

Standard AVB Financial Corp.
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2018

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-34893

Standard AVB Financial Corp.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

27-3100949

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

2640 Monroeville Blvd.

Monroeville, Pennsylvania

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

15146

(Zip Code)

(412) 856-0363

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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 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 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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO

4,809,682 shares of the Registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, were issued and outstanding as of November 6, 2018.

Standard AVB Financial Corp.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

On August 29, 2016, Standard Financial Corp. and Allegheny Valley Bancorp, Inc. (“Allegheny Valley”) entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, which contemplated that Allegheny Valley would merge with and into Standard Financial Corp., with Standard Financial Corp. as the surviving entity to be known as “Standard AVB Financial Corp.” (the “Company”). On April 7, 2017, Allegheny Valley merged with and into Standard Financial Corp. Accordingly, the Company is now referred to as “Standard AVB Financial Corp.” This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q addresses the financial condition and operations of Standard AVB Financial Corp. at and as of September 30, 2018. The comparative nine month period ended September 30, 2017 includes Allegheny Valley operations subsequent to the acquisition which did not become effective until the close of business April 7, 2017.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of Standard AVB Financial Corp. at and for the year ended December 31, 2017 contained in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2018.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. Financial Statements****Standard AVB Financial Corp.****Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	September 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Cash on hand and due from banks	\$ 3,269	\$ 3,523
Interest-earning deposits in other institutions	31,352	12,742
Cash and Cash Equivalents	34,621	16,265
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	60,373	65,559
Equity securities, at fair value	3,145	-
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale, at fair value	82,331	67,630
Certificate of deposit	499	749
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	7,984	9,468
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of \$4,539 and \$4,127	727,943	747,035
Foreclosed real estate	528	419
Office properties and equipment, net	7,890	8,191
Bank-owned life insurance	22,438	22,040
Goodwill	25,836	25,836
Core deposit intangible	2,701	3,344
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	6,367	6,064
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 982,656	\$ 972,600
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Demand, savings and club accounts	\$ 484,976	\$ 482,902
Certificate accounts	240,388	211,944
Total Deposits	725,364	694,846

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Federal Home Loan Bank short-term borrowings	-	27,021
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	113,052	107,652
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4,106	4,240
Advance deposits by borrowers for taxes and insurance	7	782
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	4,813	4,087
TOTAL LIABILITIES	847,342	838,628
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 4,804,992 and 4,790,687 shares outstanding, respectively	48	48
Additional paid-in-capital	75,381	75,063
Retained earnings	64,442	60,172
Unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) shares	(1,724)	(1,839)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(2,833)	528)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	135,314	133,972
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 982,656	\$ 972,600

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Standard AVB Financial Corp.**Consolidated Statements of Income**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September		Nine Months Ended September	
	30,		30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest and Dividend Income				
Loans, including fees	\$ 8,007	\$ 7,962	23,919	\$ 18,924
Mortgage-backed securities	504	386	1,477	900
Investments:				
Taxable	101	164	308	396
Tax-exempt	343	376	1,057	953
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	134	151	455	280
Interest-earning deposits and federal funds sold	112	44	218	91
Total Interest and Dividend Income	9,201	9,083	27,434	21,544
Interest Expense				
Deposits	1,335	965	3,456	2,503
Federal Home Loan Bank short-term borrowings	-	186	226	366
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	599	294	1,688	690
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2	1	6	3
Total Interest Expense	1,936	1,446	5,376	3,562
Net Interest Income	7,265	7,637	22,058	17,982
Provision for Loan Losses	223	100	398	267
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	7,042	7,537	21,660	17,715
Noninterest Income				
Service charges	736	701	2,208	1,827
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	134	140	398	374
Net gains (losses) on sales of securities	-	18	(17	) 11
Net gains on sales of equities	331	-	394	-
Net equity securities fair value adjustment losses	(218) -	(13) -

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Net loan sale gains	20	37	47	151
Investment management fees	141	80	469	274
Other income	17	40	60	158
Total Noninterest Income	1,161	1,016	3,546	2,795
Noninterest Expenses				
Compensation and employee benefits	2,956	3,301	9,351	7,599
Data processing	164	204	472	461
Premises and occupancy costs	645	622	1,983	1,542
Automatic teller machine expense	126	103	380	287
Federal deposit insurance	72	78	220	201
Core deposit amortization	193	257	643	514
Merger related expenses	-	-	-	3,089
Other operating expenses	1,154	1,191	3,396	2,659
Total Noninterest Expenses	5,310	5,756	16,445	16,352
Income before Income Tax Expense	2,893	2,797	8,761	4,158
Income Tax Expense				
Federal	357	807	1,370	1,015
State	156	54	357	259
Total Income Tax Expense	513	861	1,727	1,274
Net Income	\$ 2,380	\$ 1,936	7,034	\$ 2,884
Earnings Per Share:				
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.42	1.52	\$ 0.75
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.41	1.48	\$ 0.73
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.22	0.66	\$ 0.55
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	4,635,129	4,601,607	4,628,983	3,823,441
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	4,759,026	4,735,708	4,752,487	3,937,889

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Standard AVB Financial Corp.**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net Income	\$ 2,380	\$ 1,936	\$ 7,034	\$ 2,884
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Change in unrealized (loss) gain on securities available for sale	(918)	(241)	(3,772)	1,562
Tax effect	193	86	791	(531)
Reclassification adjustment for security losses (gains) realized in income	-	(18)	17	(11)
Tax effect	-	6	(4)	4
Change in pension obligation for defined benefit plan	3	23	29	237
Tax effect	(1)	(7)	(6)	(81)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(723)	(151)	(2,945)	1,180
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,657	\$ 1,785	\$ 4,089	\$ 4,064

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Standard AVB Financial Corp.**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned ESOP Shares	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 48	\$ 75,063	\$ 60,172	\$ (1,839)	\$ 528	\$ 133,972
Net income	-	-	7,034	-	-	7,034
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(2,945)	(2,945)
Change in accounting principle for adoption of ASU 2016-01	-	-	416	-	(416)	-
Stock repurchases (10,739 shares)	-	(346)	-	-	-	(346)
Cash dividends (\$0.66 per share)	-	-	(3,180)	-	-	(3,180)
Stock options exercised (24,794 shares)	-	448	-	-	-	448
Compensation expense on ESOP	-	216	-	115	-	331
Balance, September 30, 2018	\$ 48	\$ 75,381	\$ 64,442	\$ (1,724)	\$ (2,833)	\$ 135,314

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Standard AVB Financial Corp.**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September	
	30,	
	2018	2017
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 7,034	\$ 2,884
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	990	622
Provision for loan losses	398	267
Amortization of core deposit intangible	643	514
Net loss (gain) on sale of securities available for sale	17	(11
Net gain on sale of equity securities	(394) -
Origination of loans held for sale	(4,193	) (5,496
Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale	4,240	5,646
Net equity securities fair value adjustment losses	13	-
Net loan sale gains	(47	) (151
Compensation expense on ESOP	331	298
Compensation expense on stock awards	-	457
Deferred income taxes	(258	) (528
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(208	) 1,463
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(398	) (374
Increase in accrued interest payable	56	143
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation	-	(73
Other, net	1,108	166
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	9,332	5,827
Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities		
Net decrease (increase) in loans	18,585	(54,687
Purchases of investment securities	(4,937	) (4,127
Purchases of equity securities	(554) -
Purchases of mortgage-backed securities	(25,946	) (20,247
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposits	250	-
Proceeds from maturities/principal repayments/calls of investment securities	115	8,202
Proceeds from maturities/principal repayments/calls of mortgage-backed securities	8,661	7,241
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	4,830	9,219
Proceeds from sales of equity securities	1,900	-
Proceeds from sales of mortgage-backed securities	-	16,708

