2) C&I, 3) Commercial Construction, 4) Business Banking, 5) Consumer Real Estate and 6) Other Consumer.

The following are key risks within each portfolio segment:

CRE—Loans secured by commercial purpose real estate, including both owner-occupied properties and investment properties for various purposes such as hotels, retail, multifamily and health care. Operations of the individual projects and global cash flows of the debtors are the primary sources of repayment for these loans. The condition of the local economy is an important indicator of risk, but there are also more specific risks depending on the collateral type and the business prospects of the lessee, if the project is not owner-occupied.

C&I—Loans made to operating companies or manufacturers for the purpose of production, operating capacity, accounts receivable, inventory or equipment financing. Cash flow from the operations of the company is the primary source of repayment for these loans. The condition of the local economy is an important indicator of risk, but there are also more specific risks depending on the industry of the company. Collateral for these types of loans often does not have sufficient value in a distressed or liquidation scenario to satisfy the outstanding debt.

Commercial Construction—Loans made to finance construction of buildings or other structures, as well as to finance the acquisition and development of raw land for various purposes. While these loans are generally confined to the construction/development period, if there are problems, the project may not be completed, and as such, may not provide sufficient cash flow on its own to service the debt or have sufficient value in a liquidation to cover the outstanding principal. The condition of the local economy is an important indicator of risk, but there are also more specific risks depending on the type of project and the experience and resources of the developer.

Business Banking—Commercial purpose loans made to small businesses that are standard, non-complex products evaluated through a streamlined credit approval process that has been designed to maximize efficiency while maintaining high credit quality standards that meet small business market customers' needs. The business banking portfolio is monitored by utilizing a standard and closely managed process focusing on behavioral and performance criteria. The condition of the local economy is an important indicator of risk, but there are also more specific risks depending on the collateral type and business.

Consumer Real Estate—Loans secured by first and second liens such as 1-4 family residential mortgages, home equity loans and home equity lines of credit. The primary source of repayment for these loans is the income and assets of the borrower. The condition of the local economy, in particular the unemployment rate, is an important indicator of risk for this segment. The state of the local housing market can also have a significant impact on this segment because low demand and/or declining home values can limit the ability of borrowers to sell a property and satisfy the debt.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other Consumer—Loans made to individuals that may be secured by assets other than 1-4 family residences, as well as unsecured loans. This segment includes auto loans, unsecured loans and lines of credit. The primary source of repayment for these loans is the income and assets of the borrower. The condition of the local economy, in particular the unemployment rate, is an important indicator of risk for this segment. The value of the collateral, if there is any, is less likely to be a source of repayment due to less certain collateral values.

Management monitors various credit quality indicators for the commercial, business banking and consumer loan portfolios, including changes in risk ratings, nonperforming status and delinquency on a monthly basis.

We monitor the commercial and business banking loan portfolio through an internal risk rating system. Loan risk ratings are assigned based upon the creditworthiness of the borrower and are reviewed on an ongoing basis according to our internal policies. Loans within the pass rating generally have a lower risk of loss than loans risk rated as special mention or substandard.

Our risk ratings are consistent with regulatory guidance and are as follows:

Pass—The loan is currently performing and is of high quality.

Special Mention—A special mention loan has potential weaknesses that warrant management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects or in the strength of our credit position at some future date.

Substandard—A substandard loan is not adequately protected by the net worth and/or paying capacity of the borrower or by the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard loans have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. These loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that we will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful—Loans classified doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following tables present loan balances by year of origination and internally assigned risk rating for our portfolio segments as of the dates presented:

	December 31, 2024								
	Risk Rating								
(dollars in thousands)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019 and Prior	Revolving	Revolving-Term	Total
Commercial Real Estate									
Pass	\$ 278,187	\$ 287,081	\$ 362,174	\$ 413,781	\$ 213,384	\$1,040,703	\$ 35,737	\$ —	\$2,631,047
Special mention	—	2,000	370	1,840	—	46,104	254	—	50,568
Substandard	—	—	985	—	1,834	23,683	—	—	26,502
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	414
Total Commercial Real Estate	278,187	289,081	363,529	415,621	215,632	1,110,490	35,991	—	2,708,531
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	5,205	—	—	5,205
Commercial and Industrial									
Pass	119,580	147,007	194,363	131,877	30,093	175,359	466,640	—	1,264,919
Special mention	—	20	1,221	142	10	14,896	11,033	—	27,322
Substandard	563	1,073	172	20,586	740	7,171	25,355	—	55,660
Doubtful	—	—	—	366	469	—	2,901	—	3,736
Total Commercial and Industrial	120,143	148,100	195,756	152,971	31,312	197,426	505,929	—	1,351,637
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	78	—	1,235	—	91	1,032	—	2,436
Commercial Construction									
Pass	119,355	121,816	57,853	14,911	884	2,139	8,310	—	325,268
Special mention	—	—	15,998	—	—	—	—	—	15,998
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Commercial Construction	119,355	121,816	73,851	14,911	884	2,139	8,310	—	341,266
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business Banking									
Pass	149,603	230,784	225,318	173,763	76,087	332,707	92,756	597	1,281,615
Special mention	—	—	49	130	147	4,302	35	268	4,931
Substandard	21	2,257	1,287	3,790	409	8,318	190	440	16,712
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Business Banking	149,624	233,041	226,654	177,683	76,643	345,327	92,981	1,305	1,303,258
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	79	124	—	56	1,486	—	—	1,745
Consumer Real Estate									
Pass	217,250	334,532	324,346	133,155	95,301	223,799	569,386	24,940	1,922,709
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	99
Substandard	—	1,231	43	192	203	5,564	1,172	2,296	10,701
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Consumer Real Estate	217,250	335,763	324,389	133,347	95,504	229,462	570,558	27,236	1,933,509
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	9	37	86	1,216	1,348
Other Consumer									
Pass	8,456	6,849	7,349	3,228	1,758	468	71,039	5,425	104,572
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	21	10	150	—	4	185
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Consumer	8,456	6,849	7,349	3,249	1,768	618	71,039	5,429	104,757
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	839	34	164	103	26	18	—	270	1,454
Pass	892,431	1,128,069	1,171,403	870,715	417,507	1,775,175	1,243,868	30,962	7,530,130
Special mention	—	2,020	17,638	2,112	157	65,401	11,322	268	98,918
Substandard	584	4,561	2,487	24,589	3,196	44,886	26,717	2,740	109,760
Doubtful	—	—	—	366	883	—	2,901	—	4,150
Total Loan Balance	\$ 893,015	\$1,134,650	\$1,191,528	\$ 897,782	\$ 421,743	\$1,885,462	\$1,284,808	\$ 33,970	\$7,742,958
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	\$ 839	\$ 191	\$ 288	\$ 1,338	\$ 91	\$ 6,837	\$ 1,118	\$ 1,486	\$ 12,188

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023								
	Risk Rating								
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018 and Prior	Revolving	Revolving-Term	Total
Commercial Real Estate									
Pass	\$ 276,677	\$ 323,463	\$ 433,308	\$ 237,901	\$ 383,799	\$ 781,465	\$ 32,418	\$ —	\$2,469,031
Special mention	—	1,006	6,000	—	24,887	75,428	—	—	107,321
Substandard	—	—	—	2,355	10,685	69,743	—	—	82,783
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Commercial Real Estate	276,677	324,469	439,308	240,256	419,371	926,636	32,418	—	2,659,135
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	1,706	—	—	1,706
Commercial and Industrial									
Pass	171,672	231,114	185,884	53,101	47,063	183,165	482,490	—	1,354,489
Special mention	189	620	10,242	—	—	8,848	4,126	—	24,025
Substandard	—	244	14,510	1,595	5,795	1,892	33,633	—	57,669
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Commercial and Industrial	171,861	231,978	210,636	54,696	52,858	193,905	520,249	—	1,436,183
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	3,412	15,842	—	—	19,254
Commercial Construction									
Pass	75,596	154,456	82,313	14,845	151	4,054	14,208	—	345,623
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	4,576	384	—	—	4,960
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Commercial Construction	75,596	154,456	82,313	14,845	4,727	4,438	14,208	—	350,583
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	451	—	—	—	451
Business Banking									
Pass	270,129	262,535	204,874	87,346	96,371	321,360	96,618	523	1,339,756
Special mention	—	55	251	224	33	3,508	37	172	4,280
Substandard	—	16	2,486	448	3,170	9,898	99	612	16,729
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Business Banking	270,129	262,606	207,611	88,018	99,574	334,766	96,754	1,307	1,360,765
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	67	43	1	88	1,073	34	—	1,306
Consumer Real Estate									
Pass	311,887	334,879	147,652	101,999	67,402	183,283	551,368	22,206	1,720,676
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	189	—	—	189
Substandard	—	583	198	42	488	6,322	712	2,568	10,913
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Consumer Real Estate	311,887	335,462	147,850	102,041	67,890	189,794	552,080	24,774	1,731,778
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	—	1	—	5	1	43	75	296	421
Other Consumer									
Pass	11,286	11,965	6,483	3,842	1,062	526	76,426	3,109	114,699
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	24	5	20	146	—	3	198
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Consumer	11,286	11,965	6,507	3,847	1,082	672	76,426	3,112	114,897
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	830	146	175	19	37	5	—	288	1,500
Pass	1,117,247	1,318,412	1,060,514	499,034	595,848	1,473,853	1,253,528	25,838	7,344,274
Special Mention	189	1,681	16,493	224	24,920	87,973	4,163	172	135,815
Substandard	—	843	17,218	4,445	24,734	88,385	34,444	3,183	173,252
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Loan Balance	\$1,117,436	\$1,320,936	\$1,094,225	\$ 503,703	\$ 645,502	\$1,650,211	\$1,292,135	\$ 29,193	\$7,653,341
Year-to-date Gross Charge-offs	\$ 830	\$ 214	\$ 218	\$ 25	\$ 3,989	\$ 18,669	\$ 109	\$ 584	\$ 24,638

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We monitor the delinquent status of the commercial and consumer portfolios on a monthly basis. Loans are considered nonaccrual when interest and principal are 90 days or more past due or management has determined that a material deterioration in the borrower's financial condition exists. The risk of loss is generally highest for nonaccrual loans.

