Standard Financial Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition
(Dollars in thousands except share and per share data)

	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash on hand and due from banks	$ 2,325	$ 2,166
Interest-earning deposits in other institutions	12,723	5,646
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,048	7,812
Certificates of deposit	1,000	1,000
Investment securities available for sale	44,072	57,945
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	26,745	32,758
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	3,308	3,544
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of $3,879 and $3,919	347,614	312,126
Loans held for sale	114	-
Foreclosed real estate	357	476
Office properties and equipment, net	3,293	3,312
Bank-owned life insurance	14,551	14,145
Goodwill	8,769	8,769
Core deposit intangible	15	183
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	3,671	3,393
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 468,557	$ 445,463
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Demand, savings and club accounts	$ 206,760	$ 198,911
Certificate accounts	124,519	121,567
Total Deposits	331,279	320,478
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	56,140	47,272
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,671	2,228
Advance deposits by borrowers for taxes and insurance	11	14
Securities purchased not settled	2,512	-
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	2,667	2,412
TOTAL LIABILITIES	394,280	372,404
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, 2,748,429 and 2,828,670 shares outstanding	27	28
Additional paid-in-capital	19,465	20,556
Retained earnings	56,792	53,874
Unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) shares	(2,184)	(2,337)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	177	938
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	74,277	73,059
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 468,557	$ 445,463

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Standard Financial Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Dollars in thousands except share and per share data)

	Years Ended September 30, 2015	2014
Interest and Dividend Income		
Loans, including fees	$ 13,704	$ 12,998
Mortgage-backed securities	598	730
Investment securities:		
Taxable	492	586
Tax-exempt	916	937
Interest-earning deposits	3	4
Total Interest and Dividend Income	15,713	15,255
Interest Expense		
Deposits	2,607	3,174
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	631	316
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2	3
Total Interest Expense	3,240	3,493
Net Interest Income	12,473	11,762
Provision for Loan Losses	-	-
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	12,473	11,762
Noninterest Income		
Service charges	1,718	1,754
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	492	497
Net securities gains	213	97
Net loan sale gains	37	52
Annuity and mutual fund fees	340	262
Other income	266	140
Total Noninterest Income	3,066	2,802
Noninterest Expenses		
Compensation and employee benefits	6,532	6,380
Data processing	440	441
Premises and occupancy costs	1,226	1,190
Core deposit amortization	168	168
Automatic teller machine expense	333	322
Federal deposit insurance	214	209
Other operating expenses	1,621	1,432
Total Noninterest Expenses	10,534	10,142
Income before Income Tax Expense	5,005	4,422
Income Tax Expense		
Federal	1,313	1,094
State	158	153
Total Income Tax Expense	1,471	1,247
Net Income	$ 3,534	$ 3,175
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.40	$ 1.20
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 1.37	$ 1.19
Cash dividends paid per common share	$ 0.24	$ 0.18
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	2,529,532	2,640,670
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	2,580,337	2,664,042

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Standard Financial Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended September 30, 2015	Years Ended September 30, 2014
Net Income	$ 3,534	$ $ 3,175
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized (loss) gain on securities available for sale	(56)	$ 757
Tax effect	19	$ (257)
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in income	(213)	$ (97)
Tax effect	72	$ 33
Change in unrecognized pension costs	(883)	$ -
Tax effect	300	$ -
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(761)	$ 436
Total Comprehensive Income	$ 2,773	$ $ 3,611

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Standard Financial Corp.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(Dollars in thousands except share and per share data)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned ESOP Shares	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, September 30, 2013	$ 31	$ 25,327	$ 51,187	$ (2,490)	$ 502	$ 74,557
Net income	-	-	3,175	-	-	3,175
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	436	436
Stock repurchases (282,627 shares)	(3)	(5,368)	-	-	-	(5,371)
Cash dividends ($0.18 per share)	-	-	(488)	-	-	(488)
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation	-	22	-	-	-	22
Compensation expense on stock awards	-	452	-	-	-	452
Compensation expense on ESOP	-	123	-	153	-	276
Balance, September 30, 2014	28	20,556	53,874	(2,337)	938	73,059
Net income	-	-	3,534	-	-	3,534
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(761)	(761)
Stock repurchases (80,241 shares)	(1)	(1,737)	-	-	-	(1,738)
Cash dividends ($0.24 per share)	-	-	(616)	-	-	(616)
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation	-	37	-	-	-	37
Compensation expense on stock awards	-	452	-	-	-	452
Compensation expense on ESOP	-	157	-	153	-	310
Balance, September 30, 2015	$ 27	$ 19,465	$ 56,792	$ (2,184)	$ 177	$ 74,277

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Standard Financial Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended September 30, 2015	2014
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	$ 3,534	$ 3,175
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	730	907
Net gain on securities	(213)	(97)
Origination of loans held for sale	(2,345)	(2,870)
Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale	2,268	2,922
Net loan sale gains	(37)	(52)
Compensation expense on ESOP	310	276
Compensation expense on stock awards	452	452
Deferred income taxes	293	(3)
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(180)	57
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(492)	(497)
Decrease in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	(628)	(144)
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation	(37)	(22)
Other, net	196	(53)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	3,851	4,051
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Net increase in loans receivable	(35,884)	(19,477)
Purchases of certificates of deposit	(250)	-
Purchases of investment securities	(4,297)	(2,094)
Purchases of mortgage-backed securities	(4,238)	(12,434)
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposits	250	-
Proceeds from maturities/principal repayments/calls of investment securities	9,303	8,537
Proceeds from maturities/principal repayments/calls of mortgage-backed securities	5,770	6,686
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	11,068	258
Proceeds from sales of mortgage-backed securities	4,504	2,535
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(1,260)	(842)
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,496	55
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed real estate	442	1,294
Purchases of office properties and equipment	(311)	(145)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(13,407)	(15,627)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net increase in demand, savings and club accounts	7,849	3,283
Net increase (decrease) in certificate accounts	2,952	(8,930)
Net decrease in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(557)	(1,966)
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(40,374)	(14,539)
Proceeds from new Federal Home Loan Bank advances	49,242	32,919
Decrease in advance deposits by borrowers for taxes and insurance	(3)	(533)
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation	37	22
Dividends paid	(616)	(488)
Stock repurchases	(1,738)	(5,371)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	16,792	4,397
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,236	(7,179)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	7,812	14,991
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	$ 15,048	$ 7,812
Supplementary Cash Flows Information		
Interest paid	$ 3,217	$ 3,510
Income taxes paid	$ 962	$ 1,202
Supplementary Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities		
Foreclosed real estate acquired in settlement of loans	$ 396	$ 1,015

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following comprise the significant accounting policies, which Standard Financial Corp. and subsidiaries (the "Company") follow in preparing and presenting their consolidated financial statements:

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Standard 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 Financial Corp. owns all of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Bank.

Nature of Operations

The Company's primary asset is the stock of its wholly owned subsidiary, the Bank, a Pennsylvania-chartered state savings bank with deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The Bank is a retail-oriented financial institution, which offers traditional deposit and loan products through its nine offices in Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Bedford Counties of Pennsylvania and Allegany County of Maryland. Westmoreland Investment Company is a Delaware subsidiary, holding residential mortgage loans as the majority of its assets.

Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a September 30 fiscal-year basis. For regulatory and income tax reporting purposes, the Company reports on a December 31 calendar-year basis.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and the reported amounts of income and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, obligations associated with the deferred benefit pension plan, valuation of deferred taxes, fair value of investments and mortgage-backed securities available for sale, and the valuation of intangible assets.

Significant Group Concentrations of Credit Risk

Most of the Bank's activities are with customers located within Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Bedford Counties of Pennsylvania and Allegany County of Maryland. Notes 2 and 3 discuss the types of securities in which the Company invests. Note 4 details the types of lending in which the Company engages. The Company does not have any significant concentrations in any one industry or customer.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and due from banks, and interest-earning deposits in other institutions with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Investment and Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Company accounts for investment and mortgage-backed securities by classifying them into three categories: securities held to maturity; securities available for sale; and trading securities.

Securities held to maturity are carried at cost adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount over the term of the related investments using the interest method.

Securities available for sale are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income as a part of stockholders' equity. Premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities.

Declines in the fair value of held to maturity and available for sale securities below their cost that are deemed to be other than temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating the other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition of the underlying issuer, the ability of the issuer to meet contractual obligations, and the intent to sell the security or whether it's more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery in market value. Realized gains and losses determined on the basis of the cost of the specific securities sold are reported in earnings.

Securities bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

Federal law requires a member institution of the Federal Home Loan Bank system to hold stock of its district Federal Home Loan Bank according to a predetermined formula. The restricted stock is carried at cost and classified separately on the statement of financial condition.

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh ("FHLB") and, as such, is required to maintain a minimum investment in stock of the FHLB that varies with the level of advances outstanding with the FHLB. The stock is bought from and sold to the FHLB based upon its $100 par value. The stock does not have a readily determinable fair value and, as such, is classified as restricted stock, carried at cost, and evaluated for impairment as needed. The stock's value is determined by the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines. The determination of whether the par value will ultimately be recovered is influenced by criteria such as the following: (a) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLB as compared with the capital stock amount and the length of time this situation has persisted, (b) commitments by the FHLB to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance, (c) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on the customer base of the FHLB, and (d) the liquidity position of the FHLB. There was no impairment of the FHLB stock at September 30, 2015 or 2014.

Loans Receivable

Loans are stated at their unpaid principal balances net of deferred origination fees less the allowance for loan losses. Monthly payments are scheduled to include interest. Interest on loans is credited to income as earned. Interest earned on loans for which no payments were received during the month is accrued. An allowance is established for accrued interest deemed to be uncollectible, generally when a loan is 90 days or more delinquent. Such interest ultimately collected is credited to income in the period received. Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized over the term of the loan as an adjustment to the loan's yield using the interest method and cease when a loan becomes nonperforming. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized over the contractual life of the related loan as a yield adjustment.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established through provisions for loan losses charged against income. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses, and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. Management's periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of the underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective, since it required estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general, and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. The general component covers nonclassified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors.

Impaired loans are commercial and commercial real estate loans for which it is probable that we will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. We individually evaluate such loans for impairment rather than aggregate loans by major risk classifications. The definition of impaired loans is not the same as the definition of non-accrual loans, although the two categories overlap. Factors considered in determining impairment include payment status and collateral value. The amount of impairment for these types of impaired loans is determined by the difference between the present value of the expected cash flows related to the loan, using current interest rates, and its recorded value. In the case of collateralized loans, the impairment is the difference between the fair value of the collateral and the recorded amount of the loan. When foreclosure is probable, impairment is measured based on the fair value of the collateral.

Mortgage loans on one- to four-family and construction properties, home equity loans and lines of credit and other loans are large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans and are measured for impairment collectively. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays, which are defined as less than 90 days, generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower including the length of the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale and Mortgage Loan Servicing

Mortgage loans held for sale are valued at the lower of cost or fair value as determined by current investor yield requirements calculated on an aggregate basis. The Company acquires mortgage servicing rights through the origination and sale of mortgage loans. These rights are recognized as separate assets by allocating the total costs of the mortgage loans to the mortgage servicing rights and the loans (without the mortgage servicing rights) based on their relative fair values when the respective loans are sold.

The Company measures the impairment of the mortgage servicing rights based on their current fair value, estimated using discounted cash flows and prepayment assumptions. For purposes of measuring impairment, servicing rights are stratified by interest rates. If the carrying value of an individual stratum exceeds its fair value, a valuation allowance is established. No impairment reserves were deemed necessary as of September 30, 2015 and 2014.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate consists of property acquired through a foreclosure proceeding or acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Foreclosed real estate is initially recorded at fair value, net of estimated selling costs, at the date of foreclosure establishing a new cost basis. After foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of cost or fair value minus estimated costs to sell. Revenues and expenses from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in earnings.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Office Properties and Equipment

Office properties and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Estimated lives are 40 to 50 years for buildings and 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed on the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life or term of the related lease.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Company owns insurance on the lives of certain key employees. The policies were purchased to help offset the cost of increases in various fringe benefit plans, including healthcare. The cash surrender value of these policies is shown on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, and any increases in the cash surrender value are recorded as noninterest income on the Consolidated Statements of Income, net of administrative expenses. In the event of the death of an insured individual under these policies, the Company would receive a death benefit.

Goodwill and Core Deposit Intangible

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the cost of net assets purchased. Goodwill is not amortized, but is evaluated for impairment. At least annually, management reviews goodwill and evaluates events or changes in circumstances that may indicate impairment in the carrying amount of goodwill. If the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the net assets, an impairment loss will be recognized. Impairment, if any, is measured on a discounted future cash flow basis. For September 30, 2015 and 2014, no impairment existed; however, for any future period the Company determines that there has been impairment in the carrying value of goodwill, the Company would record a charge to earnings, which could have a material adverse effect on net income.

The Company has core deposit intangible assets relating to a 2006 acquisition. These intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over a ten year period and also continue to be subject to impairment testing. The balance of core deposit intangibles at September 30, 2015 and 2014 was $15,000 and $183,000, respectively, net of accumulated amortization of $2.1 million at September 30, 2015 and $1.9 million at September 30, 2014. Amortization expense of $168,000 was recorded in each of the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. Amortization expense is estimated to be $15,000 in 2016.

Pension Plan

The Bank maintains a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering employees whose benefits were frozen effective August 1, 2005. No future benefits are accrued, however the plan calls for benefits to be paid to eligible employees at retirement based primarily upon years of service with the Bank.

Income Taxes

Deferred taxes are provided on the liability method, whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax basis. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instrument

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into off-balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition when they are funded.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Advertising Expense

The Company follows the policy of charging the costs of advertising to expense as incurred. Advertising expense for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 totaled $110,000 and $106,000, respectively, which is included in other operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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 years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands except share and per share data):

	2015	2014
Net income available to common stockholders	$ 3,534	$ 3,175
Basic EPS:		
Weighted average shares outstanding	2,529,532	2,640,670
Basic EPS	$ 1.40	$ 1.20
Diluted EPS:		
Weighted average shares outstanding	2,529,532	2,640,670
Diluted effect of common stock equivalents	50,805	23,372
Total diluted weighted average shares outstanding	2,580,337	2,664,042
Diluted EPS	$ 1.37	$ 1.19

Options to purchase 278,075 shares of common stock with an exercise price of $16.50 were outstanding as of September 30, 2015 and 2014. Also, there were no anti-dilutive options as of September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014.