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Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(3,219))	(4,404))
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,703		3,734	
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed real estate	-		181	
Net purchases of office properties and equipment	(274)	)	(1,173))
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	-		9,611	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	4,114		(29,742))
Cash Flows From Financing Activities				
Net increase in demand, savings and club accounts	2,074		8,835	
Net increase in certificate accounts	28,444		6,687	
Net (decrease) increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(134)	)	3,606	
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank short term borrowings	(165,490)	)	(175,673))
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank short term borrowing	138,469		132,077	
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(24,600)	)	(5,789))
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	30,000		65,635	
Net (decrease) increase in advance deposits by borrowers for taxes and insurance	(775)	)	497	
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation	-		73	
Exercise of stock options	448		214	
Dividends paid	(3,180)	)	(2,338))
Stock repurchases	(346)	)	(140))
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	4,910		33,684	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,356		9,769	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	16,265		10,520	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$ 34,621		\$ 20,289	
Supplementary Cash Flows Information:				
Interest paid	\$ 5,320		\$ 3,419	
Income taxes paid	\$ 1,194		\$ 713	
Investment security purchased not settled	\$ 596		\$ -	
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)				
Merger with Allegheny Valley Bancorp. Inc.				
Non-cash assets acquired				
Investment securities available for sale			\$ 95,919	
Federal Home Loan Bank stock			4,739	
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses			311,736	
Office properties and equipment, net			4,434	
Accrued interest receivable			1,144	
Bank owned life insurance			6,486	
Core deposit intangible			4,116	
Other assets			2,742	
Goodwill			17,216	
			448,532	
Liabilities assumed				
Certificate accounts			(70,422))
Deposits other than certificate accounts			(263,522))
Federal Home Loan Bank short-term borrowings			(64,624))
Accrued interest payable			(615))
Other liabilities			(1,288))
			(400,471))

Net Non Cash Assets Acquired	\$ 48,061
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	\$ 9,611

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)

September 30, 2018

(1) Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Standard AVB Financial Corp. (the “Company”) and its direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, Standard Bank, PaSB (the “Bank”), and Westmoreland Investment Company. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Standard AVB Financial Corp. owns all of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Bank.

(2) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions to Form 10-Q, and therefore, do not include information or footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. All adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments), which, in the opinion of management are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial statements and to make the financial statements not misleading have been included. The unaudited consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of Standard AVB Financial Corp. at and for the year ended December 31, 2017 contained in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2018. The results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018 or any future interim period. Certain amounts in the 2017 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2018 presentation format. These reclassifications had no effect on stockholders’ equity or net income.

(3) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted EPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 2,380	\$ 1,936	\$ 7,034	\$ 2,884
Basic EPS:				
Weighted average shares outstanding	4,635,129	4,601,607	4,628,983	3,823,441
Basic EPS	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.75
Diluted EPS:				
Weighted average shares outstanding	4,635,129	4,601,607	4,628,983	3,823,441
Diluted effect of common stock equivalents	123,897	134,101	123,504	114,448
Total diluted weighted average shares outstanding	4,759,026	4,735,708	4,752,487	3,937,889
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.48	\$ 0.73

(4)**Recent Accounting Pronouncements***Accounting Standards Adopted in 2018*

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The standard's core principle is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, this Update specifies the accounting for certain costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer and expands disclosure requirements for revenue recognition. Subsequent to the issuance of ASU 2014-09, the FASB issued targeted updates to clarify specific implementation issues including ASU No. 2016-08, *Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*, ASU No. 2016-10, *Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*, ASU No. 2016-12, *Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*, and ASU No. 2016-20 *Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. For financial reporting purposes, the standard allows for either full retrospective adoption, meaning the standard is applied to all of the periods presented, or modified retrospective adoption, meaning the standard is applied only to the most current period presented in the financial statements with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. Since the guidance does not apply to revenue associated with financial instruments, including loan receivables and investment securities, the new guidance did not have a material impact on revenue most closely associated with financial instruments, including interest income and expense. The Company completed its overall assessment of revenue streams and review of related contracts potentially affected by the ASU, including service charges on deposit accounts, income from debit and credit cards, other fee income and investment management fees. Based on this assessment, the Company concluded that ASU 2014-09 did not materially change the method in which the Company currently recognizes revenue for these revenue streams. The Company also completed its evaluation of certain costs related to these revenue streams to determine whether such costs should be presented as expenses or contra-revenue (i.e., gross vs. net). Based on its evaluation, the Company did not make any changes to the classifications of such costs. The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 and its related amendments on its required effective date of January 1, 2018 utilizing the modified retrospective approach. Since there was no net income impact upon adoption of the new guidance, a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings was not deemed necessary. See Note 15 *Revenue Recognition* for more information.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)

September 30, 2018

(4) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. This Update applies to all entities that hold financial assets or owe financial liabilities and is intended to provide more useful information on the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. Among other things, this Update (a) requires equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; (b) simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment; (c) eliminates the requirement to disclose the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost for entities that are not public business entities; (d) eliminates the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet; (e) requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; (f) requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (that is, securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; and (g) clarifies that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets. The Company adopted the standard on January 1, 2018 which resulted in a one-time cumulative effect adjustment of \$416,000 between retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with (a) above. Additionally, in accordance with (e) above, the Company measured the fair value of its loan portfolio as of September 30, 2018 using an exit price notion (See Note 13 *Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities*).

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*, which addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing diversity in practice. Among these include recognizing cash payments for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment as cash outflows for financing activities; cash proceeds received from the settlement of insurance claims should be classified on the basis of the related insurance coverage; and cash proceeds received from the settlement of bank-owned life insurance policies should be classified as cash inflows from investing activities while the cash payments for premiums on bank-owned policies may be classified as cash outflows for investing activities, operating activities, or a combination of investing and operating activities. The amendments in this Update were effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments in this Update should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. If it is impracticable to apply the amendments retrospectively for some of the issues, the amendments for those issues would be applied prospectively as of the earliest date practicable. The adoption of the standard by the Company, on January 1, 2018, did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805), Clarifying the Definition of a Business*, which provides a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities (collectively referred to as a “set”) is a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. This screen reduces the number of transactions that need to be further evaluated. This standard was effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2018 and had no impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits (Topic 715)*. The amendments in this Update require that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net benefit cost as defined in paragraphs 715-30-35-4 and 715-60-35-9 are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations, if one is presented. If a separate line item or items are used to present the other components of net benefit cost, that line item or items must be appropriately described. If a separate line item or items are not used, the line item or items used in the income statement to present the other components of net benefit cost must be disclosed. The amendments in this Update were effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those annual periods. The adoption of the standard by the Company, on January 1, 2018, did not have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and the other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the income statement and prospectively, on and after the effective date, for the capitalization of the service cost component of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit in assets. The adoption of the standard by the Company, on January 1, 2018, did not have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)