The following tables present loan balances by year of origination and accrual and nonaccrual status for our portfolio segments as of the dates presented:

	December 31, 2024								
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019 and Prior	Revolving	Revolving-Term	Total
Commercial Real Estate									
Accrual	\$ 278,187	\$ 289,081	\$ 362,544	\$ 415,621	\$ 214,589	\$ 1,109,290	\$ 35,991	\$ —	\$ 2,705,303
Nonaccrual	—	—	985	—	1,043	1,200	—	—	3,228
Total Commercial Real Estate	278,187	289,081	363,529	415,621	215,632	1,110,490	35,991	—	2,708,531
Commercial and Industrial									
Accrual	120,143	148,070	195,584	151,976	30,103	197,426	497,162	—	1,340,464
Nonaccrual	—	30	172	995	1,209	—	8,767	—	11,173
Total Commercial and Industrial	120,143	148,100	195,756	152,971	31,312	197,426	505,929	—	1,351,637
Commercial Construction									
Accrual	119,355	121,816	73,851	14,911	884	2,139	8,310	—	341,266
Nonaccrual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Commercial Construction	119,355	121,816	73,851	14,911	884	2,139	8,310	—	341,266
Business Banking									
Accrual	149,624	232,649	226,654	177,683	76,344	343,064	92,981	1,271	1,300,270
Nonaccrual	—	392	—	—	299	2,263	—	34	2,988
Total Business Banking	149,624	233,041	226,654	177,683	76,643	345,327	92,981	1,305	1,303,258
Consumer Real Estate									
Accrual	217,250	333,279	324,389	133,224	94,971	225,225	569,423	25,430	1,923,191
Nonaccrual	—	2,484	—	123	533	4,237	1,135	1,806	10,318
Total Consumer Real Estate	217,250	335,763	324,389	133,347	95,504	229,462	570,558	27,236	1,933,509
Other Consumer									
Accrual	8,456	6,849	7,349	3,246	1,683	476	71,039	5,429	104,527
Nonaccrual	—	—	—	3	85	142	—	—	230
Total Other Consumer	8,456	6,849	7,349	3,249	1,768	618	71,039	5,429	104,757
Accrual	893,015	1,131,744	1,190,371	896,661	418,574	1,877,620	1,274,906	32,130	7,715,021
Nonaccrual	—	2,906	1,157	1,121	3,169	7,842	9,902	1,840	27,937
Total Loan Balance	\$ 893,015	\$ 1,134,650	\$ 1,191,528	\$ 897,782	\$ 421,743	\$ 1,885,462	\$ 1,284,808	\$ 33,970	\$ 7,742,958

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	December 31, 2023								
(dollars in thousands)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018 and Prior	Revolving	Revolving-Term	Total
Commercial Real Estate									
Accrual	\$ 276,677	\$ 324,469	\$ 439,308	\$ 240,256	\$ 419,371	\$ 920,316	\$ 32,418	\$ —	\$2,652,815
Nonaccrual	—	—	—	—	—	6,320	—	—	6,320
Total Commercial Real Estate	276,677	324,469	439,308	240,256	419,371	926,636	32,418	—	2,659,135
Commercial and Industrial									
Accrual	171,861	231,978	210,636	54,696	52,858	193,257	520,019	—	1,435,305
Nonaccrual	—	—	—	—	—	648	230	—	878
Total Commercial and Industrial	171,861	231,978	210,636	54,696	52,858	193,905	520,249	—	1,436,183
Commercial Construction									
Accrual	75,596	154,456	82,313	14,845	151	4,054	14,208	—	345,623
Nonaccrual	—	—	—	—	4,576	384	—	—	4,960
Total Commercial Construction	75,596	154,456	82,313	14,845	4,727	4,438	14,208	—	350,583
Business Banking									
Accrual	270,129	262,606	207,611	87,979	99,354	330,902	96,754	1,283	1,356,618
Nonaccrual	—	—	—	39	220	3,864	—	24	4,147
Total Business Banking	270,129	262,606	207,611	88,018	99,574	334,766	96,754	1,307	1,360,765
Consumer Real Estate									
Accrual	311,887	335,086	147,689	101,518	67,577	186,909	551,858	22,942	1,725,466
Nonaccrual	—	376	161	523	313	2,885	222	1,832	6,312
Total Consumer Real Estate	311,887	335,462	147,850	102,041	67,890	189,794	552,080	24,774	1,731,778
Other Consumer									
Accrual	11,286	11,965	6,499	3,656	1,082	541	76,426	3,112	114,567
Nonaccrual	—	—	8	191	—	131	—	—	330
Total Other Consumer	11,286	11,965	6,507	3,847	1,082	672	76,426	3,112	114,897
Accrual	1,117,436	1,320,560	1,094,056	502,950	640,393	1,635,979	1,291,683	27,337	7,630,394
Nonaccrual	—	376	169	753	5,109	14,232	452	1,856	22,947
Total Loan Balance	\$1,117,436	\$1,320,936	\$1,094,225	\$ 503,703	\$ 645,502	\$1,650,211	\$1,292,135	\$ 29,193	\$7,653,341

The following tables present the age analysis of past due loans segregated by class of loans as of the dates presented:

	December 31, 2024					
(dollars in thousands)	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due Loans	Total Loans
Commercial real estate	\$ 2,705,303	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,228	\$ 3,228	\$ 2,708,531
Commercial and industrial	1,338,053	415	1,996	11,173	13,584	1,351,637
Commercial construction	340,230	—	1,036	—	1,036	341,266
Business banking	1,297,651	2,336	283	2,988	5,607	1,303,258
Consumer real estate	1,918,150	2,464	2,577	10,318	15,359	1,933,509
Other consumer	104,156	216	155	230	601	104,757
Total	\$ 7,703,543	\$ 5,431	\$ 6,047	\$ 27,937	\$ 39,415	\$ 7,742,958

	December 31, 2023					
(dollars in thousands)	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due Loans	Total Loans
Commercial real estate	\$ 2,649,412	\$ —	\$ 3,403	\$ 6,320	\$ 9,723	\$ 2,659,135
Commercial and industrial	1,435,301	4	—	878	882	1,436,183
Commercial construction	345,623	—	—	4,960	4,960	350,583
Business banking	1,351,048	3,525	2,045	4,147	9,717	1,360,765
Consumer real estate	1,719,751	3,352	2,363	6,312	12,027	1,731,778
Other consumer	114,138	366	63	330	759	114,897
Total	\$ 7,615,273	\$ 7,247	\$ 7,874	\$ 22,947	\$ 38,068	\$ 7,653,341

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following tables present loans on nonaccrual status by class of loan for the year-to-date periods presented:

	December 31, 2024			
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Beginning of Period Nonaccrual	End of Period Nonaccrual	Nonaccrual With No Related Allowance	Interest Income Recognized on Nonaccrual ⁽¹⁾
Commercial real estate	\$ 6,320	\$ 3,228	\$ 984	\$ 116
Commercial and industrial	878	11,173	311	85
Commercial construction	4,960	—	—	700
Business banking	4,147	2,988	—	93
Consumer real estate	6,312	10,318	—	392
Other consumer	330	230	—	3
Total	\$ 22,947	\$ 27,937	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,389

⁽¹⁾ Represents only cash payments received and applied to interest on nonaccrual loans.

	December 31, 2023			
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Beginning of Period Nonaccrual	End of Period Nonaccrual	Nonaccrual With No Related Allowance	Interest Income Recognized on Nonaccrual ⁽¹⁾
Commercial real estate	\$ 7,100	\$ 6,320	\$ 5,940	\$ 46
Commercial and industrial	283	878	—	38
Commercial construction	384	4,960	4,576	—
Business banking	4,490	4,147	—	209
Consumer real estate	6,526	6,312	—	308
Other consumer	269	330	—	2
Total	\$ 19,052	\$ 22,947	\$ 10,516	\$ 603

⁽¹⁾ Represents only cash payments received and applied to interest on nonaccrual loans.

The following tables present collateral-dependent loans as of the dates presented:

	December 31, 2024	
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Type of Collateral	
	Real Estate	Business Assets
Commercial real estate	\$ 2,028	\$ —
Commercial and industrial	—	9,937
Total	\$ 2,028	\$ 9,937

	December 31, 2023	
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Type of Collateral	
	Real Estate	Business Assets
Commercial real estate	\$ 5,940	\$ —
Commercial construction	4,576	—
Total	\$ 10,516	\$ —

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following tables present activity in the ACL for the periods presented:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2024						
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Construction	Business Banking	Consumer Real Estate	Other Consumer	Total Loans
Allowance for credit losses on loans:							
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 37,886	\$ 34,538	\$ 5,382	\$ 12,858	\$ 14,663	\$ 2,639	\$ 107,966
Provision for credit losses on loans ⁽¹⁾	(4,295)	3,939	(489)	(627)	2,184	1,097	1,809
Charge-offs	(5,205)	(2,436)	—	(1,745)	(1,348)	(1,454)	(12,188)
Recoveries	1,868	1,043	—	195	277	524	3,907
Net (Charge-offs)/ Recoveries	(3,337)	(1,393)	—	(1,550)	(1,071)	(930)	(8,281)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 30,254	\$ 37,084	\$ 4,893	\$ 10,681	\$ 15,776	\$ 2,806	\$ 101,494

⁽¹⁾ Excludes the provision for credits losses for unfunded commitments.

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2023						
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Construction	Business Banking	Consumer Real Estate	Other Consumer	Total Loans
Allowance for credit losses on loans:							
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 41,428	\$ 25,710	\$ 6,264	\$ 12,547	\$ 12,105	\$ 3,286	\$ 101,340
Impact of ASU 2022-02	—	75	215	251	278	(251)	568
Provision for credit losses on loans ⁽¹⁾	(2,803)	18,366	(648)	1,088	2,493	744	19,240
Charge-offs	(1,706)	(19,254)	(451)	(1,306)	(421)	(1,500)	(24,638)
Recoveries	967	9,641	2	278	208	360	11,456
Net (Charge-offs)/ Recoveries	(739)	(9,613)	(449)	(1,028)	(213)	(1,140)	(13,182)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 37,886	\$ 34,538	\$ 5,382	\$ 12,858	\$ 14,663	\$ 2,639	\$ 107,966

⁽¹⁾ Excludes the provision for credits losses for unfunded commitments.

NOTE 7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

We have 41 lease contracts, including 39 operating leases and 2 finance leases at December 31, 2024. These leases are for our branch, loan production and support services facilities. Included in the lease expense for premises are leases with one S&T director, which totaled approximately \$0.2 million for each of the three years 2024, 2023 and 2022. One new lease agreement was entered into in 2024.

The following table presents our lease expense for finance and operating leases for the years ended December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023	2022
Operating lease expense	\$ 5,126	\$ 5,199	\$ 5,169
Amortization of ROU assets - finance leases	90	90	179
Interest on lease liabilities - finance leases	56	60	65
Total Lease Expense	\$ 5,272	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,413

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents our ROU assets, weighted average term and the discount rates for finance and operating leases as of December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023
Operating Leases		
ROU assets	\$ 40,331	\$ 42,100
Operating cash flows	\$ 7,253	\$ 6,996
Finance Leases		
ROU assets	\$ 695	\$ 786
Operating cash flows	\$ 56	\$ 60
Financing cash flows	\$ 75	\$ 69
Weighted Average Lease Term - Years		
Operating leases	17.2	17.8
Finance leases	11.4	12.0
Weighted Average Discount Rate		
Operating leases	5.99 %	5.93 %
Finance leases	6.03 %	6.02 %

The following table presents the maturity analysis of lease liabilities for finance and operating leases as of December 31, 2024:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Finance	Operating	Total
Maturity Analysis			
2025	\$ 132	\$ 4,920	\$ 5,052
2026	133	4,816	4,949
2027	134	4,565	4,699
2028	130	4,603	4,733
2029	60	4,461	4,521
Thereafter	687	55,037	55,724
Total	1,276	78,402	79,678
Less: Present value discount	(380)	(31,549)	(31,929)
Lease Liabilities	\$ 896	\$ 46,853	\$ 47,749

NOTE 8. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The following table is a summary of premises and equipment as of the dates presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Land	\$ 8,651	\$ 8,651
Premises	62,140	62,150
Furniture and equipment	54,468	52,638
Leasehold improvements	12,555	12,527
	137,814	135,966
Accumulated depreciation	(92,781)	(86,960)
Total	\$ 45,033	\$ 49,006

Depreciation expense related to premises and equipment was \$6.7 million in 2024, \$6.5 million in 2023 and \$6.4 million in 2022.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

The following table presents goodwill as of the dates presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 373,424	\$ 373,424
Additions	—	—
Balance at End of Year	\$ 373,424	\$ 373,424

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if it is determined that a triggering event has occurred. In our qualitative assessment performed for our annual impairment analysis as of October 1, 2024, we concluded that it is not more likely than not that fair value is less than carrying value. Based on this conclusion, a quantitative impairment test was not performed and we concluded that goodwill was not impaired. No events or circumstances since the October 1, 2024 annual impairment test were noted that would indicate goodwill was impaired at December 31, 2024.