As of September 30, 2015 and 2014, there were 40,810 and 63,070 shares of restricted stock outstanding, respectively, with a grant price of $16.50 not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share because to do so would be anti-dilutive**.**

Reclassifications

Certain comparative amounts for the prior year have been reclassified to conform to current-year classifications. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income or stockholders' equity.

Note 2 – Investment Securities

Investment securities available for sale at September 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2015:				
U.S. government and agency obligations due:				
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	$ 9,000	$ 11	$ (46)	$ 8,965
Beyond 5 years but within 10 years	2,000	-	(27)	1,973
Corporate bonds due:				
1 year or less	1,000	14	-	1,014
Beyond 5 years but within 10 years	509	-	(4)	505
Municipal obligations due:				
1 year or less	640	7	-	647
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	1,992	67	-	2,059
Beyond 5 years but within 10 years	22,010	719	(28)	22,701
Beyond 10 years	4,162	-	-	4,162
Equity securities	2,073	150	(177)	2,046
	$ 43,386	$ 968	$ (282)	$ 44,072

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2014:				
U.S. government and agency obligations due:				
1 year or less	$ 1,000	$ 2	$ -	$ 1,002
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	5,000	-	(90)	4,910
Beyond 5 years but within 10 years	9,000	-	(308)	8,692
Corporate bonds due:				
1 year or less	6,000	18	(9)	6,009
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	1,000	32	-	1,032
Municipal obligations due:				
Beyond 1 year but within 5 years	6,565	170	-	6,735
Beyond 5 years but within 10 years	25,680	1,036	(27)	26,689
Beyond 10 years	672	5	-	677
Equity securities	2,017	221	(39)	2,199
	$ 56,934	$ 1,484	$ (473)	$ 57,945

Note 2 – 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, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2015					
	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	$ -	$ -	$ 8,927	$ (73)	$ 8,927	$ (73)
Corporate bonds	505	(4)	-	-	505	(4)
Municipal obligations	2,008	(28)	-	-	2,008	(28)
Equity securities	711	(143)	298	(34)	1,009	(177)
Total	$ 3,224	$ (175)	$ 9,225	$ (107)	$ 12,449	$ (282)

	September 30, 2014					
	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	$ -	$ -	$ 13,602	$ (398)	$ 13,602	$ (398)
Corporate bonds	1,991	(9)	-	-	1,991	(9)
Municipal obligations	-	-	1,539	(27)	1,539	(27)
Equity securities	346	(29)	747	(10)	1,093	(39)
	$ 2,337	$ (38)	$ 15,888	$ (435)	$ 18,225	$ (473)

At September 30, 2015, the Company held 43 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 and the Company believes the collection of the investment and related interest is probable. Based on this, the Company considers all of the unrealized losses to be temporary impairment losses.

For the year ended September 30, 2015, gains on sales of investment securities totaled $221,000 and $83,000 in losses with total proceeds from sales of $11.1 million. For the year ended September 30, 2014, gains on sales of investment securities totaled $71,000 with no losses and total proceeds from sales of $258,000. At September 30, 2015, and 2014, no securities were held in the trading portfolio. Investment securities with a carrying value of $14.1 million and $12.0 million were pledged to secure repurchase agreements and public funds accounts at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Note 3 – Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities available for sale of September 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2015:				
Government pass-throughs:				
Ginnie Mae	$ 3,845	$ 29	$ (10)	$ 3,864
Fannie Mae	12,766	361	-	13,127
Freddie Mac	7,462	99	(24)	7,537
Private pass-throughs	96	-	(1)	95
Collateralized mortgage obligations	2,110	18	(6)	2,122
	$ 26,279	$ 507	$ (41)	$ 26,745

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2014:				
Government pass-throughs:				
Ginnie Mae	$ 7,432	$ 59	$ (13)	$ 7,478
Fannie Mae	17,816	320	-	18,136
Freddie Mac	4,460	89	(2)	4,547
Private pass-throughs	105	-	(1)	104
Collateralized mortgage obligations	2,535	3	(45)	2,493
	$ 32,348	$ 471	$ (61)	$ 32,758

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, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands)

	September 30, 2015					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Ginnie Mae	$ -	$ -	$ 1,691	$ (10)	$ 1,691	$ (10)
Freddie Mac	3,961	(24)	-	-	3,961	(24)
Private pass-throughs	-	-	95	(1)	95	(1)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	-	-	753	(6)	753	(6)
Total	$ 3,961	$ (24)	$ 2,539	$ (17)	$ 6,500	$ (41)

	September 30, 2014					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Ginnie Mae	$ 2,065	$ (13)	$ -	$ -	$ 2,065	$ (13)
Freddie Mac	2,228	(2)	-	-	2,228	(2)
Private pass-throughs	-	-	104	(1)	104	(1)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	-	-	2,350	(45)	2,350	(45)
Total	$ 4,293	$ (15)	$ 2,454	$ (46)	$ 6,747	$ (61)

Note 3 – Mortgage-Backed Securities (Continued)

At September 30, 2015, the Company held five 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 and the Company believes the collection of the investment and related interest is probable. Based on this, the Company considers all of the unrealized losses to be temporary impairment losses.

For the year ended September 30, 2015, gains on sales of mortgage-backed securities totaled $87,000 and losses of $12,000 with total proceeds from sales of $4.5 million. For the year ended September 30, 2014, gains on sales of mortgage-backed securities totaled $26,000 with total proceeds from sales of $2.5 million. Mortgage-backed securities with a carrying value of $1.5 million and $8.7 million were pledged to secure repurchase agreements and public funds accounts at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Note 4 – Loans Receivable

Loans receivable at September 30, 2015 and 2014 and the method the Company uses to evaluate these loans within their allowance for loan losses are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Real Estate Loans					
	One-to-four-family Residential and Construction	Commercial Real Estate	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit	Commercial	Other Loans	Total
September 30, 2015:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 142,177	$ 113,591	$ 82,254	$ 12,035	$ 824	$ 350,881
Individually evaluated for impairment	-	612	-	-	-	612
Total loans before allowance for loan losses	$ 142,177	$ 114,203	$ 82,254	$ 12,035	$ 824	$ 351,493
September 30, 2014:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 125,138	$ 101,864	$ 74,414	$ 12,717	$ 1,313	$ 315,446
Individually evaluated for impairment	-	33	-	566	-	599
Total loans before allowance for loan losses	$ 125,138	$ 101,897	$ 74,414	$ 13,283	$ 1,313	$ 316,045

Total loans at September 30, 2015 were net of deferred loan costs of $64,000 and at September 30, 2014 were net of deferred loan fees of $93,000. The Company's primary business activity is with customers located within its local trade area. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio at September 30, 2015 and 2014, loans outstanding to individual and businesses are dependent upon the local economic conditions in its immediate trade area.