September 30, 2018

(4) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*, which affects any entity that changes the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award. This Update amends the definition of modification by qualifying that modification accounting does not apply to changes to outstanding share-based payment awards that do not affect the total fair value, vesting requirements, or equity/liability classification of the awards. The amendments in this Update are effective for all entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in any interim period, for (1) public business entities for reporting periods for which financial statements have not yet been issued and (2) all other entities for reporting periods for which financial statements have not yet been made available for issuance. The amendments in this Update should be applied prospectively to an award modified on or after the adoption date. The adoption of the standard by the Company, on January 1, 2018, did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2018, the FASB finalized ASU 2018-02, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220)*, to allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Consequently, the amendments eliminate the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and will improve the usefulness of information reported to financial statement users. The Company elected to early-adopt this accounting standard, which provided a benefit to the financial statements by more accurately aligning the impacts of the items carried in accumulated other comprehensive income with the associate tax effect. The adoption was applied on a modified retrospective approach and resulted in a one-time cumulative effect adjustment of \$90,000 between retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2017.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-03, *Technical Corrections and Improvements to Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10)*, to clarify certain aspects of the guidance issued in ASU 2016-01. These clarifications include (1) an entity measuring an equity security using the measurement alternative may change its measurement approach to a fair value method in accordance with Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, through an irrevocable election that would apply to that security and all identical or similar investments of the same issuer. Once an entity makes this election, the entity should measure all future purchases of identical or similar investments of the same issuer using a fair value method in accordance with Topic 820; (2) adjustments made under the measurement alternative are intended to reflect the fair value of the security as of the date that the observable transaction for a similar security took place; (3) re-measuring the entire value of forward contracts and purchased options is required when observable transactions occur on the underlying equity securities; (4) when the fair value option is elected for a financial liability, the guidance in paragraph 825-10-45-5 should be applied, regardless of whether the fair value option was elected under either Subtopic 815-15, *Derivatives and Hedging—Embedded Derivatives*, or 825-10, *Financial Instruments—Overall*; (5) financial liabilities for which the fair value option is elected, the amount of change

in fair value that relates to the instrument specific credit risk should first be measured in the currency of denomination when presented separately from the total change in fair value of the financial liability. Then, both components of the change in the fair value of the liability should be re-measured into the functional currency of the reporting entity using end-of-period spot rates; and (6) the prospective transition approach for equity securities without a readily determinable fair value in the amendments in Update 2016-01 is meant only for instances in which the measurement alternative is applied. An insurance entity subject to the guidance in Topic 944, *Financial Services— Insurance*, should apply a prospective transition method when applying the amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values. An insurance entity should apply the selected prospective transition method consistently to the entity's entire population of equity securities for which the measurement alternative is elected. The Company adopted this standard in conjunction with the adoption of Update 2016-01 and it did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2018-04, *Investments – Debt Securities (Topic 320) and Regulated Operations (Topic 980) - Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 117 and SEC Release No. 33-9273*, ASU 2018-04 supersedes various SEC paragraphs and adds an SEC paragraph pursuant to the issuance of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 117.

ASU 2018-05, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 118*, ASU 2018-05 amends the Accounting Standards Codification to incorporate various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB 118. SAB 118 addresses the application of generally accepted accounting principles in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Accounting Standards Pending Adoption

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The standard requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from leases on the balance sheet. A lessee should recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. A short-term lease is defined as one in which (a) the lease term is 12 months or less and (b) there is not an option to purchase the underlying asset that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise. For short-term leases, lessees may elect to recognize lease payments over the lease term on a straight-line basis. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those years. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The amendments should be applied at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company is currently assessing the practical expedients it may elect at adoption, but does not anticipate the amendments will have a significant impact on the financial statements. Based on the Company's preliminary analysis of its current portfolio, the impact to the Company's balance sheet is estimated to result in less than a 1 percent increase in assets and liabilities. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)

September 30, 2018

(4) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which changes the impairment model for most financial assets. This Update is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. The underlying premise of the Update is that financial assets measured at amortized cost should be presented at the net amount expected to be collected, through an allowance for credit losses that is deducted from the amortized cost basis. The allowance for credit losses should reflect management's current estimate of credit losses that are expected to occur over the remaining life of a financial asset. The income statement will be effected for the measurement of credit losses for newly recognized financial assets, as well as the expected increases or decreases of expected credit losses that have taken place during the period. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. With certain exceptions, transition to the new requirements will be through a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is adopted. We expect to recognize a one-time cumulative effect adjustment to the allowance for loan losses as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the new standard is effective, but cannot yet determine the magnitude of any such one-time adjustment or the overall impact of the new guidance on the consolidated financial statements. The Bank has formed a cross-functional current expected credit losses ("CECL") team and is working with a third party to evaluate the various CECL methodologies.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. To simplify the subsequent measurement of goodwill, the FASB eliminated Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. In computing the implied fair value of goodwill under Step 2, an entity had to perform procedures to determine the fair value at the impairment testing date of its assets and liabilities (including unrecognized assets and liabilities) following the procedure that would be required in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Instead, under the amendments in this Update, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting units fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. A public business entity that is a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filer should adopt the amendments in this Update for its annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. A public business entity that is not an SEC filer should adopt the amendments in this Update for its annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. All other entities, including not-for-profit entities that are adopting the amendments in this Update should do so for their annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

ASU 2018-06, Codification Improvements to Topic 942, Financial Services-Depository and Lending, amends the guidance in Subtopic 942-740, Financial Services-Depository and Lending-Income Taxes, that is related to Circular 202 because that guidance has been rescinded by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and no longer is relevant. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-07, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718), which simplified the accounting for nonemployee share-based payment transactions. The amendments in this update expand the scope of Topic 718 to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from nonemployees. The amendments in this Update improve the following areas of nonemployee share-based payment accounting; (a) the overall measurement objective, (b) the measurement date, (c) awards with performance conditions, (d) classification reassessment of certain equity-classified awards, (e) calculated value (nonpublic entities only), and (f) intrinsic value (nonpublic entities only). The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that fiscal year. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)

September 30, 2018

(4) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-09, Codification Improvements, represents changes to clarify, correct errors in, or make minor improvements to the Codification. The amendments make the Codification easier to understand and easier to apply by eliminating inconsistencies and providing clarifications. The transition and effective date guidance is based on the facts and circumstances of each amendment. Some of the amendments do not require transition guidance and will be effective upon issuance of this ASU. However, many of the amendments in this ASU do have transition guidance with effective dates for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, for public business entities. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases, represents changes to clarify, correct errors in, or make minor improvements to the Codification. The amendments in this ASU affect the amendments in ASU 2016-02, which are not yet effective, but for which early adoption upon issuance is permitted. For entities that early adopted Topic 842, the amendments are effective upon issuance of this ASU, and the transition requirements are the same as those in Topic 842. For entities that have not adopted Topic 842, the effective date and transition requirements will be the same as the effective date and transition requirements in Topic 842. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements. This Update provides another transition method which allows entities to initially apply ASC 842 at the adoption date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. Entities that elect this approach should report comparative periods in accordance with ASC 840, Leases. In addition, this Update provides a practical expedient under which lessors may elect, by class of underlying assets, to not separate nonlease components from the associated lease component, similar to the expedient provided for lessees. However, the lessor practical expedient is limited to circumstances in which the nonlease component or components otherwise would be accounted for under the new revenue guidance and both (a) the timing and pattern of transfer are the same for the nonlease component(s) and associated lease component and (b) the lease component, if accounted for separately, would be classified as an operating lease. If the nonlease component or components associated with the lease component are the predominant component of the combined component, an entity should account for the combined component in accordance with ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Otherwise, the entity should account for the combined component as an operating lease in accordance with ASC 842. If a lessor elects the practical expedient, certain disclosures are required. This Update is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework – Changes the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurements. The Update removes the requirement to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level I and Level II of the fair value hierarchy; the policy for timing of transfers between levels; and the valuation processes for Level III fair value measurements. The Update requires disclosure of changes in unrealized gains and losses for the period included in other comprehensive income (loss) for recurring Level III fair value measurements held at the end of the reporting period and the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level III fair value measurements. This Update is effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715-20). This Update amends ASC 715 to add, remove and clarify disclosure requirements related to defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. The Update eliminates the requirement to disclose the amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income expected to be recognized as part of net periodic benefit cost over the next year. The Update also removes the disclosure requirements for the effects of a one-percentage-point change on the assumed health care costs and the effect of this change in rates on service cost, interest cost and the benefit obligation for postretirement health care benefits. This Update is effective for public business entities for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020, and must be applied on a retrospective basis. For all other entities, this Update is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40). This Update addresses customers' accounting for implementation costs incurred in a cloud computing arrangement that is a service contract and also adds certain disclosure requirements related to implementation costs incurred for internal-use software and cloud computing arrangements. The amendment aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license). This Update is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The amendments in this Update can be applied either retrospectively or prospectively to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(5)**Investment Securities**