The following table presents a summary of intangible assets as of the dates presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Gross carrying amount at beginning of year	\$ 31,340	\$ 31,340
Additions	—	—
Accumulated amortization	(28,285)	(27,281)
Balance at End of Year	\$ 3,055	\$ 4,059

Intangible assets of \$3.1 million at December 31, 2024 relate to core deposit and wealth management customer relationships resulting from acquisitions. We determined the amount of identifiable intangible assets for our core deposits based upon an independent valuation. Other intangible assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. There were no triggering events in 2024 requiring an impairment analysis to be completed.

Amortization expense on finite-lived intangible assets totaled \$1.0 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.5 million for 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The following is a summary of the expected amortization expense for finite-lived intangible assets, assuming no new additions, for each of the five years following December 31, 2024 and thereafter:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount
2025	\$ 846
2026	701
2027	593
2028	511
2029	404
Thereafter	—
Total	\$ 3,055

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments

The following table indicates the amounts representing the value of derivative assets and derivative liabilities as of the dates presented:

	Derivative Assets (Included in Other Assets)				Derivative Liabilities (Included in Other Liabilities)			
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(dollars in thousands)	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments								
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 500,000	\$ 9,589	\$ 500,000	\$ 14,739
Total Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 500,000	\$ 9,589	\$ 500,000	\$ 14,739
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments								
Interest rate swap contracts - commercial loans	850,104	60,890	892,712	63,018	850,104	61,271	892,712	63,554
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	\$ 850,104	\$ 60,890	\$ 892,712	\$ 63,018	\$ 850,104	\$ 61,271	\$ 892,712	\$ 63,554
Total Derivatives	\$ 850,104	\$ 60,890	\$ 892,712	\$ 63,018	\$ 1,350,104	\$ 70,860	\$ 1,392,712	\$ 78,293

The following table indicates the gross amounts of interest rate swap derivative assets and derivative liabilities, the amounts offset and the carrying values in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at the dates presented:

	Derivative Assets (Included in Other Assets)		Derivative Liabilities (Included in Other Liabilities)	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
(dollars in thousands)				
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 60,890	\$ 63,018	\$ 70,860	\$ 78,293
Gross amounts offset	—	—	—	—
Net amounts presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	60,890	63,018	70,860	78,293
Netting adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(8,317)	(10,424)	(8,317)	(10,424)
Cash collateral ⁽²⁾	(52,516)	(50,920)	(2,034)	(5,356)
Net Amount	\$ 57	\$ 1,674	\$ 60,509	\$ 62,513

⁽¹⁾ Netting adjustments represent the amounts recorded to convert derivative assets and liabilities from a gross basis to a net basis in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance.

⁽²⁾ Cash collateral represents the amount that cannot be used to offset our derivative assets and liabilities from a gross basis to a net basis in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance. The application of the cash collateral cannot reduce the net derivative position below zero. Therefore, excess cash collateral, if any, is not reflected above.

S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following tables present the effect, net of tax, of the cash flow hedges on OCI and on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the periods presented:

	Amount of Gain Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income		Amount of Loss Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Interest Income	
	Twelve months ended December 31, 2024	Twelve months ended December 31, 2023	Twelve months ended December 31, 2024	Twelve months ended December 31, 2023
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships:				
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges	\$ 4,076	\$ 5,204	\$ (10,607)	\$ (9,720)
Total	\$ 4,076	\$ 5,204	\$ (10,607)	\$ (9,720)

Amounts reported in OCI related to derivatives that are designated as hedging instruments are reclassified to interest income as interest payments are received on variable rate assets. During the next twelve months, we estimate that an additional \$6.4 million will be reclassified as a decrease to interest income. Our current interest rate swap agreements have 3 to 5 year terms with maturity dates extending into 2027.

The following table indicates the gain (loss) recognized in income on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments for the periods presented:

	Twelve months ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Instruments			
Interest rate swap contracts—commercial loans	\$ 154	\$ (554)	\$ 103
Interest rate lock commitments—mortgage loans	—	(5)	(396)
Forward sale contracts—mortgage loans	—	(2)	(2)
Total Derivatives Gain (Loss)	\$ 154	\$ (561)	\$ (295)

NOTE 11. MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the 1-4 family mortgage loans that were sold to Fannie Mae amounted to \$2.8 million, \$0.2 million and \$28.6 million. At December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, our servicing portfolio unpaid principal balance was \$648.9 million, \$707.8 million and \$772.9 million.

The following table indicates MSRs and the net carrying values:

	Servicing Rights	Valuation Allowance	Net Carrying Value
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
Balance at December 2022	\$ 7,147	\$ —	\$ 7,147
Additions	2	—	2
Amortization	(804)	—	(804)
Temporary recapture	—	—	—
Balance at December 2023	\$ 6,345	\$ —	\$ 6,345
Additions	27	—	27
Amortization	(726)	—	(726)
Temporary recapture	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 5,646	\$ —	\$ 5,646

NOTE 12. TAX CREDIT EQUITY INVESTMENTS

As part of our responsibilities under the Community Reinvestment Act and due to their favorable federal income tax benefits, we invest in LIHTC and historic tax credit, or HTC, partnerships. As a limited partner in these operating partnerships, we receive tax credits and tax deductions for losses incurred by the underlying properties. Effective January 1, 2024, we adopted ASU 2023-02 and elected to apply the PAM to both LIHTC and HTC equity investments. The adoption of this ASU resulted in a \$1.0 million cumulative effect adjustment which decreased retained earnings and other assets. Tax credit equity investment balances of \$40.6 million were included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2024. Unfunded commitments of \$5.9 million were included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2024.

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2024, amortization expense of \$4.3 million as well as tax credits of \$4.6 million were recognized in income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income. No impairment losses were recognized for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024.

Prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-02, the cost method was used to account for our investments in tax credit equity investments. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, amortization expense of \$2.0 million and \$1.4 million was included in other expense and tax credits of \$2.6 million and \$1.2 million were recognized as a reduction to income tax expense in our Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

NOTE 13. DEPOSITS

The following table presents the composition of deposits at December 31 and interest expense for the years ended December 31:

	2024		2023		2022	
(dollars in thousands)	Balance	Interest Expense	Balance	Interest Expense	Balance	Interest Expense
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 2,185,242	\$ —	\$ 2,221,942	\$ —	\$ 2,588,692	\$ —
Interest-bearing demand	812,768	8,837	825,787	6,056	846,653	1,025
Money market	2,040,285	64,666	1,941,842	39,480	1,731,521	11,948
Savings	877,859	6,273	950,546	4,352	1,118,511	1,121
Certificates of deposit	1,866,963	79,635	1,581,652	42,948	934,593	5,813
Total	\$ 7,783,117	\$ 159,411	\$ 7,521,769	\$ 92,836	\$ 7,219,970	\$ 19,907

The aggregate of all certificates of deposits over \$250,000 was \$479.2 million at December 31, 2024 and \$350.7 million at December 31, 2023.

The following table indicates the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit at December 31, 2024:

(dollars in thousands)	Amount
2025	\$ 1,745,518
2026	90,341
2027	14,453
2028	8,225
2029	5,619
Thereafter	2,807
Total	\$ 1,866,963

NOTE 14. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings are for terms under or equal to one year and at December 31, 2024 are comprised of FHLB advances. FHLB advances are for various terms and are secured by a blanket lien on residential mortgages and other real estate secured loans.

The following table presents the composition of short-term borrowings, the weighted average interest rate as of December 31, 2024 and interest expense for the years ended December 31:

	2024			2023			2022		
(dollars in thousands)	Balance	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Interest Expense ⁽¹⁾	Balance	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Interest Expense	Balance	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Interest Expense
FHLB advances	150,000	4.60 %	13,206	415,000	5.65 %	27,234	370,000	4.49 %	1,649
Total Short-term Borrowings	\$ 150,000	4.60 %	\$ 13,206	\$ 415,000	5.65 %	\$ 27,234	\$ 370,000	4.49 %	\$ 1,649

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest expense on advances from the Federal Reserve Bank Term Funding Program which ceased making new fundings in March 2024.

NOTE 15. LONG TERM BORROWINGS AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

Long-term borrowings are for original terms greater than one year and are comprised of FHLB advances and finance leases. Our long-term borrowings were \$50.9 million as of December 31, 2024 and \$39.3 million as of December 31, 2023. Long-term FHLB advances are secured by the same loans as short-term FHLB advances. Total loans pledged as collateral at the FHLB were \$2.8 billion at December 31, 2024. We were eligible to borrow up to an additional \$1.7 billion based on qualifying collateral and up to a maximum borrowing capacity of \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2024.

The following table represents the balance of long-term borrowings, the weighted average interest rate as of December 31 and interest expense for the years ended December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousand)</i>	2024	2023	2022
Long-term borrowings	\$ 50,896	\$ 39,277	\$ 14,741
Weighted average interest rate	3.75 %	4.52 %	2.61 %
Interest expense	\$ 1,964	\$ 1,332	\$ 411

Scheduled annual maturities and average interest rates for all of our long-term debt for each of the five years subsequent to December 31, 2024 and thereafter are as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance	Average Rate
2025	\$ 81	5.98 %
2026	50,087	3.71 %
2027	93	6.02 %
2028	94	6.05 %
2029	28	6.08 %
Thereafter	513	5.88 %
Total	\$ 50,896	3.75 %

Junior Subordinated Debt Securities

The following table represents the composition of junior subordinated debt securities at December 31 and the interest expense for the years ended December 31:

	2024		2023		2022	
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance	Interest Expense	Balance	Interest Expense	Balance	Interest Expense
Junior subordinated debt	\$ 25,000	\$ 1,796	\$ 25,000	\$ 1,738	\$ 25,000	\$ 850
Junior subordinated debt—trust preferred securities	24,418	2,180	24,358	2,372	29,453	1,545
Total	\$ 49,418	\$ 3,976	\$ 49,358	\$ 4,110	\$ 54,453	\$ 2,395

The following table summarizes the key terms of our junior subordinated debt securities:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2005 Trust Preferred Securities	2006 Junior Subordinated Debt	2008 Trust Preferred Securities
Junior Subordinated Debt	\$—	\$25,000	\$—
Trust Preferred Securities	\$4,124	—	\$20,619
Stated Maturity Date	5/23/2035	12/15/2036	3/15/2038
Optional redemption date at par	Any time after 5/23/2010	Any time after 9/15/2011	Any time after 3/15/2013
Regulatory Capital	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 1
Interest Rate	3 Month CME Term SOFR plus 203 bps	3 month CME Term SOFR plus 186 bps	3 month CME Term SOFR plus 376 bps
Interest Rate at December 31, 2024	6.55%	6.22%	8.12%

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We own 100 percent of the common equity of STBA Capital Trust I and DNB Capital Trust II, or the Trusts. The Trusts were formed to issue mandatorily redeemable capital securities to third-party investors. The proceeds from the sale of the securities and the issuance of the common equity by the Trusts were invested in junior subordinated debt securities issued by us. The third-party investors are considered the primary beneficiaries of the Trusts; therefore, the Trusts qualify as VIEs, but are not consolidated into our financial statements. The Trusts pay dividends on the securities at the same rate as the interest paid by us on the junior subordinated debt held by the Trusts. DNB Capital Trust II was acquired with the DNB merger.