The segments of the Bank's loan portfolio are disaggregated to a level that allows management to monitor risk and performance. Real estate loans are disaggregated into three categories which include one-to-four family residential (including residential construction loans), commercial real estate (which are primarily first liens) and home equity loans and lines of credit (which are generally second liens). The commercial loan segment consists of loans made for the purpose of financing the activities of

Note 4 – Loans Receivable (Continued)

commercial customers and are typically not collateralized by real estate. Other loans consist of automobile loans, consumer loans and loans secured by savings accounts. 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.

Management evaluates individual loans in the commercial and commercial real estate loan segments for possible impairment if the loan is in nonaccrual status or is risk rated substandard, doubtful or loss and is greater than 90 days past due. Loans are considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the original contractual terms of the loan agreement. 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 real estate loans for impairment, unless such loans are part of a larger relationship that is impaired, or are classified as a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR"). Once the determination has been made that a loan is impaired, the determination of whether a specific allocation of the allowance is necessary is measured 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 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 Company's policy for recognizing interest income on impaired loans does not differ from its overall policy for interest recognition.

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. The Company did not modify any loans as TDRs during years ended September 30, 2015 or 2014 nor did it have any TDRs within the preceding year where a concession had been made that then defaulted during 2015 or 2014.

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, 2015 and 2014 (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, 2015:					
Commercial real estate	$ -	$ -	$ 612	$ 612	$ 612
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Total impaired loans	$ -	$ -	$ 612	$ 612	$ 612
September 30, 2014:					
Commercial real estate	$ -	$ -	$ 33	$ 33	$ 33
Commercial	-	-	566	566	566
Total impaired loans	$ -	$ -	$ 599	$ 599	$ 599

Note 4 – Loans Receivable (Continued)

The following table presents the average recorded investment in impaired loans and related interest income recognized for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Average investment in impaired loans:		
Commercial real estate	$ 499	$ 444
Commercial	198	132
Total average investment in impaired loans	$ 697	$ 576
Interest income recognized on impaired loans:		
Accrual basis	$ 21	$ -

Interest income forgone on non-accrual loans was $16,000 and $23,000 for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

To help ensure that risk ratings are accurate and reflect the present and future capacity of borrowers to repay a loan as agreed, the Bank has a structured loan rating process with several layers of internal and external oversight. Generally, consumer, residential real estate loans, home equity loans, and lines of credit are included in the pass category unless a specific action, such as delinquency greater than 90 days, bankruptcy, repossession, or death occurs to raise awareness of a possible credit event. The Bank's commercial loan officers are responsible for the timely and accurate risk rating of the loans in their portfolios at origination and on an ongoing basis. An annual loan review is performed for all commercial real estate and commercial loans for all commercial relationships greater than $500,000. The Bank engages an external consultant to conduct loan reviews on at least an annual basis. Generally, the external consultant reviews commercial relationships greater than $500,000 and all criticized relationships. Loans in the special mention, substandard or doubtful categories that are collectively evaluated for impairment are given separate consideration in the determination of the loan loss allowance.

The loan rating categories utilized by management generally follow bank regulatory definitions. The special mention category includes assets that are currently protected 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 liquidation 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. Assets classified as doubtful have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable. Assets (or portions of assets) classified as loss are those considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as assets is not warranted and are charged off against the loan loss allowance. The pass category includes all loans not considered special mention, substandard, doubtful or loss.

Note 4 – Loans Receivable (Continued)

The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aggregate pass and the criticized categories of special mention, substandard and doubtful within the internal risk rating system as of September 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
September 30, 2015:					
First mortgage loans:					
One-to-four-family residential					
and construction	$ 141,603	$ -	$ 574	$ -	$ 142,177
Commercial real estate	113,591	-	612	-	114,203
Home equity loans and lines of credit	82,158	-	96	-	82,254
Commercial loans	12,035	-	-	-	12,035
Other loans	824	-	-	-	824
Total	$ 350,211	$ -	$ 1,282	$ -	$ 351,493
September 30, 2014:					
First mortgage loans:					
One-to-four-family residential					
and construction	$ 124,602	$ -	$ 536	$ -	$ 125,138
Commercial real estate	101,093	-	804	-	101,897
Home equity loans and lines of credit	74,364	-	50	-	74,414
Commercial loans	12,717	-	566	-	13,283
Other loans	1,309	-	4	-	1,313
Total	$ 314,085	$ -	$ 1,960	$ -	$ 316,045

Note 4 – Loans Receivable (Continued)

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. At September 30, 2015 and 2014, there were no loans on non-accrual that were less than 90 days past due. The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aging categories of performing loans and nonaccrual loans as of September 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Non-Accrual (90 Days+)	90 Days Past Due & Accruing	Total Loans
September 30, 2015:						
First mortgage loans:						
One-to-four-family residential and construction	$ 140,189	$ 1,039	$ 375	$ 574	$ -	$ 142,177
Commercial real estate	113,647	52	504	-	-	114,203
Home equity loans and lines of credit	81,857	301	-	96	-	82,254
Commercial loans	12,012	18	5	-	-	12,035
Other loans	816	3	-	5	-	824
Total	$ 348,521	$ 1,413	$ 884	$ 675	$ -	$ 351,493
September 30, 2014:						
First mortgage loans:						
One-to-four-family residential and construction	$ 123,254	$ 855	$ 493	$ 536	$ -	$ 125,138
Commercial real estate	101,252	257	355	33	-	101,897
Home equity loans and lines of credit	74,148	125	91	50	-	74,414
Commercial loans	12,714	484	85	-	-	13,283
Other loans	1,283	22	8	-	-	1,313
Total	$ 312,651	$ 1,743	$ 1,032	$ 619	$ -	$ 316,045

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.

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. Management uses the Bank's historical loss amounts and has made reclassifications in the ALL between loan segments. The historical net charge-off activity for the loan segments are adjusted for other 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; value of underlying collateral; and concentrations of credit from a loan type, industry and/or geographic standpoint.

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.

Note 4 – Loans Receivable (Continued)

The following table summarizes the primary segments of the ALL, segregated into the amount required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amount required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment as of September 30, 2015 and 2014, as well as the activity in the ALL for years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	Real Estate Loans					
	One-to-four-family Residential and Construction	Commercial Real Estate	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit	Commercial	Other Loans	Total
Balance at September 30, 2014	$ 1,110	$ 1,770	$ 418	$ 595	$ 26	$ 3,919
Charge-offs	(162)	(9)	(70)	(54)	(24)	(319)
Recoveries	74	6	9	190	-	279
Provision	100	100	100	(320)	20	-
Balance at September 30, 2015	$ 1,122	$ 1,867	$ 457	$ 411	$ 22	$ 3,879
Evaluated for Impairment:						
Individually	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Collectively	$ 1,122	$ 1,867	$ 457	$ 411	$ 22	$ 3,879
Balance at September 30, 2013	$ 1,185	$ 1,764	$ 457	$ 421	$ 48	$ 3,875
Charge-offs	(76)	-	(43)	(191)	(29)	(339)
Recoveries	1	6	4	365	7	383
Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2014	$ 1,110	$ 1,770	$ 418	$ 595	$ 26	$ 3,919
Evaluated for Impairment:						
Individually	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Collectively	$ 1,110	$ 1,770	$ 418	$ 595	$ 26	$ 3,919

A previously charged-off commercial loan was recovered during the year ended September 30, 2015, which resulted in a decrease in the required reserves for commercial loans**.** With this improvement in the credit quality in commercial loans and other loan portfolios, the provision was reallocated between the various loan categories. 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.