Investment securities available for sale at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2018:				
U.S. government and agency obligations due:				
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	\$ 7,421	\$ -	(144)	\$7,277
Beyond 5 year but within 10 years	939	-	(44)	895
Corporate bonds due:				
Within 1 year	751	-	(3)	748
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	1,009	-	(13)	996
Beyond 5 years but within 10 years	505	14	-	519
Municipal obligations due:				
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	5,533	303	(4)	5,832
Beyond 5 years but within 10 years	22,400	19	(384)	22,035
Beyond 10 years	22,627	19	(575)	22,071
	\$ 61,185	\$ 355	\$ (1,167)	\$60,373
December 31, 2017:				
U.S. government and agency obligations due:				
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	\$7,400	\$4	\$(8)	\$7,396
Beyond 5 year but within 10 years	934	10	-	944
Corporate bonds due:				
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	2,276	14	(18)	2,272
Municipal obligations due:				
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	8,702	441	-	9,143
Beyond 5 years but within 10 years	25,803	339	(21)	26,121
Beyond 10 years	15,483	129	(99)	15,513
Equity securities	3,647	557	(34)	4,170

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\$64,245 \$1,494 \$(180) \$65,559

There were no sales of investment securities for the three months ended September 30, 2018. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, losses on sales of investment securities were \$17,000 and proceeds from such sales were \$4.8 million. During the three months ended September 30, 2017, gains on the sales of investment securities were \$14,000, losses on sales were \$7,000 and proceeds from such sales were \$3.0 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, gains on the sales of investment securities were \$29,000, losses on sales were \$89,000 and proceeds from such sales were \$9.2 million.

Investment securities with a carrying value of \$11.4 million and \$16.4 million were pledged to secure repurchase agreements and public funds accounts at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(5) Investment Securities (Continued)

The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses on investment securities and the length of time that the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

September 30, 2018:	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$ 8,172	\$ (188)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,172	\$ (188)
Corporate bonds	-	-	1,744	(16)	1,744	(16)
Municipal obligations	28,229	(486)	7,143	(477)	35,372	(963)
Total	\$ 36,401	\$ (674)	\$ 8,887	\$ (493)	\$ 45,288	\$ (1,167)
December 31, 2017:	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$ 5,924	\$ (8)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,924	\$ (8)
Corporate bonds	751	(3)	1,001	(15)	1,752	(18)
Municipal obligations	4,911	(19)	4,491	(101)	9,402	(120)
Equity securities	857	(34)	-	-	857	(34)
Total	\$ 12,443	\$ (64)	\$ 5,492	\$ (116)	\$ 17,935	\$ (180)

At September 30, 2018, the Company held 75 investment securities in an unrealized loss position. The decline in the fair value of these securities resulted primarily from interest rate fluctuations. The Company does not intend to sell these securities nor is it more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell these securities before their anticipated recovery. Additionally, the Company believes the collection of the investment principal and related interest is probable. Based on the above, the Company considers all of the unrealized losses to be temporary impairment losses.

(6)**Equity Securities**

The following table presents the net gains and losses on equity investments recognized in earnings during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, and the portion of unrealized gains and losses for the period that relates to equity investments held at September 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months	Nine Months
Net equity securities fair value adjustment losses	\$ (218)	\$ (13)
Net gains realized on the sale of equity securities during the period	331	394
Gains recognized on equity securities during the period	\$ 113	\$ 381

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, gains on sales of equity securities were \$331,000 and proceeds from such sales were \$1.6 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, gains on sales of equity securities were \$394,000 and proceeds from such sales were \$1.9 million.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(7)

Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities available for sale at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2018:				
Government pass-throughs:				
Ginnie Mae	\$ 20,269	\$ 1	\$ (544)	) \$19,726
Fannie Mae	14,399	3	(598)	) 13,804
Freddie Mac	13,098	-	(499)	) 12,599
Private pass-throughs	26,224	1	(380)	) 25,845
Collateralized mortgage obligations	10,747	-	(390)	) 10,357
	\$ 84,737	\$ 5	\$ (2,411)	) \$82,331

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2017:				
Government pass-throughs:				
Ginnie Mae	\$ 17,416	\$ 6	\$ (131)	) \$17,291
Fannie Mae	16,078	75	(8)	) 16,145
Freddie Mac	12,510	41	(14)	) 12,537
Private pass-throughs	14,603	8	(113)	) 14,498
Collateralized mortgage obligations	7,277	-	(118)	) 7,159
	\$ 67,884	\$ 130	\$ (384)	) \$67,630

Private pass-throughs include Small Business Administration (SBA) securities that are each an aggregation of SBA guaranteed portions of loans made by SBA lenders under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act. The guaranty is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

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There were no sales of mortgage-backed securities during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2018. For the three months ended September 30, 2017, gains on sales of mortgage-backed securities were \$13,000, losses were \$2,000 and total proceeds from such sales were \$1.2 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, gain on sales of mortgage-backed securities totaled \$88,000, losses were \$17,000 and total proceeds from such sales were \$16.7 million.

The amortized cost and fair value of mortgage-backed securities at September 30, 2018, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to repay obligations with or without prepayment penalties (dollars in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due after one year through five years	\$ 974	\$ 975
Due after five years through ten years	2,418	2,360
Due after ten years	81,345	78,996
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$ 84,737	\$ 82,331

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(7) Mortgage-Backed Securities (Continued)

The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses on mortgage-backed securities and the length of time that the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

September 30, 2018:	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Government pass-throughs:						
Ginnie Mae	\$ 15,432	\$ (422)	\$ 4,035	(122)	\$ 19,467	\$ (544)
Fannie Mae	12,661	(572)	558	(26)	13,219	(598)
Freddie Mac	9,822	(360)	2,777	(139)	12,599	(499)
Private pass-throughs	21,070	(259)	3,809	(121)	24,879	(380)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	4,204	(119)	6,153	(271)	10,357	(390)
Total	\$ 63,189	\$ (1,732)	\$ 17,332	\$ (679)	\$ 80,521	\$ (2,411)
December 31, 2017:	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Government pass-throughs:						
Ginnie Mae	\$12,231	\$ (87)	\$ 2,591	\$ (44)	\$ 14,822	\$ (131)
Fannie Mae	3,227	(8)	-	-	3,227	(8)
Freddie Mac	5,949	(14)	-	-	5,949	(14)
Private pass-throughs	12,559	(113)	-	-	12,559	(113)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	5,968	(79)	1,191	(39)	7,159	(118)
Total	\$ 39,934	\$ (301)	\$ 3,782	\$ (83)	\$ 43,716	\$ (384)

At September 30, 2018, the Company held 71 mortgage-backed securities in an unrealized loss position. The decline in the fair value of these securities resulted primarily from interest rate fluctuations. The Company does not intend to sell these securities nor is it more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell these securities before their anticipated recovery. Additionally, the Company believes the collection of the investment principal and related interest is probable. Based on the above, the Company considers all of the unrealized loss to be temporary impairment

loss.