NOTE 16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

In the normal course of business, we offer off-balance sheet credit arrangements to enable our customers to meet their financing objectives. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Our exposure to credit loss, in the event the customer does not satisfy the terms of the agreement, equals the contractual amount of the obligation less the value of any collateral. We apply the same credit policies in making commitments and standby letters of credit that are used for the underwriting of loans to customers. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates, annual renewals or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Because many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

The following table sets forth our commitments and letters of credit as of the dates presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 2,382,847	\$ 2,566,154
Standby letters of credit	69,558	61,889
Total	\$ 2,452,405	\$ 2,628,043

Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Loan Commitments

We maintain an ACL on unfunded commercial and consumer lending commitments and letters of credit to provide for the risk of loss inherent in these arrangements. The allowance is computed using a methodology similar to that used to determine the ACL for loans, modified to take into account the probability of a draw-down on the commitment. The provision for credit losses on unfunded loan commitments is included in the provision for credit losses in our Consolidated Statements of Net Income. The allowance for unfunded commitments is included in other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table presents activity in the ACL on unfunded loan commitments for the periods presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 6,848	\$ 8,196
Provision for credit losses	(1,676)	(1,348)
Total	\$ 5,172	\$ 6,848

Litigation

In the normal course of business, we are subject to various legal and administrative proceedings and claims. While any type of litigation contains a level of uncertainty, we believe that the outcome of such proceedings or claims pending will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 17. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The information presented in the following table presents the point of revenue recognition for revenue from contracts with customers. Other revenue streams are excluded such as: interest income, net securities gains and losses, insurance, mortgage banking and other revenues that are accounted for under other GAAP.

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		Years ended December 31,		
		2024	2023	2022
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Revenue Streams⁽¹⁾	Point of Revenue Recognition			
Service charges on deposit accounts	Over a period of time	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,659	\$ 1,703
	At a point in time	14,606	14,534	15,126
		\$ 16,273	\$ 16,193	\$ 16,829
Debit and credit card	Over a period of time	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,709
	At a point in time	16,802	16,960	17,299
		\$ 18,263	\$ 18,248	\$ 19,008
Wealth management	Over a period of time	\$ 6,550	\$ 7,969	\$ 8,714
	At a point in time	5,709	4,217	4,003
		\$ 12,259	\$ 12,186	\$ 12,717
Other fee revenue	At a point in time	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,550

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for the types of revenue streams that are included within each category.

NOTE 18. INCOME TAXES

The following table presents the composition of income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023	2022
Federal			
Current	\$ 32,536	\$ 33,070	\$ 35,514
Deferred	(31)	459	(2,801)
Total Federal	32,505	33,529	32,713
State			
Current	1,313	352	828
Deferred	(265)	142	(131)
Total State	1,048	494	697
Total Federal and State⁽¹⁾	\$ 33,553	\$ 34,023	\$ 33,410

⁽¹⁾ With the adoption of PAM on January 1, 2024, the amortization related to LIHTC and HTC equity investments is recognized in income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income in 2024 and other noninterest expense in 2023 and 2022.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before income taxes. We ordinarily generate an annual effective tax rate that is less than the statutory rate of 21 percent primarily due to benefits resulting from certain partnership investments, such as low income housing and historic rehabilitation projects, tax-exempt interest, excludable dividend income and tax-exempt income on BOLI.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the statutory tax rate to the effective tax rate for the years ended December 31:

	2024	2023	2022
Statutory tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Tax-exempt interest	(0.8) %	(0.8) %	(1.0) %
Low income housing tax credits	(0.2) %	(1.5) %	(0.7) %
Bank owned life insurance	(0.3) %	(0.2) %	(0.2) %
Other	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.7 %
Effective Tax Rate⁽¹⁾	20.4 %	19.0 %	19.8 %

⁽¹⁾ With the adoption of PAM on January 1, 2024, the amortization related to LIHTC and HTC equity investments is recognized in income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income in 2024 and other noninterest expense in 2023 and 2022.

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents significant components of our temporary differences as of the dates presented:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Allowance for credit losses and other reserves	\$ 22,953	\$ 24,465
Net unrealized holding losses on securities available-for-sale	15,431	17,452
Lease liabilities	10,271	10,572
State net operating loss carryforwards	3,782	3,464
Net unrealized losses on interest rate swaps	2,063	3,137
Cumulative adjustment to funded status of pension	3,606	3,987
Low income housing partnerships and other investments	—	174
Other employee benefits	4,688	3,740
Depreciation on premises and equipment	5	—
Capital loss carryforward	1,300	2,092
Other	1,243	1,202
Deferred Tax Assets	65,342	70,285
Less: Valuation allowance	(3,782)	(3,464)
Total Deferred Tax Assets	61,560	66,821
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Right-of-use lease assets	(8,825)	(9,127)
Deferred loan income, net	(5,216)	(4,633)
Prepaid pension	(3,131)	(3,360)
Purchase accounting adjustments	(1,650)	(1,823)
Mortgage servicing rights	(61)	(1,350)
Depreciation on premises and equipment	—	(1,182)
Other partnership investments ⁽¹⁾	(491)	—
Other	(113)	(78)
Total Deferred Tax liabilities	(19,487)	(21,553)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	\$ 42,073	\$ 45,268

⁽¹⁾With the adoption of PAM on January 1, 2024, the LIHTC and HTC equity investments no longer have a deferred tax impact.

We establish a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that we will not be able to realize the benefit of the deferred tax assets. Except for Pennsylvania net operating losses, or NOLs, we have determined that no valuation allowance is needed for deferred tax assets because it is more likely than not that these assets will be realized through future reversals of existing temporary differences and through future taxable income. The valuation allowance is reviewed quarterly and adjusted based on management's assessments of realizable deferred tax assets. Gross deferred tax assets were reduced by a valuation allowance of \$3.8 million in 2024 compared to \$3.5 million in 2023 related to Pennsylvania income tax NOLs. The Pennsylvania NOL carryforwards total \$75.8 million and will expire in the years 2025-2044.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The following table reconciles the change in Federal and State gross unrecognized tax benefits, or UTB, for the years ended December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,331
Prior period tax positions	146	(434)	—
Current period tax positions	—	726	317
Balance at End of Year	\$ 2,086	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,648
Amount That Would Affect the Effective Tax Rate if Recognized	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,148

As of December 31, 2024, we had \$2.1 million of unrecognized gross tax benefits. Gross tax benefits do not reflect the federal tax effect associated with state income tax amounts. The total amount of the net unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2024 that would have affected the effective tax rate, if recognized, was \$1.6 million.

We classify interest and penalties as an element of tax expense. We monitor changes in tax statutes and regulations to determine if significant changes will occur over the next 12 months. As of December 31, 2024, no significant changes to UTB are projected; however, tax audit examinations are possible. As of December 31, 2024, all income tax returns filed for the tax years 2021 - 2023 remain subject to examination by the respective taxing authorities. The Bank's income tax returns for the audit years January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022 are currently under audit by the New York Department of Taxation. This audit remains open as of December 31, 2024.

NOTE 19. CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following table presents the changes in the components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the periods presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Available-for-Sale Debt Securities	Interest Rate Swaps	Employee Benefit Plans	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ (80,463)	\$ (16,806)	\$ (14,856)	\$ (112,125)
Net Change	15,910	5,204	110	21,224
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ (64,553)	\$ (11,602)	\$ (14,746)	\$ (90,901)
Net Change	8,245	4,076	1,588	13,909
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (56,308)	\$ (7,526)	\$ (13,158)	\$ (76,992)

All amounts are net of tax.

NOTE 20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

We maintain a qualified defined benefit pension plan, or Plan, covering substantially all employees hired prior to January 1, 2008. The benefits are based on years of service and the employee's compensation for the highest 5 consecutive years in the last 10 years through March 31, 2016 when the Plan was frozen. Contributions are intended to provide for benefits attributed to employee service to date and for those benefits expected to be earned in the future.

Our qualified and nonqualified defined benefit plans, or Plans, were amended to freeze benefit accruals for all persons entitled to benefits under the Plans in 2016. We will continue recording pension expense related to these plans, primarily representing interest costs on the accumulated benefit obligation and amortization of actuarial losses accumulated in the Plans, as well as income from expected investment returns on pension assets. Since the Plans have been frozen, no service costs are included in net periodic pension expense.

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes the activity in the benefit obligation and Plan assets deriving the funded status:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 73,187	\$ 73,366
Interest cost	3,437	3,812
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(4,101)	2,248
Benefits paid	(7,606)	(6,239)
Projected Benefit Obligation at End of Year	\$ 64,917	\$ 73,187
Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 71,574	\$ 73,086
Actual gain/(loss) on plan assets	(62)	4,727
Benefits paid	(7,606)	(6,239)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at End of Year	\$ 63,906	\$ 71,574
Funded Status	\$ (1,011)	\$ (1,613)

The following table sets forth the amounts recognized in accumulated OCI at December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023
Net actuarial loss	17,247	19,137
Total (Before Tax Effects)	\$ 17,247	\$ 19,137

Below are the actuarial weighted average assumptions used in determining the benefit obligation:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	5.58 %	5.03 %
Rate of compensation increase ⁽¹⁾	— %	— %

⁽¹⁾Rate of compensation increase is not applicable due to the plan amendment to freeze benefit accruals under the qualified and nonqualified defined benefit pension plans effective March 31, 2016.

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic pension cost and other changes in Plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2024	2023	2022
Components of Net Periodic Pension Cost			
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	\$ 3,437	\$ 3,812	\$ 3,160
Expected return on plan assets	(3,535)	(3,932)	(3,158)
Recognized net actuarial loss	1,386	1,725	1,229
Settlement charge	—	—	1,097
Net Periodic Pension Expense	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,605	\$ 2,328
Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligation Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Net actuarial (gain) loss	\$ (504)	\$ 1,453	\$ 3,706
Recognized net actuarial loss	(1,386)	(1,725)	(1,229)
Settlement gain (loss) recognized	—	—	(1,097)
Total Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligation (Before Tax Effects)	\$ (1,890)	\$ (272)	\$ 1,380
Total Recognized in Net Benefit Cost and Other Comprehensive Income (Before Tax Effects)	\$ (602)	\$ 1,333	\$ 3,708

The following table summarizes the actuarial weighted average assumptions used in determining net periodic pension cost:

	2024	2023	2022
Discount rate	5.03 %	5.41 %	2.80 %
Rate of compensation increase ⁽¹⁾	— %	— %	— %
Expected return on assets	5.18 %	5.72 %	3.29 %

⁽¹⁾Rate of compensation increase is not applicable due to the plan amendment to freeze benefit accruals under the qualified and nonqualified defined benefit pension plans effective March 31, 2016.

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Plan was \$64.9 million at December 31, 2024 and \$73.2 million at December 31, 2023.

We consider many factors when setting the assumed rate of return on Plan assets. As a general guideline the assumed rate of return is equal to the weighted average of the expected returns for each asset category and is estimated based on historical returns as well as expected future returns. The weighted average discount rate is derived from corporate yield curves.

S&T Bank's Retirement Plan Committee determines the investment policy for the Plan. In general, the targeted investment allocation is 5 percent to 10 percent return seeking and 90 percent to 95 percent liability hedging. A strategic allocation within each investment allocation is based on the Plan's duration, time horizon, risk tolerances, performance expectations and preferences. Investment managers have discretion to invest in any equity or fixed-income asset class, subject to the securities guidelines of the Plan's Investment Policy Statement. At this time, S&T Bank is not required to make a cash contribution to the Plan in 2025.

The following table provides information regarding estimated future benefit payments to be paid in each of the next five years and in the aggregate for the five years thereafter:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount
2025	\$ 6,038
2026	5,852
2027	5,872
2028	5,786
2029	5,952
2030-2034	26,436

We maintain a Thrift Plan, a qualified defined contribution plan, in which substantially all employees are eligible to participate. We make matching contributions to the Thrift Plan up to 3.5 percent of participants' eligible compensation and may make additional profit-sharing contributions as provided by the Thrift Plan. Expense related to these contributions amounted to \$2.9 million in 2024, \$2.7 million in 2023 and \$2.5 million in 2022.