On January 1, 2015, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-04, Receivables-Troubled Debt Restructuring by Creditors. As of September 30, 2015, the Company had $357,000 of foreclosed residential real estate property obtained by physical possession and $45,000 of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties for which foreclosure proceedings are in process according to local jurisdictions.

Loans serviced for others were $24.2 million and $24.6 million, at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These loans serviced for others are not assets of the Company and are appropriately excluded from the Company's consolidated financial statements. Mortgage servicing rights were $134,000 and $132,000 at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and are included on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition in other assets. Mortgage servicing rights are recorded by allocating the total cost of acquired mortgage loans to the mortgage servicing rights and the loans (without the mortgage servicing rights) based on their relative fair values. Mortgage servicing rights are deferred and amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated net service fee income. The estimated fair value of mortgage servicing rights was $238,000 and $275,000, at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, based on the present value of expected, future cash flows using a market discount rate. The Company periodically evaluates its mortgage servicing rights for impairment based on the fair value of those rights.

Note 4 – Loans Receivable (Continued)

Impairment, if any, would be recognized through a valuation allowance for each loan portfolio stratum for the recorded amount that exceeds fair value. Strata are defined based on predominant risk characteristics of the underlying loans such as loan type and within type, by loan rate intervals. No impairment reserves were deemed necessary as of September 30, 2015 and 2014.

Note 5 – Office Properties and Equipment

Office properties and equipment at September 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized by major classifications as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Land	$ 1,104	$ 1,104
Office buildings and improvements	5,655	5,535
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	1,960	1,921
Total, at Cost	8,719	8,560
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(5,426)	(5,248)
	$ 3,293	$ 3,312

Depreciation and amortization expense was $317,000 and $314,000 for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Rent expense was $91,000 and $125,000 for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Future minimum lease payments under rental agreements are $87,200 in 2016, $90,000 in 2017 through 2020.

Note 6 – Deposits

Deposit balances at September 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015		2014	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Savings accounts	$ 105,713	31.9 %	$ 106,450	33.2 %
Demand and NOW accounts, including non-interest bearing deposits of $33,700 in 2015 and $26,252 in 2014	91,217	27.5	83,218	26.0
Money market accounts	9,830	3.0	9,243	2.9
	206,760	62.4	198,911	62.1
Certificates of deposit:				
0.00 to 1.99%	77,790	23.5	66,934	20.9
2.00 to 3.99%	41,086	12.4	33,366	10.4
4.00 to 5.99%	5,643	1.7	21,267	6.6
	124,519	37.6	121,567	37.9
	$ 331,279	100.0 %	$ 320,478	100.0 %

Note 6 – Deposits (Continued)

A summary of certificate accounts by maturity at September 30, 2015, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015
One year or less	$ 25,462
One to two years	11,786
Two to three years	27,854
Three to four years	7,449
Four to five years	18,740
After five years	33,228
	$ 124,519

Interest expense by deposit category for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
NOW accounts	$ 77	$ 75
Money market accounts	8	8
Savings and club accounts	168	208
Certificates accounts	2,354	2,883
	$ 2,607	$ 3,174

The aggregate amount of time certificates of deposit including Individual Retirement Accounts with a minimum denomination of $250,000 at September 30, 2015 and 2014 is $10.4 million and $6.3 million, respectively.

Note 7 – Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

Advances from the FHLB of Pittsburgh are collateralized by certain qualifying collateral such as loans, with weighted-average collateral values determined by the FHLB equal to at least the unpaid amount of outstanding advances. At September 30, 2015 and 2014, advances from the FHLB consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

Stated Maturity	Rate	2015	2014
11/25/2014	0.31	$ -	$ 3,000
1/26/2015	1.86	-	2,413
2/18/2015	0.34	-	2,000
3/27/2015	0.44	-	2,500
6/22/2015	1.52	-	1,339
7/31/2015	0.55	-	3,000
8/14/2015	0.43	-	2,591
10/5/2015	6.51	15	100
2/29/2016	0.84	4,002	4,002
3/28/2016	0.62	2,500	2,500
8/8/2016	0.60	2,762	2,762
3/20/2017	0.68	2,377	2,377
7/17/2017	0.66	1,846	2,844
8/25/2017	1.23	4,000	4,000
6/11/2018	0.92	4,082	5,540
6/22/2018	1.26	1,805	-
11/13/2018	1.65	3,000	-
1/22/2019	1.25	4,879	6,304
6/24/2019	1.63	1,805	-
11/12/2019	1.91	3,152	-
1/8/2020	1.70	5,794	-
7/29/2020	1.91	1,822	-
1/6/2021	1.94	4,000	-
2/22/2021	1.95	3,365	-
8/8/2021	1.80	4,934	-
		$ 56,140	$ 47,272

Contractual maturities of FHLB advances at September 30, 2015, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015
One year or less	$ 13,929
One to two years	10,976
Two to three years	5,233
Three to four years	6,143
Four to five years	11,623
Five or more years	8,236
	$ 56,140

The maximum borrowing capacity from the FHLB at September 30, 2015 is $186 million.

Note 8 – Securities Sold Under Agreement to Repurchase

We utilize securities sold under agreements to repurchase to facilitate the needs of our customers and to facilitate secured short-term funding needs. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are stated at the amount of cash received in connection with the transaction. We monitor collateral levels on a continuous basis. We may be required to provide additional collateral based on the fair value of the underlying securities. Securities pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements are maintained with our safekeeping agents. .

The remaining contractual maturity of the securities sold under agreements to repurchase as of September 30, 2015 and 2014 is presented in following tables (dollars in thousands):

	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	30-90 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total
2015					
Mortgage backed securities	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Municipal obligations	2,167	-			2,167
Total Borrowings	$ 2,167	$ -	$ -	$ -	2,167
Gross amount of recognized liabilities for securities sold under agreements to repurchase					$ 1,671
Amounts related to agreements not included in offsetting disclosures above					$ 496
2014					
Mortgage backed securities	$ 4,412	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,412
Municipal obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Total Borrowings	$ 4,412	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,412
Gross amount of recognized liabilities for securities sold under agreements to repurchase					$ 2,228
Amounts related to agreements not included in offsetting disclosures above					$ 2,184

Short-term borrowings consist of borrowings from securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Average amounts outstanding during the year represent daily average balances, and average interest rates represent interest expense divided by the related average balance.