Mortgage-backed securities with a carrying value of \$10.5 million and \$25.5 million were pledged to secure repurchase agreements and public funds accounts at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

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STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(8) Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table summarizes the primary segments of the loan portfolio, and the related allowance for loan losses, as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

	Real Estate Loans		Home			
	One-to-four-	Commercial	Equity			
	family	Real	Loans			
	Residential	Estate	and Lines	Commercial	Other	
	and	Real	of Credit	Business	Loans	Total
	Construction	Estate				
September 30, 2018:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$256,951	\$ 302,061	\$ 123,216	\$ 48,758	\$1,201	\$732,187
Individually evaluated for impairment	-	295	-	-	-	295
Total loans before allowance for loan losses	\$256,951	\$ 302,356	\$ 123,216	\$ 48,758	\$1,201	\$732,482
December 31, 2017:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$261,715	\$ 300,702	\$ 130,915	\$ 56,122	\$1,413	\$750,867
Individually evaluated for impairment	-	295	-	-	-	295
Total loans before allowance for loan losses	\$261,715	\$ 300,997	\$ 130,915	\$ 56,122	\$1,413	\$751,162

Total loans at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were net of deferred loan fees of \$236,000 and \$276,000, respectively.

Included in total loans above are loans acquired from Allegheny Valley at the acquisition date, net of fair value adjustments of (dollars in thousands):

Real Estate Loans				
One-to-four	Commercial	Home	Commercial	Other
family	Real	Equity Loans		
Residential and		and Lines		
Construction				

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	Construction	Estate	of Credit	Business	Loans	Total
April 7, 2017	66,995	\$ 160,626	\$ 51,759	\$ 26,841	\$ 5,515	\$ 311,736\$

As a result of the acquisition of Allegheny Valley, the Company added \$2.5 million of loans that were accounted for in accordance with ASC 310-30. Based on a review of the loans acquired by senior lending management, which included an analysis of credit deterioration of the loans since origination, the Company recorded a specific credit fair value adjustment of \$2.5 million. For loans that were acquired with specific evidence of deterioration in credit quality, loan losses will be accounted for through a reduction of the specific reserve and will not impact the allowance for loan losses. For loans acquired without a deterioration of credit quality, losses incurred will result in adjustments to the allowance for loan losses through the allowance for loan loss adequacy calculation. As of September 30, 2018, the outstanding balance of ASC 310-30 loans acquired from Allegheny Valley was \$0 and the carrying value was \$0 as all loans with a specific mark were charged off against that mark during the June 30, 2017 quarter, with no resulting impact on net income.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(8) Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following table presents the components of the purchase accounting adjustments related to the purchased credit-impaired loans acquired:

Contractually required principal and interest	\$2,467
Non-accretable discount	(2,467)
Expected cash flows	–
Accretable discount	-
Estimated fair value	\$-

There was no amortizable yield for purchased credit-impaired loans for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2018.

The segments of the Bank's loan portfolio are disaggregated to a level that allows management to monitor risk and performance. The three segments are: real estate, commercial business and other. The real estate loan segment is further disaggregated into three classes. One-to-four family residential mortgages (including residential construction loans) includes loans to individuals secured by residential properties having maturities up to 30 years. Commercial real estate consists of loans to commercial borrowers secured by commercial or residential real estate. The repayment of commercial real estate loans is dependent upon either the ongoing cash flow of the borrowing entity or the resale of or lease of the subject property. Home equity loans and lines of credit include loans secured by residential properties having maturities up to 20 years. The commercial business loan segment consists of loans to finance the activities of commercial business customers. The other loan segment consists primarily of consumer loans and overdraft lines of credit. The portfolio segments utilized in the calculation of the allowance for loan losses are disaggregated at the same level that management uses to monitor risk in the portfolio. Therefore the portfolio segments and classes of loans are the same.

There are various risks associated with lending to each portfolio segment. One-to-four family residential mortgage loans are typically longer-term loans which generally entail greater interest rate risk than consumer and commercial loans. Under certain economic conditions, housing values may decline, which may increase the risk that the collateral values are insufficient. Commercial real estate loans generally present a higher level of risk than loans secured by residences. This greater risk is due to several factors including but not limited to concentration of principal in a limited

number of loans and borrowers, the effect of general economic conditions on income producing properties and the increased difficulty in monitoring these types of loans. Furthermore, the repayment of commercial real estate loans is typically dependent upon successful operation of the related real estate project. If the cash flow from the project is reduced by such occurrences as leases not being obtained, renewed or not entirely fulfilled, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. Commercial business loans are primarily secured by business assets, inventories and accounts receivable which present collateral risk. The other loan segment generally has higher interest rates and shorter terms than one-to-four family residential mortgage loans, however, they can have additional credit risk due to the type of collateral securing the loan.

Management evaluates individual loans in all of the commercial segments for possible impairment if the relationship is greater than \$200,000, and if the loan is in nonaccrual status, risk-rated Substandard or Doubtful, greater than 90 days past due or represents a troubled debt restructuring. Loans are considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The definition of "impaired loans" is not the same as the definition of "nonaccrual loans," although the two categories overlap. The Company may choose to place a loan on nonaccrual status due to payment delinquency or uncertain collectability, while not classifying the loan as impaired if the loan is not a commercial business or commercial real estate loan. Factors considered by management in evaluating impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. The Company does not separately evaluate individual consumer and residential mortgage loans for impairment, unless such loan is part of a larger relationship that is impaired, has a classified risk rating, or is a trouble debt restructuring ("TDR").

Once the decision has been made that a loan is impaired, the determination of whether a specific allocation of the allowance is necessary is calculated by comparing the recorded investment in the loan to the fair value of the loan using one of three methods: (a) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; (b) the loan's observable market price; or (c) the fair value of the collateral less selling costs. The appropriate method is selected on a loan-by-loan basis, with management primarily utilizing the fair value of collateral method. The evaluation of the need and amount of a specific allocation of the allowance and whether a loan can be removed from impairment status is made on a quarterly basis. The Corporation's policy for recognizing interest income on impaired loans does not differ from its overall policy for interest recognition.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(8) Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Consistent with accounting and regulatory guidance, the Company recognizes a TDR when the Bank, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that would not normally be considered. Regardless of the form of concession granted, the Company's objective in offering a TDR is to increase the probability of repayment of the borrower's loan. To be considered a TDR, the borrower must be experiencing financial difficulties and the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that would not otherwise be considered. The Company did not modify any loans as TDRs during the three month or nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 or 2017 nor did it have any TDRs within the preceding year where a concession had been made that then defaulted during the three month or nine month periods ending September 30, 2018 or 2017.

The following table presents impaired loans by class, segregated by those for which a specific allowance was required and those for which a specific allowance was not necessary at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

	Impaired Loans With Allowance		Impaired Loans Without Allowance	Total Impaired Loans	
	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance
September 30, 2018:					
Commercial real estate	\$-	\$-	\$295	\$295	\$295
Total impaired loans	\$-	\$-	\$295	\$295	\$295
December 31, 2017:					
Commercial real estate	\$-	\$-	\$295	\$295	\$295
Total impaired loans	\$-	\$-	\$295	\$295	\$295

The following table presents the average recorded investment in impaired loans and related interest income recognized for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Average investment in impaired loans:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 295	\$ 1,562	\$ 295	\$ 1,003
	\$ 295	\$ 1,562	\$ 295	\$ 1,003
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Management uses a nine-point internal risk rating system to monitor the credit quality of the overall loan portfolio. The first five categories are considered not criticized, and are aggregated as “Pass” rated. The criticized rating categories utilized by management generally follow bank regulatory definitions. The Special Mention category includes assets that are currently performing but are potentially weak, resulting in an undue and unwarranted credit risk, but not to the point of justifying a Substandard classification. Loans in the Substandard category have well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the collection of the debt, and have a distinct possibility that some loss will be sustained if the weaknesses are not corrected. All loans greater than 90 days past due are considered Substandard. Any loan that has a specific allocation of the allowance for loan losses and is in the process of liquidation of the collateral is placed in the Doubtful category. Any portion of a loan that has been charged off is placed in the Loss category.