Fair Value Measurements

The following tables present our retirement plan assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis by fair value hierarchy level at December 31, 2024 and 2023. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for items of a recurring basis. There were no purchases or transfers of Level 3 plan assets in 2024 or 2023.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2024			
	Fair Value Asset Classes⁽¹⁾			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,040	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,040
Fixed income ⁽³⁾	56,301	—	—	56,301
Equity mutual funds ⁽⁴⁾	6,565	—	—	6,565
Total Assets at Fair Value	\$ 63,906	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 63,906

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Fair Value Measurements for a description of levels within the fair value hierarchy.

⁽²⁾ This asset class includes FDIC insured money market instruments.

⁽³⁾ This asset class includes a variety of fixed income mutual funds which primarily invest in investment grade rated securities. Investment managers have discretion to invest in fixed income related securities including futures, options and other derivatives. Investments may be made in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

⁽⁴⁾ This asset class includes equity mutual funds invested in an active all-cap strategy. It may also include convertible bonds.

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023			
	Fair Value Asset Classes ⁽¹⁾			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾	\$ 934	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 934
Fixed income ⁽³⁾	63,629	—	—	63,629
Equity mutual funds ⁽⁴⁾	7,011	—	—	7,011
Total Assets at Fair Value	\$ 71,574	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 71,574

⁽¹⁾Refer to Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Fair Value Measurements for a description of levels within the fair value hierarchy.

⁽²⁾This asset class includes FDIC insured money market instruments.

⁽³⁾This asset class includes a variety of fixed income mutual funds which primarily invest in investment grade rated securities. Investment managers have discretion to invest in fixed income related securities including futures, options and other derivatives. Investments may be made in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

⁽⁴⁾This asset class includes equity mutual funds invested in an active all-cap strategy. It may also include convertible bonds.

NOTE 21. INCENTIVE AND RESTRICTED STOCK PLAN AND DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

The 2021 Incentive Plan provides for cash performance awards and for granting incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and appreciation rights. The 2021 plan replaced and superseded the S&T Bancorp, Inc. 2014 Incentive Plan. Since the 2021 plan has been approved by our shareholders, no new awards will be granted under the 2014 plan. A maximum of 1,000,000 shares of our common stock were available for awards granted under the 2021 Incentive Plan and the plan expires ten years from the date of board approval, which occurred in May of 2021. Previously granted but forfeited shares are added to the shares available for issuance.

Restricted Stock

We periodically issue restricted stock to employees and directors pursuant to our 2021 Incentive Plan. Restricted stock awards are part of the compensation arrangements approved by the Compensation and Benefits Committee. Restricted shares granted under the plan consist of both time and performance-based restricted stock units. The awards are granted in accordance with performance levels set by the Compensation and Benefits Committee. Under the 2021 plan, we issued 165,711 restricted stock awards during 2024, 162,677 restricted stock awards in 2023 and 181,392 restricted stock awards in 2022.

The following table provides information about restricted stock awards granted for the periods presented:

	Vesting Period	December 31,		
		2024	2023	2022
2021 Stock Plan				
Directors	One year	15,601	17,145	16,488
Other Awards	Three years	150,110	145,532	164,904
Total Restricted Stock Grants		165,711	162,677	181,392

Common stock is issued as vesting restrictions lapse, which varies according to the terms of the vesting schedules in the award agreements. The vesting of time based awards is generally 1 to 3 years. The vesting of performance-based awards is based on S&T's achievement of relative return on average equity and total shareholder return, over a 3 year performance period compared to a peer group as defined in the award agreements. Restricted stock grants are forfeited if a grantee leaves S&T before the end of the vesting period except where accelerated vesting provisions are defined within the award agreements.

During 2024, 2023 and 2022, we recognized compensation expense of \$4.6 million, \$3.9 million and \$3.2 million and realized a tax benefit of \$1.0 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million related to restricted stock grants.

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table provides information about restricted stock granted under the plans for the years ended December 31:

<i>(dollars in thousands), except per share data</i>	Restricted Stock	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at December 31, 2022	292,145	\$ 25.56
Granted	162,677	30.84
Vested	91,955	26.92
Forfeited	47,157	26.52
Non-vested at December 31, 2023	315,710	\$ 27.75
Granted	165,711	32.59
Vested	95,589	30.77
Forfeited	34,368	31.47
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	351,464	\$ 31.41

The maximum number of shares that can be issued if performance is achieved at the maximum level is approximately 515,000 shares at December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, there was \$4.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock that will be recognized as compensation expense over a weighted average period of 1.78 years.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

We also sponsor a Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan, or Dividend Plan, where shareholders may purchase shares of S&T common stock at the average fair value with reinvested dividends and voluntary cash contributions. The plan administrator and transfer agent may purchase shares directly from us from shares held in treasury or purchase shares in the open market to fulfill the Dividend Plan's needs.

NOTE 22. PARENT COMPANY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following condensed financial statements summarize the financial position of S&T Bancorp, Inc. as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the results of its operations and cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

BALANCE SHEETS

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 39,304	\$ 20,733
Investments in:		
Bank subsidiary	1,352,177	1,268,441
Nonbank subsidiaries	4,169	4,658
Other assets	9,666	14,695
Total Assets	\$ 1,405,316	\$ 1,308,527
LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt	\$ 24,515	\$ 24,474
Other liabilities	507	608
Total Liabilities	25,022	25,082
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,380,294	1,283,445
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 1,405,316	\$ 1,308,527

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Dividends from subsidiaries	\$ 66,775	\$ 86,950	\$ 61,426
Total Income	66,775	86,950	61,426
Interest expense on long-term debt	2,180	2,372	1,545
Other expenses	4,973	4,764	4,112
Total expense	7,153	7,136	5,657
Income before income tax and undistributed net income of subsidiaries	59,622	79,814	55,769
Income tax benefit	(1,309)	(1,478)	(1,208)
Income before undistributed net income of subsidiaries	60,931	81,292	56,977
Equity in undistributed net income (distribution in excess of net income) of:			
Bank subsidiary	70,823	63,337	79,566
Nonbank subsidiaries	(489)	152	(1,023)
Net Income	\$ 131,265	\$ 144,781	\$ 135,520

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income	\$ 131,265	\$ 144,781	\$ 135,520
Equity in undistributed (earnings) losses of subsidiaries	(70,334)	(63,489)	(78,543)
Other	9,484	1,402	1,468
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	70,415	82,694	58,445
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long term debt	—	(5,464)	—
Repurchase of shares for taxes on restricted stock	(870)	(798)	(808)
Repurchase of common stock	—	(19,808)	(7,637)
Cash dividends paid to common shareholders	(50,974)	(49,708)	(46,952)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(51,844)	(75,778)	(55,397)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	18,571	6,916	3,048
Cash at beginning of year	20,733	13,817	10,769
Cash at End of Year	\$ 39,304	\$ 20,733	\$ 13,817

NOTE 23. REGULATORY MATTERS

We are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet the minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on our consolidated financial statements. Under capital guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, we must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of our assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Our capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about risk weightings and other factors.

The most recent notifications from the Federal Reserve and the FDIC categorized S&T and S&T Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for corrective action. There have been no conditions or events that we believe have changed S&T's or S&T Bank's status during 2024 and 2023.

Common equity tier 1 capital includes common stock and related surplus plus retained earnings, less goodwill and intangible assets subject to a limitation and certain deferred tax assets subject to a limitation. In addition, we made a one-time permanent election to exclude accumulated OCI from capital. For regulatory purposes, trust preferred securities totaling \$24.0 million, issued by an unconsolidated trust subsidiary of S&T underlying junior subordinated debt, are included in Tier 1 capital for S&T. Total capital consists of Tier 1 capital plus junior subordinated debt and the ACL subject to limitation. We currently have \$25.0 million in junior subordinated debt which is included in Tier 2 capital for S&T in accordance with current regulatory reporting requirements.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require us to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Total, Tier 1 and Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets and Tier 1 capital to average assets. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we met all capital adequacy requirements to which we are subject.

The following table summarizes risk-based capital amounts and ratios for S&T and S&T Bank:

	Actual		Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirements		To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
As of December 31, 2024						
Leverage Ratio						
S&T	\$ 1,112,126	11.98 %	\$ 371,211	4.00 %	\$ 464,014	5.00 %
S&T Bank	1,060,010	11.43 %	371,002	4.00 %	463,752	5.00 %
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio						
S&T	1,088,126	14.58 %	335,888	4.50 %	485,172	6.50 %
S&T Bank	1,060,010	14.21 %	335,722	4.50 %	484,932	6.50 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
S&T	1,112,126	14.90 %	447,851	6.00 %	597,134	8.00 %
S&T Bank	1,060,010	14.21 %	447,629	6.00 %	596,839	8.00 %
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
S&T	1,230,497	16.49 %	597,134	8.00 %	746,418	10.00 %
S&T Bank	1,178,335	15.79 %	596,839	8.00 %	746,049	10.00 %
As of December 31, 2023						
Leverage Ratio						
S&T	\$ 1,034,828	11.21 %	\$ 369,297	4.00 %	\$ 461,621	5.00 %
S&T Bank	995,824	10.79 %	369,133	4.00 %	461,416	5.00 %
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio						
S&T	1,010,828	13.37 %	340,159	4.50 %	491,341	6.50 %
S&T Bank	995,824	13.18 %	339,954	4.50 %	491,045	6.50 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
S&T	1,034,828	13.69 %	453,545	6.00 %	604,727	8.00 %
S&T Bank	995,824	13.18 %	453,272	6.00 %	604,362	8.00 %
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
S&T	1,154,376	15.27 %	604,727	8.00 %	755,909	10.00 %
S&T Bank	1,115,315	14.76 %	604,362	8.00 %	755,453	10.00 %

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of S&T Bancorp, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of net income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 28, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the account or disclosures to which it relates.

Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

Description of the Matter At December 31, 2024, the Company's gross portfolio of loans was \$7.7 billion with an associated ACL of \$101.5 million. As discussed in Notes 1 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements, the ACL is an estimate of expected credit losses, measured over the contractual life of a loan, that considers historical loss experience, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The methodology for determining the ACL has two main components: evaluation of expected credit losses for certain groups of homogeneous loans that share similar risk characteristics and an individual assessment of loans that do not share risk characteristics with other loans to determine if a specific reserve is appropriate.

The ACL for homogeneous loans is calculated using a life-time loss rate methodology with both a quantitative and a qualitative analysis that is applied on a quarterly basis. Management applies qualitative adjustments to reflect the current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts not already reflected in the historical loss information at the balance sheet date. Judgment was required by management to determine the segment specific risk and the reasonable and supportable forecast, which are both part of the qualitative allowance.

Auditing the ACL involves a high degree of subjectivity due to the segment specific risk and the reasonable and supportable forecast, which are both part of the qualitative allowance. Management's identification and measurement of the segment specific risk and the reasonable and supportable forecast are highly judgmental and could have a significant effect on the ACL.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the Company's controls over the ACL process, which include, among others, management's review and approval controls designed to assess the need for and level of the segment specific risk and the reasonable and supportable forecast, which are both part of the qualitative allowance, and the controls related to the reliability of the data utilized to support management's assessment.

To test the segment specific risk and reasonable and supportable forecast, which are both part of the qualitative allowance, we evaluated the appropriateness of management's methodology and assessed the basis for the adjustments and whether all relevant risks were reflected in the ACL.

Regarding the measurement of the segment specific risk and the reasonable and supportable forecast, we evaluated the completeness, accuracy and relevance of the underlying internal and external data utilized in management's estimate and considered the existence of additional or contrary information.