The outstanding balances and related information for short-term borrowings at or for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Balance at year end	$ 1,671	$ 2,228
Average balance outstanding during the year	2,391	2,887
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	2,980	4,050
Weighted average interest rate at year end	0.09 %	0.10 %
Average interest rate during the year	0.08	0.10

Note 9 – Income Taxes

Total income tax expense for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Federal:		
Current	$ 1,020	$ 1,097
Deferred	293	(3)
	$ 1,313	$ 1,094
State, current	$ 158	$ 153

The difference between the expected and actual tax provision expressed as percentage of earnings before income tax provision are as follows:

	2015	2014
Expected federal tax rate	34.0 %	34.0 %
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	2.1	2.3
Nontaxable interest income	(5.6)	(6.5)
Bank-owned life insurance	(2.8)	(3.3)
Other items, net	1.7	1.7
Effective Tax Rate	29.4 %	28.2 %

The Bank is subject to the Pennsylvania and Maryland Thrift Institutions tax which is allocated between the states and calculated at 11.5% and 8.25%, respectively, based on taxable income applicable to the individual states.

The net deferred tax asset consisted of the following components as of September 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 1,319	$ 1,333
Employee benefits	564	589
Impairment reserves	-	51
Purchase accounting	11	-
Other, net	37	13
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,931	1,986
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Unrealized gain on securities	(392)	(483)
Premises and equipment	(84)	(43)
Purchase accounting	-	(38)
Other, net	(54)	(119)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(530)	(683)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	$ 1,401	$ 1,303

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles prescribe a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Benefits from tax positions should be recognized in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority that would have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is met.

Note 9 – Income Taxes (Continued)

Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be derecognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is no longer met. There is currently no liability for uncertain tax positions and no known unrecognized tax benefits. The Bank recognizes, when applicable, interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The Bank's federal and Pennsylvania and Maryland state tax returns for taxable years through 2011 have been closed for purposes of examination by the Internal Revenue Service and the Pennsylvania and Maryland taxing authorities.

Retained income at September 30, 2015, includes $3.9 million of base year reserves for which no tax provision has been made. This amount represents deductions for bad debt reserves for tax purposes, which were only allowed to savings institutions that met certain definitional tests prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 eliminated the special bad debt deduction granted solely to thrifts. Under the terms of the Act, there would be no recapture of the pre-1988 (base year) reserves. However, these pre-1998 reserves would be subject to recapture under the rules of the Internal Revenue Code if the Bank itself pays a cash dividend in excess of earnings and profits, or liquidates. The Act also provides for the recapture of deductions arising from "applicable excess reserve" defined as the total amount of reserve over the period base year reserve. The Bank's total reserve exceeds the base year reserve and deferred taxes have been provided for this excess.

Note 10 – Regulatory Capital Requirements

The Company is required to maintain a cash reserve balance in vault cash or with the Federal Reserve Bank. The total of this reserve was $2.2 million and $2.0 million at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets, and Tier I capital to average assets. For September 30, 2015, the final Basel III rules require the Company to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of common equity Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined). Additionally, under Basel III rules, the decision was made to opt-out of including accumulated other comprehensive income in regulatory capital. For September 30, 2014, regulatory capital ratios were calculated under Basel I rules. As of September 30, 2015, the Bank was categorized as "Well Capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action promulgated by the Federal Reserve. The Company believes that no conditions or events have occurred that would change this conclusion as of such date. To be categorized as Well Capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum Total Capital, Common Equity Tier I Capital, Tier I Capital, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table.

Note 10 – Regulatory Capital Requirements (Continued)

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
September 30, 2015:						
Total Capital (To Risk Weighted Assets)						
Consolidated	$ 68,804	24.45 %	$ 22,517	8.00 %	$ 28,146	10.00 %
Standard Bank	65,753	23.46	22,419	8.00	28,024	10.00
Common Equity Tier 1 (To Risk Weighted Assets)						
Consolidated	65,280	23.19	12,666	4.50	18,295	6.50
Standard Bank	62,245	22.21	12,611	4.50	18,215	6.50
Tier 1 Capital (To Risk Weighted Assets)						
Consolidated	65,280	23.19	16,888	6.00	22,517	8.00
Standard Bank	62,645	22.21	16,814	6.00	22,419	8.00
Tier 1 Capital (To Average Assets)						
Consolidated	65,280	14.30	18,264	4.00	22,831	5.00
Standard Bank	62,645	13.76	18,056	4.00	22,570	5.00
September 30, 2014:						
Total Capital (To Risk Weighted Assets)						
Consolidated	$ 66,851	23.27 %	$ 22,981	8.00 %	$ 28,727	10.00 %
Standard Bank	64,757	22.66	22,861	8.00	28,577	10.00
Tier 1 Capital (To Risk Weighted Assets)						
Consolidated	63,169	21.99	11,491	4.00	17,236	6.00
Standard Bank	61,180	21.41	11,431	4.00	17,146	6.00
Tier 1 Capital (To Average Assets)						
Consolidated	63,169	14.60	17,311	4.00	21,639	5.00
Standard Bank	61,180	14.21	17,219	4.00	21,524	5.00

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Note 11 – 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 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 vest 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 recognizes expense associated with the awards over the five year vesting period. Remaining shares available to be issued under the stock option and restricted stock plans are 69,742 and 27,826, respectively.

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%,

Note 11 – Stock Based Compensation (Continued)

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. Compensation expense on the options was $85,000 and $85,000, respectively, with a related tax benefit recorded of $8,000 and $8,000, respectively, for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. As of September 30, 2015, there was $155,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested options which is expected to be recognized ratably over the weighted average remaining service period of 1.8 years. At September 30, 2015, future compensation related to the options is expected to be $85,000 in 2016 and $70,000 in 2017.

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

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at September 30, 2014	278,075	$ 16.50
Granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Outstanding at September 30, 2015	278,075	$ 16.50
Exercisable at September 30, 2015	166,845	16.50
Outstanding at September 30, 2013	278,075	$ 16.50
Granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Outstanding at September 30, 2014	278,075	$ 16.50
Exercisable at September 30, 2014	111,230	16.50

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. Compensation expense on the grants was $367,000 and $367,000, respectively, with a related tax benefit recorded of $125,000 and $125,000, respectively for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. As of September 30, 2015, there was $673,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested grants which is expected to be recognized ratably over the weighted average remaining service period of 1.8 years. At September 30, 2015, future compensation related to the grants is expected to be $367,000 in 2016 and $306,000 in 2017.

Note 11 – Stock Based Compensation (Continued)

The following table summarizes transactions regarding restricted stock under the Plan:

	Number of Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Price Per Share
Non-vested shares at September 30, 2014	66,780	$ 16.50
Granted	-	-
Vested	(22,260)	16.50
Forfeited	-	-
Non-vested shares at September 30, 2015	44,520	$ 16.50
Non-vested shares at September 30, 2013	89,040	$ 16.50
Granted	-	-
Vested	(22,260)	16.50
Forfeited	-	-
Non-vested shares at September 30, 2014	66,780	$ 16.50

Note 12 – 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 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, if 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 Stockholders’ Equity. 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 $310,000 and $276,000 was recognized during the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, 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, 2015, the ESOP held 273,834 shares of the Company’s stock, and there were 216,821 unallocated shares. As of September 30, 2014, the ESOP held 273,980 shares of the Company’s stock, and there were 231,276 unallocated shares. The fair market value of the unallocated ESOP shares was $5.1 million at September 30, 2015 and $4.8 million at September 30, 2014. During both years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, 14,455 shares were released for allocation.