To help ensure that risk ratings are accurate and reflect the present and future capacity of borrowers to repay a loan as agreed, the Company has a structured loan rating process with several layers of internal and external oversight. Generally, consumer and residential mortgage loans are included in the Pass categories unless a specific action, such as delinquency, bankruptcy, repossession, or death occurs to raise awareness of a possible credit event. The Company’s Commercial Loan Officers are responsible for the timely and accurate risk rating of the loans in their portfolio at origination. Commercial relationships are periodically reviewed internally for credit deterioration or improvement in order to confirm that the relationship is appropriately risk rated. The Audit Committee of the Company also engages an external consultant to conduct loan reviews. The scope of the annual external engagement, which is performed through semi-annual loan reviews, includes reviewing approximately the top 50 to 60 loan relationships, all watchlist loans greater than \$100,000, all commercial

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September 30, 2018

(8) Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Reg O loans, and a random sampling of new loan originations between \$200,000 and \$500,000 during the year. Status reports are provided to management for loans classified as Substandard on a quarterly basis, which results in a proactive approach to resolution. Loans in the Special Mention and Substandard categories that are collectively evaluated for impairment are given separate consideration in the determination of the allowance.

The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aggregate Pass rating and the criticized ratings of Special Mention, Substandard and Doubtful within the Company's internal risk rating system as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
September 30, 2018:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to-four-family residential and construction	\$ 255,496	\$ -	\$ 1,455	\$ -	\$ 256,951
Commercial real estate	296,656	4,901	799	-	302,356
Home equity loans and lines of credit	122,905	63	248	-	123,216
Commercial business loans	48,476	234	48	-	48,758
Other loans	1,193	-	8	-	1,201
Total	\$ 724,726	\$ 5,198	\$ 2,558	\$ -	\$ 732,482
December 31, 2017:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to-four-family residential and construction	\$ 259,463	\$ 211	\$ 2,041	\$ -	\$ 261,715
Commercial real estate	295,164	5,077	756	-	300,997
Home equity loans and lines of credit	130,763	-	152	-	130,915
Commercial business loans	55,878	239	5	-	56,122
Other loans	1,411	-	2	-	1,413
Total	\$ 742,679	\$ 5,527	\$ 2,956	\$ -	\$ 751,162

Management further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio by analyzing the age of the portfolio as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due based on the loans' contractual due dates. Management considers nonperforming loans to be those loans that are past due 90 days or more and are still accruing as well as all other nonaccrual loans. At September 30 2018, there were 9 loans on non-accrual status that were less

than 90 days past due totaling \$1.1 million. The following table presents the segments of the loan portfolio summarized by the past due status of the loans still accruing and nonaccrual loans as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

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September 30, 2018

(8) Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Non-Accrual	90 Days Past Due & Accruing	Total Loans
September 30, 2018:						
Real estate loans:						
One-to-four-family residential and construction	\$255,350	\$ 33	\$ 113	\$ 1,455	\$ -	\$256,951
Commercial real estate	301,262	369	29	696	-	302,356
Home equity loans and lines of credit	122,783	148	37	248	-	123,216
Commercial business loans	48,604	65	30	47	12	48,758
Other loans	1,118	51	2	8	22	1,201
Total	\$729,117	\$ 666	\$ 211	\$ 2,454	\$ 34	\$732,482
December 31, 2017:						
Real estate loans:						
One-to-four-family residential and construction	\$258,202	\$ 1,342	\$ 272	\$ 1,899	\$ -	\$261,715
Commercial real estate	299,888	338	15	756	-	300,997
Home equity loans and lines of credit	130,383	122	166	244	-	130,915
Commercial business loans	56,034	83	-	5	-	56,122
Other loans	1,376	14	1	3	19	1,413
Total	\$745,883	\$ 1,899	\$ 454	\$ 2,907	\$ 19	\$751,162

An allowance for loan losses (“ALL”) is maintained to absorb losses from the loan portfolio. The ALL is based on management’s continuing evaluation of the risk characteristics and credit quality of the loan portfolio, assessment of current economic conditions, diversification and size of the portfolio, adequacy of collateral, past and anticipated loss experience, and the amount of non-performing loans.

The Bank’s methodology for determining the ALL is based on the requirements of ASC Section 310-10-35 for loans individually evaluated for impairment (discussed above) and ASC Subtopic 450-20 for loans collectively evaluated for impairment, as well as the Interagency Policy Statements on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses and other bank regulatory guidance. The total of the two components represents the Bank’s ALL.

Loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment are analyzed with general allowances being made as appropriate. For general allowances, historical loss trends are used in the estimation of losses in the current portfolio. These historical loss amounts are modified by other qualitative factors. Management tracks the historical net charge-off activity for the loan segments which may be adjusted for qualitative factors. Pass rated credits are segregated from criticized credits for the application of qualitative factors. Loans in the criticized pools, which possess certain qualities or characteristics that may lead to collection and loss issues, are closely monitored by management and subject to additional qualitative factors.

Management has identified a number of additional qualitative factors which it uses to supplement the historical charge-off factor because these factors are likely to cause estimated credit losses associated with the existing loan pools to differ from historical loss experience. The additional factors are evaluated using information obtained from internal, regulatory, and governmental sources such as national and local economic trends and conditions; levels of and trends in delinquency rates and non-accrual loans; trends in volumes and terms of loans; effects of changes in lending policies; experience, depth and ability of management; and concentrations of credit from a loan type, industry and/or geographic standpoint.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(8) Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Management reviews the loan portfolio on a quarterly basis using a defined, consistently applied process in order to make appropriate and timely adjustments to the ALL. When information confirms all or part of specific loans to be uncollectible, these amounts are promptly charged off against the ALL. Management utilizes an internally developed spreadsheet to track and apply the various components of the allowance. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, there was an increase in the provision for the Commercial Real Estate segment primarily due to growth in the loan balance of that segment as well as an overall increase in the qualitative factors. The provision for the One-to-four-family Residential and Construction segment decreased primarily as a result of fluctuations in the qualitative factors that overall reduced the provision required during the periods. The following tables summarize the activity in the primary segments of the ALL for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017 as well as the allowance required for loans individually and collectively evaluated for impairment as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

	Real Estate Loans					
	One-to-four- family Residential and Construction	Commercial Real Estate	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit	Commercial Business	Other Loans	Total
Three Months Ended:						
Balance June 30, 2018	\$ 1,183	\$ 2,430	\$ 385	\$ 359	\$ 3	\$4,360
Charge-offs	-	(41)	-	-	(4)	(45)
Recoveries	-	1	-	-	-	1
Provision	(144)	353	4	5	5	223
Balance September 30, 2018	\$ 1,039	\$ 2,743	\$ 389	\$ 364	\$ 4	\$4,539
Balance at June 30, 2017						
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,787	\$ 542	\$ 286	\$ 4	\$3,965
Charge-offs	(74)	-	(45)	-	(2)	(121)
Recoveries	-	-	1	-	-	1
Provision	107	90	(134)	33	4	100
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$ 1,379	\$ 1,877	\$ 364	\$ 319	\$ 6	\$3,945
Nine Months Ended:						
Balance December 31, 2017	\$ 1,384	\$ 2,003	\$ 400	\$ 333	\$ 7	\$4,127
Charge-offs	-	(50)	-	(11)	(6)	(67)
Recoveries	69	1	11	-	-	81
Provision	(414)	789	(22)	42	3	398