We evaluated the overall ACL, inclusive of the qualitative adjustments, and whether the amount appropriately reflects a reasonable estimate of expected credit losses by comparing the overall ACL to historical losses and ACL reserves established by peer banking institutions.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2018.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 28, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of S&T Bancorp, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of net income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and our report dated February 28, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 28, 2025

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

None

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of S&T's Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and Chief Financial Officer, or CFO (its principal executive officer and principal financial officer), management has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of S&T's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2024. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods required by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to S&T's management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on and as of the date of such evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in all material respects, as of the end of the period covered by this Report.

b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Management assessed S&T's system of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, in relation to criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting as described in "Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)," issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 2013. Based on this assessment, management concludes that, as of December 31, 2024, S&T's system of internal control over financial reporting is effective and meets the criteria of the "Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)."

Management assessed the effectiveness of S&T's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, in relation to criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting as described in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, S&T's internal controls over financial reporting were effective. Our independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report on the effectiveness of S&T's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, which is included herein.

c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

No changes were made to S&T's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the last fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, S&T's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

(c) During the three months ended December 31, 2024, no director or Section 16 officer of the Company adopted, terminated or modified a 'Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement' or 'non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,' as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

Item 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Except for the information required by this item with respect to our insider trading policy set forth below, the information required by Part III, Item 10 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein from the sections entitled “Proposal 1 - Election of Directors,” “Executive Officers of the Registrant,” “Corporate Governance - Audit Committee,” “Corporate Governance - Director Qualifications and Nominations” and “Corporate Governance - Code of Conduct and Ethics” in our proxy statement to be filed for the 2025 annual meeting of shareholders.

The Company has adopted an Insider Trading Policy governing the purchase, sale, and/or other dispositions of the Company’s securities by our directors, officers and employees, as well as their family members and entities controlled by them, that we believe is reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations and the exchange listing standards applicable to us. A copy of our Insider Trading Policy is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Part III, Item 11 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein from the sections entitled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Executive Compensation,” “Director Compensation,” “Corporate Governance - Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation,” “Corporate Governance - The S&T Board’s Role in Risk Oversight,” “Compensation and Benefits Committee Report” in our proxy statement to be filed for the 2025 annual meeting of shareholders.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Except as set forth below, the information required by Part III, Item 12 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein from the sections entitled “Beneficial Owners of S&T Common Stock” and “Beneficial Ownership of S&T Common Stock by Directors and Officers” in our proxy statement to be filed for the 2025 annual meeting of shareholders.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2024 related to the equity compensation plans in effect at that time.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights ⁽¹⁾	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plan (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plan approved by shareholders	172,277 ⁽²⁾		671,078
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	—	—	—
Total	172,277	\$ —	671,078

⁽¹⁾ Awards granted under the 2014 and 2021 Incentive Stock Plan.

⁽²⁾ Represents performance shares that can be earned with no associated exercise price.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Part III, Item 13 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein from the sections entitled “Related Person Transactions” and “Corporate Governance - Director Independence” in our proxy statement to be filed for the 2025 annual meeting of shareholders.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Part III, Item 14 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein from the section entitled “Proposal 2: Ratification of the Selection of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for Fiscal Year 2025” in our proxy statement to be filed for the 2025 annual meeting of shareholders.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report.

Consolidated Financial Statements: The following consolidated financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Report. No financial statement schedules are being filed because the required information is inapplicable or is presented in the consolidated financial statements or related notes.

Consolidated Balance Sheets	51
Consolidated Statements of Net Income	52
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	53
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	54
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	55
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	57
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements	103
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	105

(b) Exhibits

- 2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 29, 2014, between S&T Bancorp, Inc. and Integrity Bancshares, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 2.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 30, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.2 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated June 5, 2019, by and between DNB Financial Corporation and S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 2.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 5, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.1 Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 4, 2024 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.2 By-laws of S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 3.2 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 4, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has certain long-term debt but has not filed the instruments evidencing such debt as Exhibit 4 as none of such instruments authorize the issuance of debt exceeding 10 percent of the Companies total consolidated assets. The Company agrees to furnish a copy of each such agreement to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.
- 4.1 Description of Securities. Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended December 31, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference
- 10.1 S&T Bancorp, Inc. 2003 Incentive Stock Plan. Filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 333-111557) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. dated December 24, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.*
- 10.2 S&T Bancorp, Inc. Thrift Plan for Employees of S&T Bank, as amended and restated. Filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 333-156541) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. dated December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.*
- 10.3 Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan of S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Form S-3D Registration Statement (No. 333-156555) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. dated January 2, 2009 (included within the prospectus contained therein), and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.4 Severance Agreement, by and between Todd D. Brice and S&T Bancorp, Inc. dated April 7, 2015. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 10, 2015, and incorporated herein by reference.*
- 10.5 Letter Agreement, dated as of October 2, 2020, by and between S&T Bancorp, Inc. and Todd D. Brice. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.*
- 10.6 Confidentiality, Trade Secrets, Non-Solicitation and Severance Agreement, dated October 14, 2020, by and between David G. Antolik and S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 10.3 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.*
- 10.7 Restricted Stock Award Agreement David G. Antolik, dated October 12, 2020. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.*
- 10.8 Confidentiality, Trade Secrets, Non-Solicitation and Severance Agreement, dated October 14, 2020, by and between Mark Kochvar and S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 10.4 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2020.*
- 10.9 Restricted Stock Award Agreement Mark Kochvar, dated October 12, 2020. Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.*
- 10.10 S&T Bancorp, Inc. 2014 Incentive Plan. Filed as Exhibit 10.9 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference. *

10.11	Severance and General Release Agreement, dated August 4, 2020, by and between David P. Ruddock and S&T Bancorp, Inc., S&T Bank and any of their subsidiaries or affiliated business. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.12	Confidentiality, Trade Secrets, Non-Solicitation and Severance Agreement, dated November 2, 2020, by and between Ernest J. Draganza and S&T Bancorp, Inc., S&T Bank and their subsidiaries and affiliated companies. Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.13	Confidentiality, Trade Secrets, Non-Solicitation and Severance Agreement, October 21, 2020, by and between George Basara and S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.14	Severance Agreement dated April 20, 2015 by and between George Basara and S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.15	S&T Bancorp, Inc. 2021 Incentive Plan. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 20, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.16	Severance and General Release Agreement, by and between Ernest J. Draganza and S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 3, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.17	Employment Agreement, dated July 12, 2021, by and between S&T Bancorp, Inc. and Christopher J. McComish. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 12, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.18	Employment Agreement, dated July 12, 2021, by and between S&T Bancorp, Inc. and David G. Antolik. Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 12, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.19	Severance Agreement dated June 7, 2022 by and between George Basara and S&T Bancorp, Inc. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 10, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.20	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement - Non-LTIP. Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 filed on August 3, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.21	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement - LTIP. Filed as Exhibit 10.3 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 filed on August 3, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.23	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement - Directors. Filed as Exhibit 10.4 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 filed on August 3, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.24	Severance and General Release Agreement, dated October 12, 2022, by and between Charles Carroll and S&T Bancorp, Inc., S&T Bank and any of their subsidiaries or affiliated businesses. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on October 17, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.25	S&T Bancorp, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 21, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.*
10.26	Confidentiality, Trade Secrets, Non-Solicitation and Severance Agreement, dated October 21, 2020, between Mr. Carroll and S&T Bancorp, Inc. S&T Bank, and their subsidiaries and affiliated companies. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.*
19.1	Insider Trading Policy
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Principal Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Principal Financial Officer.

32	Rule 13a-14(b) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer.
97	Clawback Policy. Filed as Exhibit 97 to S&T Bancorp, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended December 31, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibits 101)

*Management Contract or Compensatory Plan or Arrangement

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

S&T BANCORP, INC.
(Registrant)

<u>/s/ Christopher J. McComish</u>	2/28/2025
Christopher J. McComish, Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	Date

<u>/s/ Mark Kochvar</u>	2/28/2025
Mark Kochvar Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	Date

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
<u>/s/ Christopher J. McComish</u> Christopher J. McComish	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Mark Kochvar</u> Mark Kochvar	Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Melanie Lazzari</u> Melanie Lazzari	Executive Vice President, Controller	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ David G. Antolik</u> David G. Antolik	President and Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Christine J. Toretta</u> Christine J. Toretta	Chair of the Board and Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Lewis W. Adkins, Jr</u> Lewis W. Adkins, Jr.	Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Peter R. Barsz</u> Peter R. Barsz	Director	2/28/2025

Table of Contents
S&T BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
<u>/s/ Christina A. Cassotis</u> Christina A. Cassotis	Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Michael J. Donnelly</u> Michael J. Donnelly	Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Jeffrey D. Grube</u> Jeffrey D. Grube	Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Peter G. Gurt</u> Peter G. Gurt	Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ William J. Hieb</u> William J. Hieb	Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Frank J. Palermo, Jr.</u> Frank J. Palermo, Jr.	Director	2/28/2025
<u>/s/ Bhaskar Ramachandran</u> Bhaskar Ramachandran	Director	2/28/2025

S&T BANCORP, INC., and S&T BANK

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 1 of 12

I. INTRODUCTION

S&T Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) has adopted this Insider Trading Policy (the “Policy”) that prohibits trading based on material, nonpublic information regarding S&T Bancorp, Inc., S&T Bank, and their respective subsidiaries (together, “S&T”) or other companies (“Inside Information”). This Policy applies to officers, directors, director emeriti, and all other employees of, or consultants to, S&T, as well as the spouse, children or other relatives living in the same household of such persons (“family members”), any other persons living in the same household, and any other person or entity whose securities trading decisions are influenced or controlled by any of the foregoing. This Policy will continue to apply to any person whose employment or relationship with S&T terminates as long as the individual possesses Inside Information obtained in the course of employment or a relationship with S&T. This Policy should be read in conjunction with S&T’s Corporate Policy #601 (Code of Conduct) and #604 (Prohibition on Disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information).

This Policy also requires the safeguarding of all nonpublic information, even if that information is not material and therefore not considered Inside Information. See Section V below.

II. PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING

A. Use of Material, Nonpublic Information By S&T Personnel

No person subject to this Policy shall effect any transaction (whether a purchase or sale) in (1) S&T securities (including without limitation, acquisitions and dispositions of common stock by purchase, sale or gift, and transactions in employee benefits plans) while in possession of Inside Information about S&T or (2) any security (including options) of another public company while in possession of Inside Information about that company which has become known through the relationship with S&T. This Policy also forbids purchases or sales made by another person, on the basis of Inside Information, for the benefit of or at the request of an individual subject to this Policy.

Trades executed pursuant to a valid Rule 10b5-1 Plan (defined below) will not violate this Policy. See Section VI below.

B. Tipping

This Policy forbids “tipping” others as to the desirability of buying or selling S&T securities on the basis of Inside Information. Recommending sales or purchases of the securities to which the Inside Information relates, even without disclosing the basis for the recommendation, is

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 2 of 12

prohibited. This applies to “tipping” one's spouse or other relatives as well as anyone else. It is illegal under the federal securities laws to disclose (or “tip”) Inside Information to another person who subsequently uses that information for his or her profit in effecting securities transactions. Consequently, S&T personnel must not disclose Inside Information (or any other nonpublic information, even if that information is not material) to another person unless (1) that person has a need to know such information in connection with his or her employment or supervisory responsibilities within S&T (2) that person is employed by a firm retained by S&T (e.g., a law, accounting or other firm) and such person needs to know the information in connection with the services that his or her firm is providing to S&T, or (3) that person is employed by a company which has entered into a confidentiality agreement with S&T and needs to know the information in connection with the matter that is the subject of the agreement.

III. WHEN INFORMATION IS “MATERIAL”

It is not possible to define all categories of Inside Information. In general, information is “material” if its disclosure to the public would likely affect investors' decisions to purchase or sell the securities of the issuer in question or might have an effect on the market for the issuer's securities generally. In other words, information is material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, hold or sell a security. Any information that could reasonably be expected to affect the price of the security is material.