Note 13 – Employee Benefit Plans

The Company participated in the Pentegra Defined Benefit Plan for Financial Institutions Retirement Fund ("the Pentegra DB Plan"), a tax-qualified multi-employer pension plan. The Pentegra DB Plan provided defined pension benefits to substantially all of the Company's employees. 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. In December 2008, management approved the decision to withdraw from the Pentegra Defined Benefit Plan; however, due to declines in market interest rates used to calculate the pension withdrawal liability, management postponed the withdrawal until interest rates become more favorable. At that time, management determined that the Company's withdrawal from the plan was probable; however, only a range of the estimated cost to exit the plan could be determined. The Company had recorded a liability of approximately $1.2 million at September 30, 2014, which was the minimum cost expected to be incurred as a result of the withdrawal.

During the current year, the decision was made to withdraw from participation in the Pentegra Plan by establishing the Standard Bank, PaSB Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Trust. The Standard Bank Plan was established effective January 1, 2015 to serve as recipient of the trust-to-trust transfer of assets from the Pentegra Plan and thereafter pay the benefits to participants and beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of the Plan, which terms are generally intended to mirror the terms of the Pentegra Plan. .

Obligations and Funded Status

The following table sets forth the change in the plan assets and the projected benefit obligations of the Standard Bank PaSB Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Trust at September 30 (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits 2015
Change in projected benefit obligation:	
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ -
Service cost	-
Interest cost	30
Acquisitions due to spin-off	3,535
Actuarial loss	621
Benefits paid	(2)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	4,184
Change in plan assets:	
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	-
Actual loss on plan assets	(228)
Acquisition due to Spin-Off	3,535
Employer contribution	2
Benefits paid	(2)
Administrative expenses	(3)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	3,304
Funded status	$ (880)

The accumulated benefit obligation for the defined benefit pension plan was $4.2 million at September 30, 2015.

Note 13 – Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The estimated net loss and prior service cost that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into the net periodic benefit cost in 2016 are as follows (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits
Net loss	$ 59
Prior service costs	-
Total	$ 59

Assumptions

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at September 30 is as follows:

	Pension Benefits 2015
Discount rate	4.00 %

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for year ended September 30 is as follows:

	Pension Benefits 2015
Discount rate	4.00 %
Expected long-term return on plan assets	5.00

The long-term rate of return on plan assets gives consideration to returns currently being earned on plan assets, as well as future rates expected to be earned.

Plan Assets

The Bank's defined benefit pension plan weighted-average asset allocations at September 30 by assets category are as follows:

Asset Category	2015
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.87 %
Equity Mutual Funds	61.23
Bond Mutual Funds	34.90
Total	100.00 %

The investment policy for the defined benefit pension plan assets is to maintain 60 percent in an equity mutual funds and 40 percent in bond mutual funds.

Note 13 – Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The following tables set forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the plan's assets at fair value as of September 30, 2015 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2015			
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 128	$ -	$ -	$ 128
Domestic Stock Funds	1,617	-	-	1,617
International Stock Funds	406			406
Domestic Bond Funds	1,153	-	-	1,153
Total assets at fair value	$ 3,304	$ -	$ -	$ 3,304

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at September 30, 2015.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents may include uninvested cash balances along with money market mutual funds, treasury bills, or other assets normally categorized as cash equivalents.

Mutual Funds

Mutual funds are valued at the net asset value ("NAV") of shares held by the plan at year-end.

The method described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Cash Flows

The expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan during the October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016 period are $3,654.

The following benefit payments that reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid (in thousands):

Years Ended September 30,	Plan Benefits
2015-2016	$ 720
2016-2017	161
2017-2018	173
2018-2019	210
2019-2020	196
2020-2024	927
Total	$ 2,387

Note 13 – Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

At September 30, 2014 the Pentegra DB Plan's Employer Identification Number was 13-5645888 and the Plan Number was 333. The Pentegra DB Plan operated as a multi-employer plan under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code. There were no collective bargaining agreements in place that require contributions to the Pentegra DB Plan. The Pentegra DB Plan was a single plan under Internal Revenue Code Section 413(c) and, as a result, all of the assets stand behind all of the liabilities. Accordingly, under the Pentegra DB Plan contributions made by a participating employer may be used to provide benefits to participants of other participating employers. The funded status (market value of the Plan assets divided by funding target) based on an actuarial valuation report was 103.37% as of July 1, 2014. The market value of the Plan assets reflects any contributions received through September 30, 2014. Total contributions made to the Pentegra DB Plan, as reported on Form 5500, were $136.5 million for the plan year ending June 30, 2013. The Company's contributions to the Pentegra DB Plan are not more than 5% of the total contributions to the Pentegra DB Plan. During the year ended September 30, 2014, the Company recognized $96,000 as pension expense and made $132,000 as contributions to the Pentegra DB Plan.

The Company participates in the Pentegra Financial Institutions Thrift Plan, a multi-employer 401(k) plan, which provides benefits to substantially all of the Company's employees. Employees' contributions to the plan are matched by the Company up to a maximum of 3 percent of such employees' pretax salaries. Expense recognized for the plans was $92,000 and $94,000 for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

On January 1, 2002, the Company adopted a nonqualified phantom stock appreciation rights plan for key officers and directors. This plan was an incentive-driven benefit plan with payout deferred until the end of the tenth plan year. This plan was frozen effective September 30, 2010 in connection with the Company's stock conversion with no further benefits accruing. Payouts under this plan began on January 1, 2012. For the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, $7,000 and $11,000, respectively, of interest expense was recognized on the benefits accrued. The accrued liability relating to this plan was $88,000 and $150,000 at September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014, respectively.

Note 14 – Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of business, the Company extends credit in the form of loan commitments and undisbursed home equity lines of credit. These off-balance sheet instruments involve, to various degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk not reported in the statement of financial condition.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to these financial instruments is represented by the contract amount of the financial instrument. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments for off-balance sheet financial instrument as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

Financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk as of September 30, 2015 and 2014 are presented in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
One-to-four family dwellings:		
Loan commitments	$ 1,445	$ 1,895
Undisbursed home equity lines of credit	13,747	12,449
Undisbursed funds-construction loans in process	7,506	1,131
Commercial loan commitments	19,543	17,497
Other	138	375

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any conditions established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, by the Company upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but generally includes real estate property. The majority of commitments to originate loans at September 30, 2015 and 2014 were for fixed rate loans. The Company grants loan commitments at prevailing market rates of interest.

Note 15 - 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 and Mortgage-Backed 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, 2015 and 2014, 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.