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Balance September 30, 2018	\$ 1,039	\$ 2,743	\$ 389	\$ 364	\$ 4	\$ 4,539
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,787	\$ 547	\$ 211	\$ 12	\$ 3,837
Charge-offs	(116)	-	(51)	(1)	(24)	(192)
Recoveries	28	-	-	2	3	33
Provision	187	90	(132)	107	15	267
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$ 1,379	\$ 1,877	\$ 364	\$ 319	\$ 6	\$ 3,945

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(8) Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

	Real Estate Loans		Home Equity Loans			
	One-to-four-family Residential and Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	and Lines of Credit	Commercial Business	Other Loans	Total
Evaluated for Impairment:						
Individually	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively	1,039	2,743	389	364	4	4,539
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 1,039	\$ 2,743	\$ 389	\$ 364	\$ 4	\$ 4,539
Evaluated for Impairment:						
Individually	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively	1,384	2,003	400	333	7	4,127
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 1,384	\$ 2,003	\$ 400	\$ 333	\$ 7	\$ 4,127

The ALL is based on estimates and actual losses will vary from current estimates. Management believes that the granularity of the homogeneous pools and the related historical loss ratios and other qualitative factors, as well as the consistency in the application of assumptions, result in an ALL that is representative of the risk found in the components of the loan portfolio at any given date. In addition, federal regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Bank's allowance for loan losses and may require the Bank to make changes to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may not be currently available to Management. Based on Management's comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, they believe the current level of the allowance for loan losses is adequate.

(9) Foreclosed Assets Held For Sale

Foreclosed assets acquired in the settlement of loans are carried at fair value less estimated costs to sell and are included in foreclosed real estate on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, foreclosed real estate totaled \$528,000 and \$419,000, respectively. As of September 30, 2018, the \$528,000 included three residential properties and one commercial real estate property. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had initiated formal foreclosure procedures on \$353,000 of loans, consisting of \$274,000 in one-to-four family residential loans, a \$53,000 home equity loan and a \$26,000 commercial real estate loan.

(10) Stock Based Compensation

In 2012, the Company's stockholders approved the 2012 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2012 Plan"). The purpose of the 2012 Plan is to provide officers, employees and directors with additional incentives to promote growth and performance of Standard AVB Financial Corp. The 2012 Plan authorizes the granting of options to purchase shares of the Company's stock, which may be nonqualified stock options or incentive stock options, and restricted stock which is subject to vesting conditions and other restrictions. The 2012 Plan reserved an aggregate number of 486,943 shares of which 347,817 may be issued in connection with the exercise of stock options and 139,126 may be issued as restricted stock.

On July 25, 2012, certain directors and officers of the Company were awarded an aggregate of 278,075 options to purchase shares of common stock and 111,300 restricted shares of common stock. The awards vested over five years at the rate of 20% per year and the stock options have a ten year contractual life from the date of grant. The Company recognized expense associated with the restricted share awards over the five year vesting period. Remaining shares available to be issued under the 2012 Plan as stock options and restricted stock were 75,742 and 27,802, respectively as of September 30, 2018.

As a result of the merger with Allegheny Valley on April 7, 2017, the Company assumed the Allegheny Valley stock plans allowing for the issuance of an additional 77,634 shares of Standard AVB Financial Corp. stock, of which 249 shares expired on April 10, 2017. Remaining shares available to be issued as of September 30, 2018 were 77,135. The Plans provide for the granting of incentive stock options (as defined in section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code), nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock, and stock appreciation rights to eligible employees and directors. The Plans had an original term of ten years and they are administered by the Board of Directors or a committee designated by the Board of Directors.

The Company's common stock closed at \$16.50 per share on July 25, 2012, which is the exercise price of the options granted on that date. The estimated fair value of the stock options was \$423,000, before the impact of income taxes. The per share weighted-average fair value of stock options granted with an exercise price equal to the market value on July 25, 2012 was \$1.52 using the following Black-Scholes option pricing model assumptions: expected life of 7.5 years, expected dividend rate of 1.13%, risk-free interest rate of 1.10% and an expected volatility of 9.5% based on historical results of the stock prices of a bank peer group. At and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the options were fully vested and there was no compensation expense recognized. For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2017, compensation expense on the options was \$25,000 with a related tax benefit recorded of \$2,000 and \$63,000, with a related tax benefit recorded of \$6,000, respectively.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(10) Stock Based Compensation (Continued)

The following table summarizes transactions regarding the options under the Plans:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	302,231	\$ 17.25	4.11
Granted	-	-	
Exercised	(24,794)	18.07	
Forfeited	-	-	
Outstanding at September 30, 2018	277,437	\$ 17.18	3.44
Exercisable at September 30, 2018	277,437	\$ 17.18	

On July 25, 2012, the date of grant, the fair value of the restricted stock awards was approximately \$1.8 million, before the impact of income taxes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, there were 250 restricted stock awards granted and none forfeited. The 250 restricted stock awards were granted on September 28, 2018 at \$31.10 per share and will vest over a 2 year period. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, there was no compensation expense recognized. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, compensation expense on the grants was \$86,000 with a related tax benefit recorded of \$30,000 and \$269,000, with a related tax benefit recorded of \$91,000, respectively.

(11) Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Company established a tax qualified Employee Stock Ownership Plan (“ESOP”) for the benefit of its employees in conjunction with the stock conversion on October 6, 2010. Eligible employees begin to participate in the plan after one year of service and become 20% vested in their accounts after two years of service, 40% after three years of service, 60% after four years of service, 80% after five years of service and 100% after six years of service, or earlier, upon death, disability or attainment of normal retirement age.

In connection with the stock conversion, the purchase of the 278,254 shares of the Company stock by the ESOP was funded by a loan from the Company through the Bank. Unreleased ESOP shares collateralize the loan payable, and the cost of the shares is recorded as a contra-equity account in the stockholders' equity of the Company. Shares are released as debt payments are made by the ESOP to the loan. The ESOP's sources of repayment of the loan can include dividends, if any, on the unallocated stock held by the ESOP and discretionary contributions from the Company to the ESOP and earnings thereon.

Compensation expense is equal to the fair value of the shares committed to be released and unallocated ESOP shares are excluded from outstanding shares for purposes of computing earnings per share. Compensation expense related to the ESOP of \$113,000 and \$106,000 was recognized during the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Compensation expense related to the ESOP of \$331,000 and \$298,000 was recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Dividends on unallocated shares are not treated as ordinary dividends and are instead used to repay the ESOP loan and recorded as compensation expense.

As of September 30, 2018, the ESOP held a total of 254,923 shares of the Company's stock, and there were 173,458 unallocated shares. The fair market value of the unallocated ESOP shares was \$5.4 million at September 30, 2018.

(12) Pension Information

The Company sponsors a pension plan which is a noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan. Effective August 1, 2005, the annual benefit provided to employees under this defined benefit pension plan was frozen by Standard Bank. Freezing the plan eliminated all future benefit accruals; however, the accrued benefit as of August 1, 2005 remained.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(12) Pension Information (Continued)

Net periodic pension (benefit) cost was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest Cost	\$ 33	\$ 36	\$ 99	\$ 108
Expected return on plan assets	(41)	(40)	(123)	(120)
Amortization of net loss	3	23	9	69
Settlement obligation	-	-	30	105
Net periodic pension cost	\$ (5)	\$ 19	\$ 15	\$ 162

(13) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities**Fair Value Hierarchy**

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for an asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the use of inputs used in valuation methodologies into the following three levels:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available. A contractually binding sales price also provides reliable evidence of fair value.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs to the valuation methodology that utilize model-based techniques for

which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement; inputs to the valuation methodology that utilize model-based techniques for which significant assumptions are not observable in the market; or inputs to the valuation methodology that requires significant management judgment or estimation, some of which may be internally developed.