While it may be difficult under this standard to determine whether particular nonpublic information is material, there are various categories of information that are particularly sensitive and, as a general rule, should always be considered material. Examples of Inside Information may include:

- a. Financial results or other earnings information;
- b. Unpublished financial reports or projections;
- c. Defaults under agreements or actions by creditors, customers or suppliers relating to a company's credit standing;
- d. Major changes in previously disclosed financial information;
- e. The possibility of mergers, acquisitions, takeovers, tender offers, joint ventures or the possible initiation of a proxy fight;
- f. Changes in S&T's securities (e.g., defaults in senior securities, calls of securities for redemption, repurchase plans, stock splits, or decreases or increases in dividends;
- g. Information about current or proposed significant changes in operations or business plans (such as marketing and pricing plans), or about significant financial restructuring;
- h. Extraordinary borrowings;
- i. Financial liquidity or credit quality problems;
- j. Significant changes in management or relations among major stockholders;
- k. The purchase or sale of substantial assets;

S&T BANCORP, INC., and S&T BANK

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 3 of 12

- l. The possibility of a private or public offering of securities;
- m. Material cyber incidents;
- n. Significant disputes, claims of litigation developments;
- o. The possibility of a bankruptcy, recapitalization or other reorganization; and
- p. Any other information which is likely to have a significant impact on S&T's financial results or stock price.

When in doubt, the information involved should be presumed to be material and therefore Inside Information.

IV. WHEN INFORMATION IS NONPUBLIC

Information that has not been disclosed broadly to the marketplace is nonpublic. To show that information is public, there should be evidence that it has been widely disseminated.

Information would generally be deemed widely disseminated if it has been disclosed in a press release through news wire services such as PR Newswire, AP, UPI or Reuters; or in a filing with the SEC, such as Forms 8-K, 10-Q or 10-K.

V. SAFEGUARDING INFORMATION

Determining whether nonpublic information is Inside Information is difficult and will depend upon an analysis of complex facts and circumstances. Individuals should assume that any nonpublic information about S&T, or any other public company, is material. When in doubt whether any information is material or nonpublic, consult the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), or in his or her absence, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). A determination by the CFO or CEO, as applicable, regarding material nonpublic information does not constitute legal advice, and is not a guarantee that a transaction while in possession of such information will not be subject to later challenge by a third party.

Nonpublic information relating to S&T is the property of S&T, and the unauthorized disclosure of that information is forbidden. In order to safeguard S&T's nonpublic information, and to minimize the possibility that an employee will violate the law or this Policy, the following guidelines and procedures have been adopted:

1. All nonpublic information relating to S&T business should be handled on a need-to-know basis. Such information should not be discussed with any person who does not need to know such information for purposes of conducting S&T business. Friends and relatives are among the persons with whom confidential information should not be discussed.
2. Whenever nonpublic information must be disclosed to an employee or representative, the recipient of such information should be apprised of the confidential nature of the information.

S&T BANCORP, INC., and S&T BANK

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 4 of 12

3. Nonpublic information should not be discussed in hallways, elevators or other public places (such as airplanes or restaurants) where conversations might be overheard and inadvertent disclosure should not be made through use of devices in speaker mode when discussions can be overheard.
4. In order to prevent access by unauthorized persons, confidential documents should be stored appropriately when not being used, and other appropriate precautions should be taken. These may include using sealed envelopes, marking documents "Confidential," shredding documents, and using secure email and other appropriate computer security measures.

VI. TRADING PURSUANT TO Rule 10b5-1 PLANS

Notwithstanding the trading preclearance requirement discussed below in Section X, a Covered Person (defined below) is not required to preclear a transaction in S&T securities if such transaction is executed pursuant to a valid contract, instruction or plan that provides an affirmative defense pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (a "Rule 10b5-1 Plan").

Rule 10b5-1 provides an affirmative defense to certain insider trading violations when a transaction in securities is consummated in accordance with a Rule 10b5-1 Plan. A Rule 10b5-1 Plan allows a person to trade even when in possession of material, nonpublic information, as long as the plan meets all of the requirements of Rule 10b5-1. This rule provides for the plan having one of the following:

- expressly specified amounts, prices and dates of trades;
- a written formula or algorithm, or computer program, for determining amounts, prices, and dates of trades; or
- does not permit the employee, officer, director, or director emeriti to exercise any subsequent influence over how, when or whether to effect trades; provided, in addition, that any other person who, pursuant to the contract, instruction, or plan, did exercise such influence must not have been aware of the material nonpublic information when doing so.

Additionally, Rule 10b5-1 contains many other requirements with respect to the adoption and subsequent administration of the Rule 10b5-1 Plan throughout its duration. A Covered Person may not have multiple Rule 10b5-1 Plans in place that cover the same period of time, except under certain conditions specified in Rule 10b5-1 or entered into prior to the adoption of this Policy. Such plans must also include a mandatory cooling-off period before trading can commence for Covered Persons that are directors or officers of the Company that expires on the later of (i) 90 days following such plan adoption or modification or (ii) two business days following the disclosure of S&T's financial results in a Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the

S&T BANCORP, INC., and S&T BANK

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 5 of 12

completed fiscal quarter in which the plan was adopted or modified (but not to exceed 120 days following the adoption or modification of the plan). The plans must also include a mandatory cooling-off period before trading can commence of 30 days for persons other than the Company's officers and directors. Additionally, Rule 10b5-1 limits the ability to rely on the affirmative defense for a single-trade plan to one single-trade plan per twelve-month period for all persons other than issuers.

Covered Persons must make their own arrangements with brokers to establish a Rule 10b5-1 Plan. However, the adoption of any Rule 10b5-1 Plan providing for transactions in S&T securities (including without limitation, acquisitions and dispositions of common stock,) must be precleared by the CFO, or in his or her absence the CEO, to confirm the absence of Inside Information at the time of such adoption. In addition, any proposed amendment to, alteration of or deviation from an established Rule 10b5-1 Plan will be treated as the adoption of a new Rule 10b5-1 Plan, which must be precleared by the CFO or CEO, as applicable. The CFO or CEO, as applicable, will not otherwise advise as to the conformity of the Rule 10b5-1 Plan or its execution to the requirements of Rule 10b5-1, which is solely the responsibility of the Covered Person.

In connection with this preclearance, the Covered Person must provide a copy of the proposed Rule 10b5-1 Plan to the CFO or CEO, as applicable, as well as the Covered Person's representation certifying that, on the date of the adoption or modification of the plan: (i) the Covered Person is not aware of any Inside Information about the S&T's securities or S&T; (ii) the Covered Person is adopting Rule 10b5-1 Plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and (iii) the Covered Person will act in good faith with respect to Rule 10b5-1 Plan throughout the duration of the plan.

The Company must disclose quarterly in its Form 10-Qs and Form 10-Ks whether any director or officer has adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 Plan and the material terms of the Rule 10b5-1 Plan. The Company will use the information provided during the preclearance process and subsequent confirmation by the Covered Person that the Rule 10b5-1 Plan has been adopted, to accumulate the information required for these disclosures.

Additionally, no Covered Person may enter into or adopt a Rule 10b5-1 Plan during the period beginning on the fifteenth day of the third month of the quarter and ending two full trading days after the public release of S&T's quarterly earnings for such fiscal quarter (or the fiscal year in the case of the fourth fiscal quarter).

In addition to the blackout period for entering into a Rule 10b5-1 Plan discussed above, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be adopted when the Covered Person is not aware of any Inside Information.

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 6 of 12

VII. NON-RULE 10b5-1 TRADING ARRANGEMENTS

The Company must also disclose quarterly in its Forms 10-Q and 10-K whether any director or officer has adopted or terminated any other written trading arrangement that meets the requirements of a “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” the material terms of the non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement.

A “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” is defined as an arrangement where a director or officer asserts that: (i) at a time when they were not aware of Inside Information about the security or S&T, they adopted a written arrangement for trading the securities; and (ii) the trading arrangement: (a) specified the amount of securities to be purchased or sold and the price at which and the date on which the securities were to be subsequently purchased or sold; (b) included a written formula/algorithm for determining the amount of securities to be purchased or sold and the price at which the securities were to be purchased or sold; or (c) did not permit the covered person to exercise any subsequent influence over how, when, or whether to effect purchases or sales (and any other person who, pursuant to the trading arrangement did exercise such influence must not have been aware of Inside Information when doing so). These types of arrangements are similar to, but do not meet all of the requirements of a Rule 10b5-1 Plan.

Therefore, in addition to the requirements set forth in Section VI regarding preclearance of Rule 10b5-1 Plans and the trading preclearance requirements set forth in Section X, the adoption of any other arrangement that constitutes a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement for transactions in S&T securities must be precleared by the CFO, or in his or her absence the CEO. The Company will use the information provided during the preclearance process and subsequent confirmation by the Covered Person that the non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement has been adopted, to accumulate the information required for these disclosures.

VIII. Employee, Officer and Director Hedging

Directors, officers, and employees are prohibited from engaging in any hedging transactions (including transactions involving options, puts, calls, prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds, or other derivatives) that are designed to hedge or speculate on any change in the market value of S&T’s securities.

IX. COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY

In order to ensure that all individuals subject to this Policy are aware of and comply with it, S&T will require annual certifications regarding the receipt and understanding of, and agreement to comply with, this Policy.

S&T will investigate any circumstances that come to its attention indicating that anyone subject

S&T BANCORP, INC., and S&T BANK

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 7 of 12

to this Policy has engaged, or is likely to engage, in conduct that violates the policies and procedures set forth herein. Any violation of this Policy shall be immediately reported to the General Counsel.

Legal penalties for trading on or communicating Inside Information can be severe, both for individuals involved in such unlawful conduct and for their employers and supervisors, and may extend significantly beyond any profits made or losses avoided, including jail terms, criminal fines, civil penalties and civil enforcement injunctions. Given the severity of the potential penalties and the priority given to enforcement, compliance with this Policy is absolutely mandatory. This means that an individual may have to forego a proposed transaction in S&T securities even if he or she planned to make the transaction before learning of the Inside Information and even though he or she may suffer an economic loss or forego anticipated profit by waiting.

ANY TRANSACTIONS, OR “TIPS” IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS POLICY WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION WHICH COULD INCLUDE TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND MAY ALSO SUBJECT THE INDIVIDUAL TO CIVIL OR CRIMINAL SANCTIONS.

This Policy does not provide an exhaustive list of Inside Information or the appropriate procedures in every circumstance for safeguarding nonpublic information or avoiding violation of insider trading laws. Individuals should consult the CFO or CEO when in any doubt. Any questions with respect to the applicability of this Policy to any information or transaction should be discussed before and not after any action. Regardless of any guidance you receive, you will bear the consequences of any legal or policy violations. Furthermore, the CFO's or CEO's failure to raise an objection to a transaction will not constitute a recommendation by S&T or any of its directors, officers or employees that you engage in that transaction.