Note 15 - 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, 2015 and 2014 by level within the fair value hierarchy (dollars in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
September 30, 2015:				
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ -	$ 10,938	$ -	$ 10,938
Corporate bonds	-	1,519	-	1,519
Municipal obligations	-	29,569	-	29,569
Equity securities	2,046	-	-	2,046
Total investment securities available for sale	2,046	42,026	-	44,072
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	-	26,745	-	26,745
Total recurring fair value measurements	$ 2,046	$ 68,771	$ -	$ 70,817
September 30, 2014:	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	Total
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ -	$ 14,604	$ -	$ 14,604
Corporate bonds	-	7,041	-	7,041
Municipal obligations	-	34,101	-	34,101
Equity securities	2,199	-	-	2,199
Total investment securities available for sale	2,199	55,746	-	57,945
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	-	32,758	-	32,758
Total recurring fair value measurements	$ 2,199	$ 88,504	$ -	$ 90,703

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, 2015 and 2014 by level within the fair value hierarchy (dollars in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
September 30, 2015:				
Foreclosed real estate	$ -	$ -	$ 357	$ 357
Impaired loans	-	-	612	612
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	$ -	$ -	$ 969	$ 969
September 30, 2014:				
Foreclosed real estate	$ -	$ -	$ 476	$ 476
Impaired loans	-	-	599	599
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	$ -	$ -	$ 1,075	$ 1,075

Note 15 - 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,	2015	2014	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Foreclosed real estate	$ 357	$ 476	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2) Liquidation expenses (2)	0% to 40% (25%) 0% to 10% (5%)
Impaired loans	$ 612	$ 599	Fair value of collateral (1), (3)	Appraisal adjustments (2) Liquidation expenses (2)	0% to 40% (25%) 0% to 10% (5%)

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

(2) 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.

Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The assumptions used below are expected to approximate those that market participants would use in valuing the following financial instruments.

Loans Receivable - The fair value of loans was estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. Loans were first segregated by type such as commercial, real estate, and home equity, and were then further segmented into fixed and variable rate and loan quality categories. Expected future cash flows were projected based on contractual cash flows, adjusted for estimated prepayments.

Loans Held for Sale - The fair value of loans held for sale was estimated based on the price committed to sell the loan in the secondary market.

Certificate Accounts - The fair values of certificate of deposit accounts were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses. The discount rates used were based on rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities. The fair values of certificate of deposit accounts do not take into consideration the value of the Company’s long-term relationships with depositors, which may have significant value.

FHLB Advances - The fair value of FHLB advances was calculated using a discounted cash flow approach that applies a comparable FHLB advance rate to the weighted average maturity of the borrowings.

Other Financial Instruments - The carrying amounts reported in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition approximate fair value for the following financial instruments (Level 1): cash on hand and due from banks, interest-earning deposits in other institutions, FHLB stock, accrued interest receivable, bank-owned life insurance, demand, regular and club accounts, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and accrued interest payable. For short-term financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization. For financial liabilities such as interest and noninterest-bearing demand and regular and club accounts, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to these products having no stated maturity. For financial liabilities such as securities sold under agreements to repurchase which are with commercial deposit customers, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the short time nature of the agreement.

Note 15 - 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, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

		Fair Value Measurements			
	Carrying Amount	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
September 30, 2015:					
Financial Instruments - Assets:					
Cash on hand and due from banks	$ 2,325	$ 2,325	$ 2,325	$ -	$ -
Interest-earning deposits in other institutions	12,723	12,723	12,723	-	-
Certificates of deposit	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Investment securities	44,072	44,072	2,046	42,026	-
Mortgage-backed securities	26,745	26,745	-	26,745	-
Loans receivable	347,614	351,117	-	-	351,117
Loans Held for Sale	114	115	115		
Accrued interest receivable	1,131	1,131	1,131		-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,308	3,308	3,308	-	-
Bank-owned life insurance	14,551	14,551	14,551	-	-
Financial Instruments - Liabilities:					
Demand, regular and club accounts	206,760	206,760	206,760	-	-
Certificate accounts	124,519	128,271	-	-	128,271
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	56,140	57,023	-	-	57,023
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,671	1,671	1,671	-	-
Accrued interest payable	190	190	190	-	-
September 30, 2014:					
Financial Instruments - Assets:					
Cash on hand and due from banks	$ 2,166	$ 2,166	$ 2,166	$ -	$ -
Interest-earning deposits in other institutions	5,646	5,646	5,646	-	-
Certificates of deposit	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Investment securities	57,945	57,945	2,199	55,746	-
Mortgage-backed securities	32,758	32,758	-	32,758	-
Loans receivable	312,126	318,556	-	-	318,556
Accrued interest receivable	1,164	1,164	1,164		-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,544	3,544	3,544	-	-
Bank-owned life insurance	14,145	14,145	14,145	-	-
Financial Instruments - Liabilities:					
Demand, regular and club accounts	198,911	198,911	198,911	-	-
Certificate accounts	121,567	123,890	-	-	123,890
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	47,272	47,275	-	-	47,275
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2,228	2,228	2,228	-	-
Accrued interest payable	167	167	167	-	-

STANDARD FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 AND 2014

Note 16 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following tables present the significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income and the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component for years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Unrealized Gains on Available for Sale Securities	Unrecognized Pension Costs	Total
Balance as of September 30, 2013	$ 502	$ -	$ 502
Other comprehensive gain (loss) before reclassification	500	-	500
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(64)	-	(64)
Total other comprehensive income	436	-	436
Balance as of September 30, 2014	938	-	938
Other comprehensive gain (loss) before reclassification	(37)	(583)	(620)
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(141)	-	(141)
Total other comprehensive loss	(178)	(583)	(761)
Balance as of September 30, 2015	$ 760	$ (583)	$ 177

	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Affected Line on the Consolidated Statements of Income
September 30, 2015:		
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities	$ (213)	Net securities gains
	72	Income tax expense
	$ (141)	Net of tax
September 30, 2014:		
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities	$ (97)	Net securities gains
	33	Income tax expense
	$ (64)	Net of tax

Note 17 – Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

Following are quarterly condensed consolidated statements of income for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. Quarterly earnings per share data may vary from annual earnings per share due to rounding.

(Dollars in thousands,except per share data)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2015				
Interest and dividend income	$ 3,927	$ 3,897	$ 3,900	$ 3,989
Interest expense	791	779	828	842
Net interest income	3,136	3,118	3,072	3,147
Provision for loan losses	-	-	-	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,136	3,118	3,072	3,147
Noninterest income	712	716	730	908
Noninterest expenses	2,620	2,663	2,613	2,638
Income before income tax expense	1,228	1,171	1,189	1,417
Income tax expense	333	362	327	449
Net income	$ 895	$ 809	$ 862	$ 968
Earnings Per Share	$ 0.35	$ 0.32	$ 0.34	$ 0.38
2014				
Interest and dividend income	$ 3,833	$ 3,758	$ 3,789	$ 3,876
Interest expense	907	873	850	863
Net interest income	2,926	2,885	2,939	3,013
Provision for loan losses	-	-	-	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	2,926	2,885	2,939	3,013
Noninterest income	695	664	719	724
Noninterest expenses	2,556	2,631	2,437	2,518
Income before income tax expense	1,065	918	1,221	1,219
Income tax expense	296	211	375	366
Net income	$ 769	$ 707	$ 846	$ 853
Earnings Per Share	$ 0.28	$ 0.27	$ 0.32	$ 0.33

Note 18– Subsequent Events

The Company assessed events occurring subsequent to September 30, 2015 through December 1, 2015, for potential recognition and disclosure in the consolidated financial statements. No events have occurred that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements which were issued on December 15, 2015.