Management maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value measurements. Management reviews and updates the fair value hierarchy classifications of the Company's assets and liabilities on a quarterly basis.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Investment, Mortgage-Backed and Equity Securities Available for Sale

Fair values of investment and mortgage-backed securities available for sale were primarily measured using information from a third-party pricing service. This service provides pricing information by utilizing evaluated pricing models supported with market data information. Standard inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data from market research publications. Level 1 securities are comprised of equity securities. As quoted prices were available, unadjusted, for identical securities in active markets, these securities were classified as Level 1 measurements. Level 2 securities were primarily comprised of debt securities issued by government agencies, states and municipalities, corporations, as well as mortgage-backed securities issued by government agencies. Fair values were estimated primarily by obtaining quoted prices for similar assets in active markets or through the use of pricing models. In cases where there may be limited or less transparent information provided by the Company's third-party pricing service, fair value may be estimated by the use of secondary pricing services or through the use of non-binding third-party broker quotes.

On a quarterly basis, management reviews the pricing information received from the Company's third-party pricing service. This review process includes a comparison to non-binding third-party broker quotes, as well as a review of market-related conditions impacting the information provided by the Company's third-party pricing service. Management primarily identifies investment securities which may have traded in illiquid or inactive markets by identifying instances of a significant decrease in the volume or frequency of trades, relative to historical levels, as well as instances of a significant widening of the bid-ask spread in the brokered markets. Securities that are deemed to have been trading in illiquid or inactive markets may require the use of significant unobservable inputs. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, management did not make adjustments to prices provided by the third-party pricing service as a result of illiquid or inactive markets. On a quarterly basis, management also reviews a sample of securities priced by the Company's third-party pricing service to review significant assumptions and valuation methodologies used. Based on this review, management determines whether the current placement of the security in the fair value hierarchy is appropriate or whether transfers may be warranted.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(13) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

The following table presents the assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 by level within the fair value hierarchy (dollars in thousands):

September 30, 2018:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$ -	\$8,172	\$ -	\$8,172
Corporate bonds	-	2,263	-	2,263
Municipal obligations	-	49,938	-	49,938
Total investment securities available for sale	-	60,373	-	60,373
Equity securities available for sale	3,145	-	-	3,145
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	-	82,331	-	82,331
Total recurring fair value measurements	\$3,145	\$142,704	\$ -	\$145,849
December 31, 2017:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$-	\$8,340	\$-	\$8,340
Corporate bonds	-	2,272	-	2,272
Municipal obligations	-	50,777	-	50,777
Equity securities	4,170	-	-	4,170
Total investment securities available for sale	4,170	61,389	-	65,559
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	-	67,630	-	67,630
Total recurring fair value measurements	\$4,170	\$129,019	\$-	\$133,189

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The following table presents the assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 by level within the fair value hierarchy (dollars in thousands):

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September 30, 2018:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreclosed real estate	\$-	\$-	\$528	\$528
Impaired loans	-	-	295	295
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	\$-	\$-	\$823	\$823
December 31, 2017:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreclosed real estate	\$-	\$-	\$419	\$419
Impaired loans	-	-	295	295
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	\$-	\$-	\$714	\$714

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(13) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

The following table presents additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for which the Company uses level 3 inputs to determine fair value (dollars in thousands):

			Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements		
	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range
Foreclosed real estate	\$528	\$419	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2) Liquidation expenses (2)	0% to 40% 0% to 10%
Impaired loans	\$295	\$295	Fair value of collateral (1), (3)	Appraisal adjustments (2) Liquidation expenses (2)	0% to 20% 0% to 10%

(1) Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral, which generally include various level 3 inputs which are not identifiable.

Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses. The range and weighted average of liquidation expenses and other appraisal adjustments are presented as a percent of the appraisal.

(3) Includes qualitative adjustments by management and estimated liquidation expenses.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(13) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

The following table presents the carrying amount, fair value, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
September 30, 2018:					
Financial Instruments - Assets:					
Cash on hand and due from banks ⁽¹⁾	\$3,269	\$ 3,269	\$3,269	\$-	\$-
Interest-earning deposits in other institutions ⁽¹⁾	31,352	31,352	31,352	-	-
Certificate of deposit ⁽¹⁾	499	499	499	-	-
Investment securities ⁽²⁾	60,373	60,373	-	60,373	-
Mortgage-backed securities ⁽²⁾	82,331	82,331	-	82,331	-
Equity Securities ⁽³⁾	3,145	3,145	3,145	-	-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock ⁽¹⁾	7,984	7,984	7,984	-	-
Loans receivable ^{(1) (4)}	727,943	717,448	-	-	717,448
Bank-owned life insurance ⁽¹⁾	22,438	22,438	22,438	-	-
Accrued interest receivable ⁽¹⁾	2,865	2,865	2,865	-	-
Financial Instruments - Liabilities:					
Demand, savings and club accounts ⁽¹⁾	\$484,976	\$ 484,976	\$484,976	\$-	\$-
Certificate deposit accounts ⁽¹⁾	240,388	237,433	-	-	237,433
Federal Home Loan Bank advances ⁽¹⁾	113,052	111,603	-	-	111,603
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ⁽¹⁾	4,106	4,106	4,106	-	-
Accrued interest payable ⁽¹⁾	1,049	1,049	1,049	-	-
December 31, 2017:					
Financial Instruments - Assets:					
Cash on hand and due from banks	\$3,523	\$ 3,523	\$3,523	\$-	\$-
Interest-earning deposits in other institutions	12,742	12,742	12,742	-	-
Certificate of deposit	749	749	749	-	-
Investment securities	65,559	65,559	4,170	61,389	-
Mortgage-backed securities	67,630	67,630	-	67,630	-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	9,468	9,468	9,468	-	-
Loans receivable	747,035	747,371	-	-	747,371
Bank-owned life insurance	22,040	22,040	22,040	-	-
Accrued interest receivable	2,657	2,657	2,657	-	-
Financial Instruments - Liabilities:					

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Demand, savings and club accounts	\$482,902	\$ 482,902	\$482,902	\$-	\$-
Certificate deposit accounts	211,944	211,454	-	-	211,454
Federal Home Loan Bank short-term borrowings	27,021	27,021	27,021	-	-
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	107,652	107,223	-	-	107,223
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4,240	4,240	4,240	-	-
Accrued interest payable	993	993	993	-	-

(1) The financial instrument is carried at amortized cost at September 30, 2018.

(2) The financial instrument is carried at fair value through other comprehensive income at September 30, 2018.

(3) The financial instrument is carried at fair value through net income at September 30, 2018.

(4) In accordance with the prospective adoption of ASU 2016-01, the fair value of loans as of September 30, 2018 was measured using an exit price notion. The fair value of loans as of December 31, 2017 was measured using an entry price notion.

STANDARD AVB FINANCIAL CORP.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (UNAUDITED)**

September 30, 2018

(14) Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The following tables present the significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (dollars in thousands):

	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available for Sale Securities		Unrecognized Pension Costs	Total
Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$ (1,819	)	\$ (291	) \$(2,110)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassification	(725	)	-	(725)
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	-		2	2
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(725)		