X. PERSONAL SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY COVERED PERSONS

The Company, as a possible “controlling person,” under the securities laws, has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent unlawful insider trading. To provide assistance in preventing inadvertent violations of applicable securities laws in connection with the purchase and sale of S&T securities, the Company will designate those individuals who may have access to Inside Information (“Covered Persons”). Covered Persons shall include directors, director emeriti, any S&T employee with the title of Executive Vice President or above, all employees in the Accounting, Finance and Executive Administration Departments, family members, others living in the same household, any other person or entity whose securities trading decisions are influenced or controlled by any of the foregoing, and any other employee designated from time to time as a Covered Person by the CFO or CEO. Except for transactions executed pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 Plan as discussed in Section VI above, S&T has adopted the following procedures for personal securities transactions by Covered Persons:

S&T BANCORP, INC., and S&T BANK

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 8 of 12

1. No Covered Person may purchase or sell any security of any other issuer about which he or she possesses Inside Information.
2. All transactions (including without limitation, acquisitions and dispositions of common stock by purchase, sale or gift, and transactions in employee benefit plans including those discussed in number 3 below) in S&T securities by Covered Persons must be approved in advance by the CFO or, in his or her absence the CEO. A Covered Person must submit a Request for Approval to Trade (a copy of which is attached) certifying that he or she has read this Policy and is not in possession of Inside Information. The CFO may conduct such internal due diligence as he or she deems appropriate under the circumstances. The CFO will notify a Covered Person whether he or she may trade. Approvals will be effective for only two business days from the receipt of pre-clearance unless an exception is granted or the Covered Person becomes aware of Inside Information before the trade is executed in which case the preclearance is void and the trade must not be completed. If the transaction is not completed within the two business days, and nothing has changed with respect to the details of the transaction other than the anticipated timing, a Covered Person may submit an extension request by email to the CFO or, in his absence the CEO, to cover an additional two business days. Approval by the CFO or CEO, as applicable, of any transaction does not constitute legal advice, nor is it a guarantee that a transaction will not be subject to later challenge by a third party.
3. Prior approval of any transfers of investment funds by Covered Persons into or out of the S&T Bancorp, Inc. Stock Fund maintained under the Thrift Plan for Employees of S&T Bank (the "Plan") is required in accordance with the procedures discussed in number 2 above. Approval should be requested when a Covered Person submits a Request for Transfer Between Investment Funds to the Plan Administrator. This requirement does not apply to automatic acquisitions of Company common stock under the Plan resulting from prior investment elections.
4. The directors, director emeriti, any S&T employee with the title of Executive Vice President or above, all employees in the Accounting, Finance and Executive Administration Departments, and any other employee designated from time to time as a Covered Person by the CFO or CEO, are each responsible for the compliance with these rules by his or her family members, others living in the same household, any other person or entity whose securities trading decisions are influenced or controlled by any of the foregoing and must report or seek approval of their personal securities transactions, as appropriate, as if such transactions were for his or her own account. This Policy does not, however, apply to personal securities transactions of family members, others living in the same household, any other person or entity whose securities trading decisions are influenced or controlled by any of the foregoing where

S&T BANCORP, INC., and S&T BANK

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 9 of 12

the purchase or sale decision is made by a third party not controlled by or related to the Covered Person.

Covered Persons who are subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including (those directors, directors' emeriti and executive officers of the Company who have filed a Form 3 and are required to file a Form 4 and a Form 5, collectively "Section 16 Covered Persons") are reminded of their reporting obligations and possible liability to the Company for "short-swing profits" for transactions in S&T stock. Section 16 Covered Persons may remain subject to the provisions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended on a limited basis for up to six months following termination. If a Section 16 Covered Person engages in a transaction in S&T stock prior to termination that did not qualify for an exemption from Section 16(b), the Section 16 Covered Person will remain subject to Section 16 for six months from the date of that transaction. For example, if a Section 16 Covered Person engaged in an open market purchase of S&T stock on the last day of employment, any open market or other non-exempt sale of S&T stock occurring within less than six months of that purchase would be subject to Section 16, even though the Section 16 Covered Person is not employed when the opposite way transaction occurred. The Section 16 Covered Person would be required to report the sale on Form 4 within two business days. In addition, the sale could be matched under Section 16(b) with the pre-termination purchase, allowing the Company to recover any resulting short-swing profit. Therefore, following termination, a Section 16 Covered Person should refrain from engaging in any opposite way transactions that occurs within six-months of a non-exempt transaction consummated prior to termination.

In addition, Covered Persons who are directors or the Company officers covered under Corporate Policy #614 – Employee Stock Ownership must comply with stock ownership requirements and/or guidelines approved by the S&T Board of Directors, with exceptions thereto subject to the discretion of the Company Board of Directors as to directors or directors emeriti, while exceptions for officers shall be subject to the discretion of the Compensation and Benefits Committee.

XI. BLACKOUT PERIODS

S&T has established four routine quarterly blackout periods ("Quarterly Blackout Periods"). Each Quarterly Blackout Period begins on the fifteenth day of the third month of the quarter and ends two full trading days after the public release of S&T's quarterly earnings for such fiscal quarter (or the fiscal year in the case of the fourth fiscal quarter). In addition to the Quarterly Blackout Periods, S&T may, from time to time, impose other blackout periods on persons who are affected (together with the Quarterly Blackout Periods, referred to as "Blackout Periods"). Trading in S&T securities by Covered Persons is prohibited during S&T's Blackout Periods.

The following transactions are prohibited during a Blackout Period:

S&T BANCORP, INC., and S&T BANK

POLICY #603 - Insider Trading Policy

POLICY TYPE: Corporate

SECTION: External Affairs and Communications

DATE ISSUED/REVISED: 7/24/2024

ISSUING DEPARTMENT: Executive

Page 10 of 12

- Open market purchase or sale of S&T securities.
- Purchase or sale of S&T securities through a broker.
- Switching existing balances into or out of the S&T stock fund in the Plan.
- New cash investments in the dividend reinvestment plan.
- Transfers of S&T securities to or from a trust.
- Gifts of S&T securities.

The following transactions are allowed during a Blackout Period:

- The vesting of restricted shares where S&T stock is withheld to satisfy the tax obligation.
- Regular and matching contributions to the S&T stock fund in the Plan.
- Regular reinvestment in the dividend reinvestment plan.
- Transactions under a valid Rule 10b5-1 discussed in Section VI above.

The Quarterly Blackout Periods apply, whether or not a reminder notice of the blackout is sent.

Remember that Covered Persons remain subject to the insider trading laws at all times and, accordingly, Covered Persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions even when no Blackout Period is in place if the Covered Person is aware of any Inside Information about S&T.

XII. STOP-TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS

The Company may, in its discretion, provide stop transfer instructions to its transfer agent in order to enforce trading restrictions imposed by this Policy, including, without limitation, restrictions relating to blackout periods or post-termination transactions.

Audit & Advisory Services

Periodically perform an audit of compliance with this policy and applicable laws and regulations using a risk-based audit approach.

Approved: S&T Bancorp, Inc. Board of Directors; 7/24/2024

S&T Bancorp, Inc. Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee; 7/23/2024

Request for Approval to Trade

Proposed Acquisitions or Disposition					
Owner (direct, or name of indirect owner)	Proposed Transaction Date	Proposed Transaction Code (see below)	Number of Shares to be Acquired	Number of Shares to be Disposed Of	Proposed Purchase or Sale Price

Transaction Codes	
(P) Open Market or Private Purchase	(Q) Transfer Pursuant to Divorce
(S) Open Market or Private Sale	(J) Other Acquisition or Disposition (specify)
(I) Transfer of funds into or out of Stock Fund	(W) Acquisition or Disposition by Will
(G) Gift	(B) Rule 10b5-1 Plan (date plan is submitted for approval)

LTIP Tiers 1-3only:

I am in compliance with S&T's Employee Stock Ownership Policy #614 Yes No

By signing below, I hereby request approval to complete the transaction contemplated above. I certify that I am familiar with the S&T Bancorp, Inc. Insider Trading Policy, and I am not in possession of any material non-public information. I acknowledge and agree that clearance of a transaction is only valid for two business days from the receipt of pre-clearance unless an exception is granted or I become aware of material nonpublic information before the trade is executed in which case the preclearance is void and the trade must not be completed.

Date:

Signature:

Print Name:

Approved by:_____

Date:_____

Form 4 Filed by:_____

Date:_____

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

S&T Bancorp, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation, is a financial holding company. The table below sets forth all of our subsidiaries, except certain inactive subsidiaries, as to state or jurisdiction of organization.

Subsidiary	State or Jurisdiction of Organization
S&T Bank	Pennsylvania
9th Street Holdings, Inc.	Delaware
S&T Banc Holdings, Inc.	Delaware
S&T Insurance Group, LLC	Pennsylvania
S&T Settlement Services, LLC	Pennsylvania
Stewart Capital Advisors, LLC	Pennsylvania
STBA Capital Trust I	Delaware
Commonwealth Trust Credit Life Insurance Company	Arizona
DNB Capital Trust II	Delaware
DN Acquisition Company, Inc.	Pennsylvania

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- 1) Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-283632) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries pertaining to the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan,
- 2) Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-281200) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries pertaining to the automatic shelf registration filed August 2, 2024,
- 3) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333- 258482) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries pertaining to the 2021 Incentive Plan filed on August 5, 2021,
- 4) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-194083) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries pertaining to the 2014 Incentive Plan filed on February 21, 2014, and
- 5) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-156541) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries pertaining to the Thrift Plan for Employees of S&T Bank;

of our reports dated February 28, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of S&T Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

February 28, 2025

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

CERTIFICATION

I, Christopher J. McComish, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of S&T Bancorp, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 28, 2025

/s/ Christopher J. McComish

Christopher J. McComish, Chief Executive
Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, Mark Kochvar, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of S&T Bancorp, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 28, 2025

/s/ Mark Kochvar

Mark Kochvar, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT SECTION 906**

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 S&T Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Christopher J. McComish, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and I, Mark Kochvar, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge that:

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

This certificate is being made for the exclusive purpose of compliance by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company with the requirements of Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and may not be disclosed, distributed or used by any person or for any reason other than as specifically required by law.

Date: February 28, 2025

/s/ Christopher J. McComish

Christopher J. McComish, Chief
Executive Officer (Principal Executive
Officer)

/s/ Mark Kochvar

Mark Kochvar, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

S&T Bancorp, Inc.

S&T Bancorp, Inc. is a \$9.7 billion bank holding company that is headquartered in Indiana, Pennsylvania and trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol STBA. Its principal subsidiary, S&T Bank, was established in 1902 and operates in Pennsylvania and Ohio. For more information visit stbancorp.com or stbank.com.

Headquarters

S&T Bancorp, Inc.
800 Philadelphia Street
Indiana, Pennsylvania 15701

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Equiniti Trust Company LLC
48 Wall Street
23rd Floor
New York, New York 10043

Executive Officers

Christopher J. McComish
Chief Executive Officer

Mark Kochvar
Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

David G. Antolik
President

Stephen A. Drahnak
Executive Vice President and Chief Commercial Banking Officer

Melanie A. Lazzari
Executive Vice President and Controller

James A. Michie
Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer

Susan A. Nicholson
Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resource Officer

Rachel L. Smydo
Executive Vice President and General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

LaDawn Yeshe
Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer

Directors

Christine J. Toretti, Chairperson

President of Palladio, LLC, an investment holding company

Lewis W. Adkins, Jr.

Shareholder and Shareholder-in-Charge of Development and Practice Integration for Roetzel & Andress LPA

David G. Antolik

President

Peter R. Barsz

Partner of Barsz Gowie Amon & Fultz, LLC, an accounting firm

Christina A. Cassotis

Chief Executive Officer of the Allegheny County Airport Authority

Michael J. Donnelly

President of Indiana Printing and Publishing Company, Inc.

Jeffrey D. Grube

Former President of B.F.G. Manufacturing Service, Inc., a provider of large volume plating, painting and powder coating services

Peter Gurt

President of Milton Hershey School, a private school which provides a home and schooling to children in social and financial need

William J. Hieb

Former President and Chief Executive Officer of DNB Financial Corporation and DNB First, N.A.

Christopher J. McComish

Chief Executive Officer

Frank J. Palermo, Jr.

Managing Shareholder of Palermo/Kissinger & Associates, P.C., an accounting firm

Bhaskar Ramachandran

Global Vice President and Chief Information Officer of PPG Industries, a leading paints and coatings company

